THE ANNALS OF *King GEORGE*, YEAR the THIRD:

Containing not only the Affairs of

GREAT BRITAIN,

BUT THE

General History OF EUROPE

During that TIME.

LONDON:

Printed for *A. Bell*, at the *Cross-Keys* and *Bible* in *Cornhill*; *T. Vernon*, and *J. Osbourn*, at the *Oxford-Arms* in *Lombard-Street*; And *W. Taylor*, in *Pater-Noster-Row*. 1718.



The Grenville Library

THE ANNALS OF King GEORGE.

OUR Annals will always be bleſt with a chearful Beginning, becauſe they are uſher'd in with the King's Acceſſion to the Crown. The *Third* Year of His Majeſty's Reign, begins our Third Volume of Courſe. A *Year*, which began in Peace and Joy; *Peace*, the Conſequence of Victory; and *Joy*, from the Hopes we all conceived that the Troubles of this Kind were near an End: But the Face of ſublunary Things are ſubject to change, by the very Nature of their Being; and of this we

ſhall have many unexpected Examples in the Progreſs of Affairs this Year.

We have not Room here to give a particular Account of the publick Rejoicings made in moſt Parts of the Kingdom, upon the Solemnizing the Acceſſion of His Majeſty to the Crown, tho' for ſome time our publick Prints were full of them; it may ſuffice to ſay, ſome did their Duty, and ſome did not, and ſome overdid their Duty to ſuch Exceſs, as nothing but the Sincerity of their Intention and Zeal for King *George* could excuſe. But as thoſe who omitted their Duty, felt no effect of the publick Reſentment, it would have been hard to have puniſh'd a few honeſt Fellows for breaking a Head or two, or a Glaſs Window, in the Exceſs of their Joy, for the King's Acceſſion to the Crown.

But *London* muſt have this Juſtice done her in the Caſe, *viz.* that however upon this Occaſion her Citizens ſhew'd an extraordinary Joy, yet there was not the leaſt Tumult or Diſorder in the Streets, nor any ſhew of Diſturbance. *The Mobb had, as a certain Author expreſt it, an uninterrupted Licenſe to be as Merry as they pleaſed.* No body appear'd to diſturb the Obſervation of the Day, nor was there any Exceſſes committed, *as on the like Occaſion has been complain'd of,* to provoke the other Party to be rude and uneaſie with them.

Though the King himſelf was abroad, and the Court out of Town, yet there was a very great Appearance of the Nobility at *Hampton-Court*, where the Regent kept his Court; and the Day was obſerved with all the Solemnity that thoſe two Circumſtances would allow.

What

What was wanting here, was abundantly made up at *Hanover*, where the King then was, and where there was a moſt magnificent Court, and a vaſt Appearance of Princes, Ambaſſadors, Envoys, Agents, and the Nobility, not only of His Majeſty's own Dominions, but of the neighbouring Countries; which Concourſe of Princes, however on the Occaſion of that Day, join'd to make the Honour done his Majeſty the greater, and the Ceremonies of the Day the more Magnificent; yet, as it afterwards appear'd, there were Affairs of far greater Moment in Agitation among them than bare Matters of Compliment, and the Congratulations uſual on the Anniverſaries of Acceſſions, Birth-Days, *&c.* which, however, we muſt refer to our Account of Foreign Affairs, which we ſhall ſpeak largely to in their order, and which having no room for in our laſt, we ſhall effectually ſupply, and make amends for in this Collection.

Before we enter particularly into the Tranſactions of the Year, we muſt recollect ſuch Paſſages of Note, as tho' they might happen, ſtrictly ſpeaking, within the laſt Year, yet came not to publick Knowledge, or at leaſt to be taken notice of till the new Year began, and therefore could not be included in the preceding Volume.

Such were the Riots and Tumults of the Mobbs in ſeveral Places, as particularly, that of a Rabble at *Cambridge* on the King's Birth-Day, which though ſo long back as the 28*th* of *May*, yet the various Relations given of it, and the Pretences on both ſides were ſuch, that no true Account could be come at, fit to be inſerted in a publick Collection, till it came to be taken

Cognizance of in a judicial Manner; at leaſt, our Caution to avoid a partial Relation, and our ſtrict adherence to the Truth of Fact, made it not reaſonable to give the Story till a certainty of the Manner could be obtained, which not being judicially decided till the latter end of *July*, could not come into our laſt.

On the 17*th* of *July*, the Caſe was heard in a judicial Manner, where it appear'd, that on the 28*th* of *May*, which was the Anniverſary of the King's Birth-Day, the common People on both ſides receiv'd ſome little diſguſt at one another's Conduct; *viz.* the Bells were not rung as uſual in all the proper Places, which ſeemed to ſignifie ſome Deſign of Diſreſpecting the King's Birth-Day, and by conſequence, the King himſelf. The Loyal Party took offence at this, and the High-Party ridicul'd and inſulted them on that Head; however, nothing tumultuous happen'd that Day. The next Day was an Anniverſary alſo, tho' of another kind; however, commemorating the *Reſtoration*, being a Solemnity which both ſides had always chearfully aſſiſted in, the Performing it ſeemed to offer no real Foundation of Riot or Quarrel, much leſs of ſuch Diſorders as happen'd, and therefore the Tumult could not be foreſeen.

In the Morning, ſome of the Scholars of *Clare-Hall*, went in a Body to Trinity-College, to hear an Oration, which was appointed to be ſpoken there upon the Occaſion of the Day. It ſeems this March from *Clare-Hall* to *Trinity-College*, was not without ſome Clutter and Noiſe, which, as was afterwards alledged, whether true or no, was Riotous in its Nature, and gave the firſt Occaſion of the whole Tumult, and therefore cauſed the Sentence afterwards

terwards pas's'd to condemn both sides, as equally guilty of the Riot.

This Appearance of the Scholars of *Clare-Hall*, being not without some other People attending them, the *High-Party* pretended it was a Design of the Whigs to gather in a Body, and thereupon they gave out, that the *Low People* would prevent the usual Rejoicings of the Day, and that there would be no Bonefires allow'd at Night, or to that purpose. This assisted to gather the Towns People, especially the Boys and loose Fellows of the Street together; and the first Step that was taken, was by some Scholars of the High Church Party, followed by a Number of Towns Men, going also to *Trinity College* after the other, where the Game began by Affronting one another, and Insulting the *Clare-Hall* Men very much. After the Business of the Day was over at *Trinity*, they continued Provoking one another in the Street; one Party on one side the Street, and one on the other, Pelting one another with ill Language, for they had not begun to throw Stones it seems just then; but the Mobb call'd Round-Head, Calves-Head-Club, Presbyterian, *&c.* on one side; and Jacobites, Rebels, *&c.* on the other; till the *Clare-Hall* Gentlemen finding the other Party increase, and that there seem'd to be a Design form'd among them to make a Tumult, retreated to their College, and advised the Towns People, who were on their side, to let the other alone, and to disperse.

The High Mobb taking Heart by this prudent Retreat of their Enemies, and believing it to be a cowardly Flight, grew warm; and not content to have offer'd all the indignity possible to the other in their said Retreat, pursued

them to their College, and ſtorming the Gate, at the firſt Onſet they broke into the outer Court: Having thus taken the Outworks, they began to aſſault the Body of the Place; but then the Scholars of the Houſe finding themſelves brought to a Neceſſity, and having a juſtifiable Occaſion of exerting themſelves, not only repulſed them in their Attempt upon the Houſe it ſelf, but boldly ſallied out, drove them quite out of the Court, and ſhut their Gates again upon them.

While this was in its Height on that ſide, another Body of the ſame Mobb inſulted *Trinity-College*; but the Defendants there being more numerous, they not only repuls'd them, but ſeiz'd upon ſome of the Ring-Leaders of the Rabble, and made them Priſoners: Intelligence of this being carried to the reſt, rais'd the Ferment to a great heighth, and they quitted their Deſign againſt *Clare-Hall*, which they were going to fall upon a ſecond time; and being not only heighten'd in Rage, but encreas'd in Number from all Quarters, they came all away to *Trinity College*; where they broke into the Houſe with a Fury not to be eaſily deſcrib'd, Shattering the Windows, inſulting the Maſters of the College with opprobious Language; and would not be appeas'd by any Capitulation, but that of delivering the Priſoners, which the Maſters at length were obliged to comply with; otherwiſe, it was to be feared, they might have done a great deal of Miſchief.

It is no injuſtice to them to ſay, that after theſe Repulſes, and puff'd up with this Victory, their Number was not only greatly encreaſed, but the Fury they were in was alſo raiſed far beyond what perhaps at firſt they themſelves might

might intend. However it was, we did not find they made any fatal Attempt after this, or that they attack'd any more Colleges; but they went roving up and down the Streets with green Boughs, and large Branches of Oak in their Hats, and in their Hands, with the uſual Inſolence of a Rabble; till at laſt their Fury vented it ſelf upon Mr. *Huſſey*'s Meeting-Houſe; where they not only broke the Windows, but entred the Houſe, tore down the Pews and Seats, and ſpoil'd a very fine Clock; till the Magiſtrates coming in with what Strength they could make, diſpers'd them, and put an end to the Fray.

What is particular in this Affair is, that when it came to be heard, *as is ſaid*, before the Univerſity Judicature, who are the proper Judges as to the Scholars only; the Sentence, *which was to be ſuſpended for a Year, and if found to offend a ſecond time, to be expell'd*, extended to both ſides, one as well as another. This gave great Offence, and was cenſur'd by ſome as partial, and as an act of Diſreſpect to the Government, even in the Univerſity it ſelf.

The next Article of Rabbling, was in the City of *London*, and ran a great deal higher; for being the firſt Violence offer'd to the Adminiſtration of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, it was the more provoking, and was reſented accordingly. This was the 25*th* of *July*, which is reaſon enough why we could not include it in the laſt Year's Account; the Proceedings upon it being alſo all of them after the beginning of the preſent Year. The beſt and moſt impartial Account, that Hiſtory can collect of this Affair, is taken *not from* the vulgar Reports, or the miſtaken or Party Ac-

counts, even of those who might be Eye-Witnesses of some Part, for none could properly say they were able to give an Account of the whole: But from the whole put together, as it was produced in Evidence at the Tryals, and as Eye-Witnesses concur with the Relation.

There had been a Mugg-House set up some few Months before in *Salisbury-Court* in *Fleet-Street*; near to the Place where, it seems, there was a publick Drinking-House before, noted for the great Resort of the opposite Party, as also for the Disaffection of the Master of the House, and perhaps also noted for some Disorders which frequently happen'd there, and which gave Offence to the Honester Part of the People: These Disorders were such, as drinking Healths to those who had suffer'd for Rebellion and Disaffection, and perhaps, some Healths to the Pretender, the late Duke of *Ormond*, &c.

Whether this Mugg-House was erected as the Consequence of that Resentment, to oppose the Insolence of the People in the other; or whether, when it was erected, the other grew impatient first, History does not inform us; but this is certain, that on the 25*th* of *July*, tho' it was then no Day of publick Rejoicing, a great Rabble of People assembled, and not only threatned, but gather'd about this Mugg-House, in order to attack it; however, these were dispers'd by some Assistance drawn by intelligence from other Houses in the City, of the same kind of Constitution, call'd Mugg-Houses.

The *Tory Rabble*, exasperated at their Defeat, and vowing Revenge, laid down their Enterprize for that Night; but came early the next Morn-

Morning, reinforced by Detachments from all Parts, *for Rabbling was at this time come to a very great Height.* There were ſome ſcuffles firſt in the Streets, and the *Tory-Houſe*, of which mention is made, had its Sign broken and defaced, the Windows demoliſh'd, and the like; but the Rabble increaſing, the Mugg-Houſe People were forced to retreat; in this Part of the Fray, one *Read*, the Maſter of the Mugg-Houſe, with a Firelock in his Hand, advancing to the Head of his Men, fir'd, and ſhot one *Daniel Vaughan*, formerly a Bridewell Servant, through the Body, of which he fell Dead upon the Spot; but the Rabble rather enrag'd than diſpirited by it, carried on their Attack with the more Fury, and by downright Force enter'd the Houſe, plundered all below Stairs, deſtroy'd the Drink in the Cellar, and every thing they could break or ſpoil; but they were repuls'd in their Attempt to force their way up Stairs, by ſome People who had barricaded the Head of the Stairs, and defended them obſtinately. In the mean time, notice being ſent to *Whitehall*, a Detachment of the Guards came immediately to the Place, and, tho' not without ſome difficulty, the Rabble was diſperſed; the People ſeparated, and Seven or Eight of them being taken *in the very act* of aſſaulting the Houſe, were carried to Priſon, Five of whom were afterwards Executed at the Corner of the Street where the Riot was raiſed, as we ſhall hear preſently.

We are the more particular in this Affair, becauſe the Publick has been impos'd upon with ſeveral wrong Accounts of the Fact, and particularly, with ſome Reflections upon the Severity of the Execution; whereas to thoſe that know or conſider the Nature and Tendency of ſuch

Tumults,

Tumults, it must appear reasonable in all Governments, to take a speedy and warm Course to prevent their increase: Arms in the Hands of a Mobb, can scarce be thought of without some Horror; and had the least Success in their Attempt, or forbearing to resent the Crime, encourag'd them, they might, as the Temper of the Times was known then to be, have soon gotten such a Head, as not to have been reduc'd without much Blood.

Early Severity therefore seem'd not only absolutely necessary, but even a Favour to the poor misguided People themselves; for by this Execution a powerful Check was put to the rabbling Inclination among the People, and we have seen very little of it since upon any Occasion whatever.

The Persons who were Convicted for this Tumult were, *Thomas Bean*, *George Purchase*, *John Love*, *Richard Price*, *William Price*, with ——— *Delander*, a Watchmaker; the five first were Executed, as is said already; the other remains yet under Bail, having been Convicted, but the Sentence is not yet pass'd; the rest of those who were taken, were past over, and let go.

It was said by some, that there was a Combination among the Mobb, after they had rifled and reduc'd this in *Salisbury-Court*, to have fallen upon all the other Mugg-Houses, *viz.* in *Southwark*, St. *John's* by *Smithfield*, *Cheapside*, *&c.* but this we do not affirm. But if such a Design was laid, the bad success they met with here discourag'd them so much, that they gave over the Thoughts of it.

It

It may not be unneceſſary here, to mention ſo much of the Nature and Circumſtances of theſe Mugg-Houſes, as may be ſufficient to let the Readers of theſe *Annals*, in after Years, into the Meaning of them.

They were Houſes, at which ſeveral Societies were form'd, being young Men, moſtly Citizens and of good Repute, whoſe Zeal for the King's Intereſt, and warmth againſt the Tumults of the *Jacobite Party*, animated them to oppoſe themſelves to the Rabbles, in the very Manner they (the *Jacobites*) took with them, *viz.* of Mobbing in the Streets; and therefore it was not ſo much out of the Way when it was ſaid by a certain Author, *That the Jacobites were the Men who ſet up the Mugg-Houſes*; but we ſhall ſpeak more of them hereafter.

While we are thus giving an Account of the publick Juſtice and Tranſactions of the laſt Year, it muſt not be omitted, that *Jacobs* and *Skelſon*, two Clergymen, but abandoned to the moſt ſcandalous Crimes of Lewdneſs, Riot, and even intentional Murther, were at the ſame Time ſet in the Pillory according to Sentence, and they ſtood both of them in the Habit of Clergymen, tho' their Crimes ought to have made them bluſh at the very Pretenſions to it, this was the 26*th* of *July*.

It muſt be acknowledg'd, that although the Rebellion was ſuppreſs'd, and the greater Part of thoſe who were Priſoners here, were under Sentence of Death; yet a great many Inſolencies were daily offer'd by the Party, and daily Affronts to the Civil Peace, which even their own Friends acknowledg'd was in the higheſt degree Imprudent, for that it rather provoked the Government to uſe ſeverity, and made it neceſ-

ſary

ſary to them to make more Examples, rather than excite them to Lenity and Forbearance. This appeared by the many Accounts which came daily out of moſt Parts of *England*, eſpecially the Northern Parts, where the King's Friends, Servants, nay, and Magiſtrates alſo, were every Day inſulted, in a manner, that even the moſt impartial Part of the World could not approve of.

But it muſt be acknowledg'd likewiſe, that the Execution of the five Rioters at *Salisbury-Court*, ſtruck a Damp upon this inſulting Humour of the Rabbles, and excepting a few Examples of no eminent Notice, the People began to be more quiet from this time forward.

Having thus recapitulated, and look'd a little back upon things done partly in the Cloſe of the laſt Year, and partly in the beginning of this; ſo to preſerve the Connexion of Story, we come now to enter upon Matters proper to the Year it ſelf. The Rejoicings for the King's Acceſſion were over at Court, but the Addreſſes which came up to congratulate upon that Subject, and upon the general proſperity of Affairs, were many, and took up a great deal of Time, and would take up too much Room in this Account if repeated, and therefore we only mention them in general. *Ireland* alſo ſent up ſeveral, as particularly, from the County and the Univerſity of *Dublin*, and the County of *Cavan*, and ſeveral others, too many to mention.

The King was now at *Hanover*, as has been obſerved, and abundance of the Nobility of *England*, and ſome alſo of *Scotland*, followed, and particularly the Earl of *Sunderland*, who being at the ſame time Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal, the

the Prince Regent, at his Lordſhip's Requeſt, ordered a Commiſſion for the Cuſtody of the Seal in the Earl's Abſence; the Commiſſioners were *Edward Southwell*, *James Vernon*, and *Andrew Charleton*, Eſqrs; they received the Seals *Auguſt* 25, and the ſame Day, having taken the uſual Oaths, they entred upon the Office.

The Parliament ſtood prorogued to the *7th* of this Month, and as it was not intended that they ſhould meet at that time to ſit for Buſineſs, they were upon their ordinary Aſſembling, further prorogued to the *18th* of *September*.

The next conſiderable Part which offered in the Regency of the Prince was, to exert ſome Acts of Clemency to the Miſerable; the Caſe was, that the Reprieve for the Priſoners in *Newgate* and the *Marſhalſea* under Sentence of Death, being expir'd, they had another for three Months. Alſo Mr. *Farquarſon* of *Invercald*, a Scots Clan or Chief, *Charles Ratcliff*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Derwentwater*, Mr. *Oglivy*, Mr. *Dunlop*, and the Laird of *Mackintoſh*, were not only let out of Priſon, but Pardoned.

Alſo the Gentlemen who had been committed, having with them a great many Servants, equally guilty, tho' but mean; theſe, in Conſideration that they were influenc'd, and perhaps, rather driven than drawn in to this Treaſon by their Maſters, were all order'd to be diſcharg'd, being 40 in Number, *viz. Eleven* out of *Newgate*, *Seventeen* out of the *Marſhalſea*, and *Twelve* out of the *Fleet*, among whom was the Earl of *Derwentwater*'s Gentleman.

And now having ſpoken of the Royal Clemency, it is meet to go on where we left of, *viz.* with the Account of the publick Juſtice, and the Proceedings againſt the Rebels, and others who were in Priſon in ſeveral Places. Mr.

Mr. *Pitts*, the Keeper of *Newgate*, under whoſe Management ſo many Priſoners had made their eſcape out of that Priſon, eſteemed before the ſtrongeſt Priſon in *England*, was Tryed for High Treaſon, but was acquitted after a full Hearing, and return'd to his Charge, where he had not been many Days, but Mr. *Bruce*, and Mr. two other Priſoners, made their eſcape out of the ſame Priſon, and almoſt in the ſame manner.

About the ſame Time, the Priſoners in the *Fleet* made the like Attempt, in which ſome miſcarried, but Five of them had the good Luck to get off; and one Mr. *Garns*, a Doctor of Phyſick, did the like at *Edinborough*, having diſguiſed himſelf in his Siſter's Cloaths.

And to finiſh the Accounts of ſuch Things, the Earl of *Wintoun* made his eſcape out of the Tower, where the Lord *Duffus*, who had been ſeiz'd at *Hamburgh*, and brought over by his Majeſty's order, was committed in his Room.

Mr. *Redmayne*'s Houſe the Printer was ſearched, and himſelf taken up, for Printing ſeveral Popiſh Books which were found in his Houſe. He was admitted to Bail, but both he and his Bail, as it was ſaid, refuſed the Oaths. Mr. *Rayn*, a Popiſh Bookſeller, for whom the ſaid Books were Printed, was alſo taken up, and held to Bail. The Titles of the Books found in his Houſe were as follows.

1. Fifty Reaſons or Motives, why the Roman Catholick Religion ought to be preferred to all the Sects this Day in Chriſtendom.
2. The ſhorteſt Way to end Diſputes about Religion.
3. A Speech intended to be ſpoken by Mr. *Gordon*,

Gordon, on behalf of himſelf and his Fellow-Sufferers *John Dorrel*, and Captain *William Carr*, at Tyburn.

4. Prayers of Interceſſion for their Uſe who mourn in Secret for the publick Calamities of this Nation.

Abundance of Hawkers and Publiſhers were likewiſe taken up for Publiſhing of Seditious and Treaſonable Pamphlets not worth naming; ſome of whom receiv'd merciful uſage, and others were whipped and impriſon'd for Examples; by which Methods, the reſt were diſcouraged, and their forwardneſs in handing about treaſonable and ſcandalous Pamphlets and Papers was much abated, which evidently ſhew'd, that it was at that time a moſt neceſſary Piece of Juſtice.

At the latter end of laſt Year we gave an Account of the Removing of the Duke of *Argyle* from all his Offices of State, and publick Employments; it was much rumour'd about this time, after the King's Abſence, by a Set of Men of a particular Intereſt, that the Duke was ſo much in Favour with the Prince Regent, as to be often ſeen at Court; and not only ſo, but to be in private with the Prince in his Cloſet for ſeveral Hours. From which Reports, ſome took the liberty to ſay, and even to publiſh, that he was reſtor'd, or at leaſt, that he was admitted to ſecret Councils, and had a Hand in the Management of Affairs. But time diſſipated all thoſe Rumours, and we ſee him even now appearing at Court, but perfectly eaſie, and concerning himſelf neither on one ſide or other.

About the beginning of *September*, an Addreſs of Congratulation came from the Lieutenant Go-

Governour, Council, and aſſembly of *New-England*, upon the Subject of his Majeſty's having reduced the Rebellion; and tho' we do not uſually take up any room in theſe Annals with Addreſſes, or Papers of private Concern; yet as there is ſomething in this Addreſs relating to the Privileges of the Trade of thoſe Parts, which may be uſeful in Hiſtory to thoſe who examine thoſe Things, we think it proper to inſert this Addreſs, as follows.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Lieut. Governour, Council, and Repreſentatives of the Province of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, in *New-England* in *America*.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'ALthough our Diſtance from *Great-Britain* has prevented us from joining with the firſt of your Majeſty's Loyal Subjects, in Declaring our utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of the audacious Attempt of the Pretender and his Adherents, to diſturb the peaceful and glorious Reign of your moſt Sacred Majeſty; yet we humbly crave Liberty, at this firſt Annual Meeting of the General Aſſembly, to declare, that as none of your Majeſty's good Subjects are more deeply ſenſible of the many and valuable Bleſſings we enjoy under your moſt wiſe and gracious Government; ſo none do more cordially wiſh the long Continuance and growing Glories of your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign.

'We have already ſolemnly abjur'd the Pretender's Title, and ſworn in our ſeveral Sta-

'tions

tions to maintain your Majesty's Government, and the Protestant Succession as by Law established in your Royal Family, and shall never act Counter to the Obligation of so just an Oath.

'We do therefore most humbly and heartily congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your just Arms against that Disturber of the Peace of your Kingdoms, and the Dominions thereto belonging. And may with great Truth and Sincerity profess, that your Majesty's Subjects here receiv'd the Arrival of that good News with the utmost Joy and Satisfaction. And as we are under great Obligations of Duty and Gratitude to your most Excellent Majesty for the Continuance of the many very valuable Privileges which this People enjoy, in and by the Royal Charter granted by their late Majesty's King *William* and Queen *Mary of glorious Memory*; so we are more particularly obliged humbly and thankfully to Recognize your Majesty's Grace and Favour in securing to your Subjects the Liberty for their Vessels Laden with Salt, at the Island of *Tertudos*, whereby we are the better enabled to carry on the Fishery, the most valuable Branch of our Trade, and the best Staple, and which, in the Conclusion, redounds to the Advantage of the whole *British* Nation. And we cannot but entertain some Hopes and Desires, that the whole Fishery of *America* may, in due Time, be acknowledg'd the Right of your Majesty and your Royal Successors, Kings of *Great-Britain*, whereby the Interest of your good Subjects here, and in other Parts of your Dominions, will be greatly advanc'd.

'We crave Liberty to renew our Assurances of our unshaken Loyalty and Duty to your Majesty, and the Protestant Succession as by Law Established, and of our sincere Desire that the Crown may long flourish on your Royal Head, while your Enemies (if any such remain) may be brought to Shame and Confusion. So pray

Boston, June 2, 1716. Your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient Subjects,

William Tailer.

In the Name and by order of the Council,

Samuel Howard, Secretary.

In the Name, and by Order of the House of Representatives,

John Burril, Speaker.

It is to be observ'd, that the Government of this Country was at that Time under the Administration of *William Tailer*, Esq; as Lieutenant Governour: He knew very well that his Majesty had appointed another Gentleman to be Governour General, and also another to be Lieutenant Governour in his (Mr. *Tailer*'s) Place; but they being not arrived, tho' expected, he held their General Assembly or Parliament as usual, whose Session he open'd with the following Speech, which Speech and Address will give as much light into the Publick Affairs of that Country, as are needful for our understanding the general State of that Colony.

The Speech of the Honourable William Tailer, *Esq; Lieutenant Governour, and Commander in Chief of the* Massachusets-Bay, *in* New-England, *to the General Assembly of that Province, met at* Boston, *the 31st Day of* May, 1716.

GENTLEMEN,

'AT our last parting, I had little Expectation of now speaking to you from the Chair, believing his Excellency Col. *Burges*, our Governour, would before this Time have happily arrived among us, and I am well assured he may be daily expected, and that he comes with full Resolutions to do his utmost for the Interest of this Province, which he has signified to the Council in divers of his Letters, and has likewise expressed his grateful Sense of the honourable Provision you have made of so suitable a House for his Reception, in which you have not only obliged him, but done much Honour to your selves.

'Therefore my Time in this Station will in all Probability prove short, yet to the last Moment of it I shall rejoice to meet with any Opportunity of shewing my Zeal and Affection to the Crown, and the true Interest of my Native Country; and doubt not but you all come with hearty and sincere Dispositions to promote both, in your respective Stations: The good Agreement with the last General Court, gives me great Hopes to meet the same in this. And I should esteem it the happiest Circumstance of my Life, to have the Honour of delivering up the Government in a perfect Unity between both Houses, which

'would contribute to your own Reputation, 'and the Disappointment of those few, who 'have with great Industry endeavoured to 'prevent it.

Gentlemen,

'His Excellency Brig. *Hunter*, favour'd me 'with the Commissioners of *Albany*'s Report to 'him, as if the *Indians* had some Designs of ma-'king an Attempt on our Frontiers in the 'Spring, which I immediately communicated 'to his Majesty's Council, who were of Advice, 'that it was proper to reinforce *Fort George*, 'as likewise the new Settlement of *Arowsick*, 'with Ten Men each, which accordingly I have 'done. And on *Monday* last, by an Express 'from the Honourable Lieutenant Governour 'Vaughan, I have receiv'd Intelligence that 'gives further Grounds for Suspicion, and no-'thing but the general Election prevents me 'from doing my Duty to my Country, in visi-'ting the Frontiers, and putting 'em into a 'suitable Posture of Defence; but having dispatch-'ed Expresses to the Commanding Officers, to 'give timely Advice to their several Towns, in 'order to prevent a Surprize; what other 'Methods I have taken in this Affair, I shall lay 'before you; and I think it a proper Season to 'offer it as my Opinion, that nothing can be of 'more Service, both for the Crown and this 'Country, than for both Houses to be unani-'mous in Supporting and Encouraging the 'New-Settlements.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

'I shall order Mr. Treasurer to lay before you 'the State of the Treasury, in which I believe 'you will find no unnecessary Article of Charge, 'and therefore have no reason to doubt but

'you

'you will make all ſuitable Proviſion for Sup-
'port of the Government in the enſuing Year:
'And as it has pleaſed Almighty God of his
'infinite Wiſdom and Goodneſs, to fruſtrate
'the Counſels of evil and rebellious Traytors
'in their late unnatural Rebellion, againſt the
'beſt of Kings, which had a Tendency to ex-
'tirpate the whole Royal Family; ſo now,
'*Gentlemen*, we have an Opportunity to con-
'gratulate his moſt Sacred Majeſty on this his
'great Deliverance, by way of an Addreſs;
'and to aſſure his Majeſty of our conſtant and
'ſteady Loyalty and Affection to his Perſon
'and Government, and that we will with our
'Lives and Fortunes, as we have Opportunity,
'Defend his Rightful Title to the Crown of
'*Great-Britain*, and the Dominions and Pro-
'vinces depending thereon, as alſo to the
'Proteſtant Succeſſion as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, a-
'gainſt all Pretenders whatſoever.

Gentlemen,

'This is uſually the Seſſion for Buſineſs,
'which I ſhall give all the Encouragement I
'can to forward; but if upon the Expectation
'of his Excellency's ſudden Arrival, you in-
'cline to make it ſhort, I ſhall readily conſent
'to it. If any proper Methods can be found
'out for the Promoting the Produce of this Coun-
'try, and ſo conſequently the Trade thereof,
'I ſhall chearfully concur with you therein. I
'have nothing more to add, but to expreſs my
'ſincere Wiſhes, that the Crown may long flou-
'riſh on the Head of our Sovereign Lord King
'GEORGE, with all its antient Prerogatives;
'and that it may from him deſcend to his Illu-
'ſtrious Family, to lateſt Poſterity.

WILLIAM TAILER.

As we have mentioned the Riot at *Salisbury-Court* in *Fleetstreet* in the beginning of the Year, we are to add now, that on the 7*th* of *September*, the Sessions being then held at the *Old-Baily*, that Affair came to be examin'd in a Judicial Way. First, ——— *Read*, the Master of the Mug-House in *Salisbury-Court*, was Arraigned for the Murther of *Daniel Vaughan*, a Fellow who had formerly been a Bridewel Servant, but was at this time his own Master, and had made himself Eminent for a forwardness in leading on the Rabble, and who this Mr. *Read* shot at the Head of the said Rabble; he had a long Tryal, in which the Witnesses, by their Evidence, gave a clear Account of the whole Tumult, proving the Mobb Aggressors to the Disorders, and the Constables not only negligent and remiss in their Duty, but rather assisting and aiding to the Mobbs, than against them; and likewise proving the Violence offered to Mr. *Read* himself, and to his House, which was Batter'd, Damag'd, and the lower Part of it rifled and entirely plunder'd, his Goods spoiled, Windows broken, and Drink destroy'd; upon which, and a full Hearing of three Hours, he was acquitted.

After this, came on the Tryal of the five Men taken at the Riot, whose Names are mention'd already, *viz. Bean*, *Purchase*, *Love*, *R. Price*, and *W. Price*, who, after a long Tryal also, were found Guilty, receiv'd Sentence, and were all Executed the *Friday* seven-night after, being the 21*st* of *Sept.* at the Corner of the same Street where the Tumult was raised.

It was within a little matter of raising another Tumult, that the Friends of *Tho. Bean*, one of the Five who were thus Executed, had

the

the Imprudence, *to call it no worse*, to make a pompous and popular Funeral for him; having six young Maids to bear up the Pall, with white Scarfs and Favours, and six young Men to lead them. Nor was this all, but the next *Sabbath-Day*, the same Twelve came in Couples to St. *Bride*'s Church, with their Scarfs and Favours, which drew a great Crowd together, and that had ended in more Disorders, the Mobb beginning to rail and reflect upon the Barbarity, as they call'd it, of the Execution: But the Train'd Bands of the City, a Company whereof were posted in *Salisbury-Court*, carefully dispers'd the Rabble, and the young Men and Maids tho' being with what speed they could, gotten as far as *Black-Friars* Stairs to take Water, were overtaken by a Party of Soldiers sent after them, who apprehended Five of them, but the rest escaped; these were afterwards Tried at the *Old-Baily*, and being found Guilty, were fin'd 20 *Mark* each, but with an Intimation, that the Court inclined to remit or abate their Fines, if they would acknowledge their Crime, and discover ingeniously who set them on Work; but they all stood out, and lay in *Newgate* till some of their Friends or Party gather'd Money enough for them to pay their Fine.

But the publick Prosecutions did not end here; for while Justice was thus proceeding against a kind of new Rebels in the Streets of *London*, the Government was at the same time taking Measures to go on with the publick Prosecution of the remainder of the old ones; whose Number and Circumstances began to call either for a Deliverance, or a speedy bringing them to Tryal. The Prisons in the North of *England*, as also in *Scotland*, were very full of them, in-

ſomuch that the ordinary Goals could not contain them; there were in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* above 160 diſcharg'd at ſeveral Times; alſo in the Priſons at *Glaſgow*, and ſeveral other Places, above 353 were maintained at the Charge of the Magiſtrates of *Glaſgow*, for which the Parliament afterwards voted them to be reimburs'd, to the Sum of 736*l.* 08*s.* 05*d.* theſe were all of the meaner Sort of the Rebel Priſoners, and were taken ſome at the Battle of *Sherriffmore*, others upon other Occaſions; as particularly after the Deſertion of Brigadier *Mackintoſh*'s Men, when they refuſed to March into *England*; theſe, I ſay, were after a long time diſmiſſed and let go. But in the Caſtles of *Cheſter* and *Lancaſter*, there remain'd a great many of thoſe Priſoners who had been taken at *Preſton*, and were not yet Tried; and ſome of whom had, *as it was ſaid*, declin'd Tranſportation, which had been offer'd them as a Favour, and had been accepted by many of their Fellows; alſo there remained ſtill in the publick Priſons, a great many Gentlemen, ſome of good Rank, who it was neceſſary to bring to Tryal by a judicial Proceſs, and it having been reſolv'd to bring theſe all to *England* to be Tried, as was mention'd in our laſt Year's Annals, Orders were now given for removing them from the ſeveral Priſons in *Scotland*, and bringing them to the Caſtle of *Carliſle* in *England*, where Proceſs was order'd to be made, and a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was granted to ſome of the Judges to proceed to *Carliſle*, hold a Court of Juſtice there, and Try them accordingly.

As to thoſe Priſoners at *Cheſter* and *Lancaſter*, it was at firſt reſolved to Try them at the ordinary Aſſizes for the County, and accordingly

the

the Judges coming to *Lancaſhire*, on the *Michaelmas* Circuit, held the Aſſize at *Preſton* on the 14*th* of *September*, where a few Tryals were brought on as follows.

Mr. *Shuttleworth* of *Alſton*, Mr. *John Swarbreck* of *Weſham*, *Richard Hodgſon* of *Walton*, *William Charpley* of *Walton*; convicted upon Tryal.

John Winkley of *Alſton*, *Thomas Park* of *Croſton*, *Henry Winkley* of *Alſton*, Captain *John Bruce* of *Preſton*, *Laurence Coop* of *Walton*; withdrew their Pleas, and pleaded Guilty.

Robert Walker of *Forton*, Mr. *John Daniel Durton*, *John Wareing* of *Aighton*, *Richard Singleton* of *Kirkham*, acquitted upon Tryal.

George Coop and *Richard Abbot* were alſo cleared by the Jury, though there ſeem'd plain Proof enough againſt them.

Lawrence Thorpe of *Fiſhwick*, *Hugh Barton* of *Claughton*, *Richard Walmſley* of *Walton*, were acquitted for want of due Proof.

William Hesketh of *Maines*, Eſq; *William Ward* of *Mancheſter*, Rioter, *Edward Burrow* of *Weeton*, were reſpited till next Aſſizes.

By the Temper of the Jury, which appear'd in the Tryal of the laſt five, the Judges plainly perceiv'd the King would have but little juſtice there; that the ill Diſpoſition of the People ſeem'd to be Return'd, and was very different from what it was the Year before; and in ſhort, that if the Tryals were to go on, the whole Number would be acquitted, let the Evidence be as it would. I ſay, the Judges ſeeing this, thought fit to put an End to the Proceedings, and break up the Aſſizes.

Of

Of the Condemned Persons, five were Executed the 2*d* of *October*; *viz.* three at *Lancaster*, and two at *Preston*; their Names were, Captain *Tho. Bruce*, *Tho. Shuttleworth*, *John Winkley*, *William Charnley*, and *Richard Hodgson*.

This Captain *Bruce* was a *Scots* Man, had formerly been a Steward or Rent-gatherer to Duke *Hamilton*, but was on some private Breach with that Family, turn'd out of the Duke's Business, and liv'd at *Preston*; where, when the Rebels took Possession of that Town, he openly declar'd himself, and took Arms with them. At the Place of Execution, he deliver'd the following Paper to the Sherriffs, which the Government afterwards suffer'd to be made publick.

'A true Copy of the Paper deliver'd by Captain *John Bruce* at the Place of Execution at *Lancaster*, on *Tuesday* the 2*d* of *October* 1716. who was Executed for High-Treason.

Brethren and Country-men,

'I AM brought to this Place to discharge the 'last Debt I owe to Nature, and cheerfully resign to the blessed Will of Almighty God, 'whose Mercy I adore, in that He hath afforded me his Grace and Means sincerely to Repent me of my past Sins, and such Time to prepare for that Blessed and Glorious Change, which I hope to meet with in a few *Moments*.

'I am not ashamed of that Cause for which I Die, but rejoice that I am worthy to be a Sacrifice, in the Vindication of the undoubted Rights of my Lawful and Natural Liege Lord

'King

'King *James* III. and the expiring Liberty of 'my dear Country; I always firmly believ'd 'the Hereditary Right of Succeſſion to the Im-'perial Crown of theſe Realms, to be a fun-'damental and unalterable Part of the Conſti-'tution, and could never think that any diffe-'rence in Religion, or any the pretended Laws, 'which never yet received the Royal Aſſent of 'any Lawful King, could in any wiſe diſen-'gage me, or any Honeſt Man, from that Du-'ty and Allegiance which is due to our Law-'ful Sovereign King *James* III. whoſe Title by 'Birthright is Clear and Unqueſtionable, and 'therefore was engaged by the ſtrongeſt Obli-'gations of Duty, Honour, Religion, and Law, 'to join with his Loyal Subjects in the juſt En-'deavours to reſtore him to his Rights, and 'break through that Uſurpation and Fence of 'Rebellion which hath ſo long kept him from 'them.

'God in his infinite Mercy forgive theſe 'Kingdoms, incline the Hearts of the People to 'ſtand as one Man to bring in their Lawful 'King, and free themſelves from that mercileſs 'Tyranny which they now groan under. I am 'grown in Years, and not much ſhort of what 'the Royal Pſalmiſt calls the Age of Man, and 'have known many Struggles in order to pre-'ſerve the Conſtitution and ſinking Liberties 'of the People, and ſeveral Turns and Chang-'es that have enſued; in all which, praiſed 'be to God, I preſerved my Integrity, by a 'ſtrict Adherence to the Intereſt of my King 'and Country, and oppoſing, as far as in me 'lay, the Innovations that were daily introduced, 'to the Injury of the One, and the Inſlavery 'of the Other.

'As one Wickedneſs is the Parent of another; ſo the Revolution begot the Union, 'and from theſe Sources flow the Waters of 'Bitterneſs which the good People of theſe 'Nations ſo plentifully drink of at this Time. 'May God in his infinite Mercy work their 'ſpeedy Deliverance, and reſtore them to their 'Ancient happy Conſtitution and Government. 'As for my Religion, I was bred up a Proteſtant, according to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, wherein I 'have ever liv'd, and in which (by God's Grace 'and Mercy) I ſhall die: It taught me, to 'give both God and the King their due, to deal 'juſtly with all Men, forgive my Enemies, and 'expect Salvation through Jeſus Chriſt. Her 'Doctrines and Government I embrace, and 'pray God to reſtore Her to Her former Purity, Peace, and Proſperity. I beſeech all 'whom I have any ways offended, to forgive 'me, as from the Bottom of my Heart I do all 'who have any ways injur'd me, and particularly thoſe who were concern'd in my Proſecution, or in any ways inſtrumental in promoting my Death: I forgive that greateſt 'of Injuries, their ſurprizing me into a Confeſſion of their Indictment, by bringing me 'to a Tryal two Days before the Time mention'd in their Notice, and without ever giving me any Copy of the Jury; being a *Scotſman*, and a Stranger to the Laws of *England*, 'I was the more liable to be impos'd on; God 'of his infinite Mercy forgive them, as I freely do.

'I think it incumbent on me, to take this 'laſt Opportunity of vindicating my Honour 'from that Report which traduced me as Un-

'faithful

'faithful to his Grace the late Duke of *Hamilton*, whilſt I had the Honour, which was about Twenty Four Years, to be with him as 'a Companion and Humble Servant, and hereby declare, upon the Words of a dying Man, 'and as I ſhall anſwer it before the Almighty 'God, that what has been ſaid to aſperſe me 'on that Account, was utterly Falſe; or any 'Diſpleaſure his Grace conceiv'd againſt me 'concerning it, entirely Groundleſs; I always loved him, and dealt faithfully by that 'Noble Duke, as God, the Righteous Judge, 'will witneſs for me.

'Thus have I diſcharged my Conſcience; 'and now, bleſſed be Almighty God, that 'hath brought me to this happy Period of my 'Pilgrimage. I have finiſhed a long Courſe, 'and adher'd without Wavering to my King, 'the Lord's Anointed's Cauſe, for, and in 'which I Die, and hope this Day to be with 'my Saviour, tranſlated to rejoice with other 'Loyal Sufferers, and all the Saints and Angels for evermore.

John Bruce.

October 2. 1716.

With the Death of theſe Men ended the Judicial Proceedings there for this Time; and the reſt of the Priſoners from *Cheſter* Caſtle, being with thoſe already brought from thence, no leſs than two Hundred in Number, were order'd for *Carliſle*, tho' they were remanded afterwards.

This Affair being over, the next Thing was, the removing the Priſoners in *Scotland* to *Carliſle*, to be Tryed there, as before. The Orders for their being

being removed was accordingly ſent down, and on the 23*d* of *Auguſt* they had all notice given them by General *Carpenter*, to prepare to go for *England* the 30*th*. They were at firſt much ſurprized, and applied to General *Carpenter*, to ſee if there was no Poſſibility to avoid it; but finding it was not to be expected, they prepared in earneſt to go. The General ſhew'd them all the Civility that was poſſible, conſiſtent with his Duty, adjourn'd or delay'd at their Requeſt, the Time of their going ſo long, as that they might ſend an Expreſs to *England*, to endeavour to get the Orders revok'd, and waited ſome Days beyond the ordinary Time, for the Return of the Expreſs. But at length the Expreſs being returned, and the Gentlemen being fully ſatisfied that there was no Remedy, they prepared ſeriouſly for the Journey, and, as was ſaid, 350*l.* Sterling was collected in the City of *Edinburgh* for the Supply of thoſe, whoſe Circumſtances were too low to furniſh them with Neceſſaries for their Journey.

Some alſo were found ſo Sick and Weak, as that they were in no Condition to be removed; theſe the General, upon ordering the King's Phyſician there, Dr. *Stuart* and another, to viſit them, and they having made Report that they could not be removed, the General accordingly gave them leave to ſtay behind, *viz. Gairns* of *Laughton*, Dr. *Caermitchell*, and Mr. *Oglivy*.

On the 3*d* of *September*, the reſt of the Priſoners were ordered peremptorily to be removed, and on that Day and the next, they all actually ſet forward, under ſeveral *Detachments* of Soldiers for their Guard. Their Names, and the

the ſeveral Priſons they were then confined in, are as follows.

In Edinburg *Caſtle.*

Marquis of *Huntley*
Viſcount of *Strathallan*
Lord *Rollo*
Mr. *Carſtairs* of *Kinnocder*
Thomas Caddell
Gordon of *Glenbucket*
Brigadier *Campbell* of *Ormondel*
Colonel *Urquhart*
Mc Kenzie of *Frazerdale*
Fra. Stewart, Brother to the E. of *Murray*
Col. *Balfour* of *Fairnie*
Major *Balfour* of *Danbogie*
Tho. Drummond, Brother to L.d. *Strathallan*
Murray of *Auchtintyre* younger
Drummond of *Logiealmond*
Burnet of *Mountbody*
Jo. Gordon of *Aboyn*, Uncle to the Earl of *Aboyn*
William Hay
Gairns of *Layton*
Roſs, Son to the Biſhop of *Edinburgh*
Smith of *Methuen*

In all 22.

Priſoners in Edinburgh Tolbooth.

William Kier of *Abbotrule*
Dr. *Scott*, Son to *Thirlſtone*
William Ainſlie of *Black-hill*
Dr. *Trotter* of *Belford*
Mr. *Rutherford*, Surgeon in *Jedburgh*
Tho. Cranſton, Clerk in *Kelſo*

Baillie

Baillie *Burnet* in *Brunt-Island*
Walter Graham, Merchant in *Dundee*
Geo. Robinson, Gauger of Excise in *Brunt-Island*
Andrew Auchinleck of *Kinochie*
Da. Threepland } Escaped since the Order for
John Wilson } Removal

In all 12.

Prisoners in Cannongate Tolbooth.

———*Seaton* Elder and Younger of *Lawfrise*
Capt. *Patrick Auchmutie*
Skeliter Forbes, Baillie to the E. of *Marr*, *alias Black Jockie*
William Ogilvie, Chamberlain to the E. of *Errol*
Alex. Charles, Advocate in *Aberdeen*
Mr. *James Lepan*, Fencing-Master
Mr. *Gordon*, Brewer at *Aberdeen*
James Irvine Gauger
James Erskine of *Pittodrie*
Dr. *Carmichael* of *Blambae*

In all 11.

Prisoners in the Earl of Winton's *Lodging.*

Mr. *Bannerman*, Provost of *Aberdeen*
Spence, Baillie of *Brichen*
Taloch of *Tannouchie*
Carnagie of *Finhaven*
Douglass of *White-Rigs*
Patoun of *Grandholm*
Lindsay of *Pitscondley*
Maul, Factor to the Earl of *Penmuir*
Jo. Bethuine of *Balfour* } These E-
William Menzies of *Pitfodels* } scaped as
Hutchin, Provost of *Aberbrothic* } above.

In all 11.

Epis-

Episcopal Ministers.

Mr. *John Robertson*
Mr. *Alexander Lindsay*
Mr. *William Alexander*
} These are excepted, as not having been in the List for Tryals; but are to take their Tryals in *Scotland*.

In the Castle of Stirling.

Mr. *Robt. Murray*, Brother to *Abercairnie*
Alexander Hay, Son to *Arnboth*
Patrick Gordon, eldest Son to *Abberdowre*
Alexander Forbes, Son to *Buthelay*
William Robertson, Brother to *Domhiles*
Dr. *John Killock*, Dr. of Medicine.
Alex. Smith, of the House of *Mac-Intosh*
Dr. *Alex. Gordon*, Dr. of Medicine
Fra. Gordon of *Craig*
Jo. Hamilton of *Gilsain* in *Strathbogie*
Alex. Gordon of the Miln of *Kincardin*
Robert Rollo Elder of *Powis*
Ja. Rollo Younger of the same
Will. Nairn of *Baldiven*
Peter Auchterlony, Merchant in *Montrose*
William Stuart, Brother to *Ardvorlich*
John Carnegie, Surgeon in *Brechin*
Ja. Gordon, Surgeon to Sir *Donald Mc Donald*
Ja. Robinson, Brother to *Strat bloch*
Archi. Fothringham, Son to *Powrie*.

In all 20.

In Blackneſs *Caſtle.*

Colin Mackenzie of *Kindaire*
John Ratray
Geo. Taylor
Alex. Garrich
Pat. Stuart
} Writers, *Anglice*, Attorneys at Law.
Ja. Stuart in *Boyn*
Cha. Gardns
William Adamſon
Tho. Robertſon in *Baltroon*; all theſe taken at the Battle of *Dumblain.*
John Stuart of *Foſs*
John Stuart of *Glenbuckie*
Pat. Robertſon of *Dungarthie*; Theſe three were taken paſſing the *Forth* with Brigadier *Mackintoſh.*
James Carnegie of *Balnamoon* taken in Arms

In all 1

In *Edinburgh-Caſtle*	22
In *Sterling-Caſtle*	20
In *Blackneſs-Caſtle*	13
In *Edinburgh-Tolbooth*	12
In *Cannongate-Tolbooth*	11
In *Winton-Houſe*	11
In all	89

The Guards which conducted them we *Montague*'s Regiment of Foot, and Gene *Carpenter*'s own Regiment of Dragoons; a thus being on their Journey, we ſhall leave th for a Time, till we hear of them afterwards i Judicial Way at *Carliſle*, whither a Commiſ

of Oyer and Terminer being ſent for their Tryal, the proper Officers prepar'd to go down thither, to hold a Court of Juſtice for that purpoſe; and abundance of People, as well *Highlanders* as others, were order'd from the *Savoy*, where they had been kept together ſome time, to go down to *Carliſle* under a Guard, to give Evidence in the Tryals appointed there.

It is true, that at firſt they, and perhaps others too, thought it a great Piece of Injuſtice and Hardſhip, thus to be carried, as they called it, into their Enemies Country, to be Tryed by *Engliſh* Judges and Juries. But many of them have cauſe to be thankful that they were thus uſed, and it's believed, all of them are ſince much better ſatisfied with the Uſage they received in *England*, than with what they had reaſon to expect in *Scotland*.

And this is certain, not only that they were better uſed as Priſoners, but better uſed on their Tryals alſo, where they were treated with ſo much Tenderneſs, Juſtice, and Humanity, as well by the Judges as by the Government, that they were agreeably ſurprized with it: Many were acquitted on the leaſt Niceties in their Favour; every doubtful thing was conſtrued to the Advantage of the Priſoner; and the Court ſeemed pleas'd when they could with Juſtice acquit, and griev'd where they were obliged to Condemn; this encouraged the Priſoners to a great Degree, ſo that many, who had pleaded *not Guilty* upon their Arraignment, and put themſelves upon Tryal, withdrew their Pleas, and pleaded Guilty, throwing themſelves upon the Mercy of the Government, and depending upon the favourable Repreſentations of the

Judges. Others, who had reſolved in *Scotland* to plead to the Juriſdiction of the Court, and to inſiſt upon the reſerv'd Juriſdiction of *Scotland*, by the Articles of the Union, found Reaſon to alter their Reſolution, and throw themſelves upon the Clemency of the King; ſo that of Twenty nine Priſoners, who, it was ſaid, reſolv'd thus to inſiſt and proteſt againſt the Juſtice of being Try'd here, there was but one, *viz.* Mr. *Alexander Hay*, who ventur'd to do it; and he finding the Court reſolv'd to overrule ſuch a Plea, and that there would then be no Mercy expected, withdrew that Plea, and pleaded guilty with the reſt, *Note*, This Gentleman afterward made his Eſcape out of the Caſtle of *Carliſle*.

Though it is true, that this diſpute was not brought upon the Stage, or argued in Court, except as above, yet as the Memory of it may be uſeful in Hiſtory, and a proper Precedent to be quoted hereafter in like Caſes, we think it very advantageous to Poſterity, to Record here what was ſuggeſted in the Caſe, and what they had to offer; that it may appear upon what Ground the Pretences of the ſaid reſerv'd Juriſdiction were made, and that unleſs thoſe to come have ſomething more to alledge than thoſe that went before, they may not do themſelves ſo much injury as to make the Objection.

The following Arguments were brought on the Part of the *Scots*, in order to plead to the Juriſdiction of the Court, and were Publiſhed in Print about the Time when the Petition of the Priſoners was brought up by Expreſs, as before, *viz.*

The Jurisdiction of the Court of Justiciary in *Scotland* asserted, by the Articles of UNION.

'IT was the Opinion of many judicious Per-
'sons, who were against an incorporated
'Union, That the Parliament of *Great Bri-*
'tain could never be restricted from enacting
'what Laws they pleased, though contrary
'to any Provisions in the Articles of Union;
'but the Abettors of the Union judged it un-
'necessary to have any Guarantee for the Per-
'formance of the Articles of Union, in re-
'gard (that as they in their own Favour sug-
'gested) *Scotland* was to be united with a just
'and equitable People, who always sacredly
'observed all their Treaties.

'It is certain, That the Legislative Power
'may enact what Laws are judged necessary
'for the publick Utility; but at the same
'time it is doubted, when the Legislature has
'by express Paction and Stipulation chain'd up
'their Power from encroaching upon certain
'Privileges granted to a Kingdom, if the
'said Legislature can emit any Laws or Edicts,
'that in the least diminish or encroach upon
'the said Privileges, which was the express
'Condition of entring into Submission and Sub-
'jection to the said Parliamentary Power;
'namely, *That all the Conditions expresst in the*
'Articles, shall be inviolably observed, and that
'even the British *Parliament should not Innovate,*
'Alter, or Derogate from them in any Point.

'Indeed the three Estates may enact and de-
'clare what they please and judge Necessary,
'and the Government *may* and *can* put the

'ſaid Laws in Execution, ſince there is no 'ſuperior Power to control them: Thus it is 'Statuted and Ordained, That *Criminals may 'be Tried in any Part of the United Realm*, with-'out regard to a contrary Proviſion in the 'Treaty of Union; *But at the ſame time* it 'remains a Queſtion, If the Subjects of *Scot-'land*, and ſuch Perſons, except *Peers*, who 'are impriſon'd for Crimes committed within '*Scotland*, may not conform to the Treaty of 'Union, Proteſt againſt being Try'd for their 'Lives and Fortunes out of *Scotland*? And if 'they may not reface and deny the Juriſdiction 'of any *Juſticiary Court* without the ſaid King-'dom? Foraſmuch as the Court of *Juſticiary* 'is expreſly ſtipulated by Articles of the Uni-'on, to remain within *Scotland*. Article 19 '*That the Courts of Juſticiary do, after the Union 'and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all time 'coming within* Scotland, *as it is now Conſtituted 'by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the 'ſame Authority and Privileges as before the Uni-'on, and that no Cauſes in* Scotland *be Cognoſci-'ble by the Courts of* England.

'This may be pleaded by any Subject as a 'Fundamental Article of the Union, which was 'Ratified, Approved, and Confirmed under 'this expreſs Proviſion, as the Preamble to 'the Articles declares.

'The ſaid 19th Article does, I confeſs, ſub-'ject the *Juſticiary Court* to ſuch Regulation 'as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great 'Britain*; but this Regulation reſpects not the 'Juriſdiction and remaining of the Court with-'in *Scotland*, but only the Enacting of ſuch 'Laws as relate to the Procedure and Form of 'the ſaid Court: Though the Parliament may

'decla

'declare what is Treaſon, and what Penalties
'are to be inflicted on Criminals, yet by the
'Articles, the Court of Juſticiary muſt remain
'within the Kingdom, and the Criminals muſt
'be proceeded againſt before the ſaid Court
'within the Kingdom.

'It is a noted Maxim in our Law, that *Exceptio firmat regulam in non exceptis*; now by the 19th Article, the *Admiralty-Juriſdiction* is made ſubject to the Regulations and Alterations of the *Britiſh* Parliament; whereas the *Juſticiary Court* is only ſubjected to the Regulations; ſo that it evidently appears, that the *Bona fide* meaning of the ſaid Article is, to preſerve the ſaid *Juſticiary Court* within the Kingdom for Judging Criminals, who are by the Articles ſubject to no other Juriſdiction, either in or without the Kingdom, unleſs they be Impeach'd before the Houſe of Lords, who have an inherent Right to Judge ſuch as are brought before them by the Houſe of Commons.

'By the Articles of Union, the Juriſdiction of the *Juſticiary Court* is reſerved; and as in all Compeals, *Scotland*, has reſerved ſomething to it ſelf, and reſigned other Privileges to the *Britiſh Parliament*; ſo in this Caſe, a juſt Performance of all that was ſtipulated on either ſide is to be expected. Thus *Grotius* ſays in *Lib.* 1. *C.* 3. §. 17. *de Jure Belli & Pacis, ſic etiam fieri poteſt, ut populus regem Eligens, quoſdam actus ſibi ſervat, alios autem Regi deferat pleno jure. L.* 2. *C.* 11. §. 4. *In alie natione particulæ cujuſdam noſtræ Libertatis illuc pertinent promiſſa dandi huc promiſſa faciendi.*

'What *Puffendorf de L. N. & Gt L.* 7. *C.* 5. §. 18. ſays, may be appoſitely applied here

'with very little Variation; The Power of 'Life and Death is left to the Pleasure of each 'distinct Kingdom, tho' at the same time the 'particular Kingdoms ought so to manage 'their Privileges, as they shall cause no Di-'sturbance in the general Union; I may add, 'no Heart-burnings or Animosities; because 'Love and Concord are the best Supports of 'our Coalition: Whence it is evident, that '*Scotland* cannot be hindred from exercising, 'according to Paction, the Administration of 'Justice in Criminal Cases, especially when in 'the Treaty of Union, the Court was so fixed 'as never to be altered; so to remove Cri-'minals out of the Kingdom, and Arraign 'them before another Bar, What is it but to 'evacuate this 19th Article, and to derogate 'from the Jurisdiction of the *Justiciary Court*, 'by vacating its Power and Authority?

'This Reservation of our criminal Jurisdic-'on is made, by the Articles, a Fundamental 'Right and Privilege, which was expected 'to be religiously observed and maintain'd, 'which certainly nothing, nay even extreme 'Necessity, cannot excuse; in regard no less 'Authority is requisite for repealing any Condi-'tion in the Article of Union, than that very Au-'thority, *viz.* The two Parliaments who made 'the said express Condition, *Nam eodem modo ali-'quid debit desolvi quo Colligitur*; and we know 'what harsh Thoughts and monstrous Senti-'ments are entertained by the Assertors of '*Liberty* and *Property*, against all who endea-'vour to subvert and violate Fundamental 'Laws and Privileges, *vide Burgesdicii Ideam 'politicam*, p. 178. *Nota Tyranni est, si leges 'Fundamentales, & Privilegia subditorum violet*, 'p. 144.

'p. 144. *Omnium fœderum Fundamentum, anima ac vita est Fides, quam nulla vel publicæ vel privatæ Authoritatis Ratio in fœderibus violare debet.*

'Now seeing the Alteration of this Fundamental Article was made in the Time of imminent Danger, which occasion'd the Legislature to overlook this Essential and Fundamental Condition and Provision; yet when we now enjoy profound Peace and Tranquillity, it may, with all due Submission to the Alteration, prove of dangerous Consequence to Remove and Judge the Prisoners in *England*, when our own Court of Justiciary remains in the Kingdom, where the Crimes were committed, where the Facts can be best known, where there are as Learned and impartial Judges as are any where, and where the Laws are the same.

'To conclude, It may be justly said, that all well-meaning *Scotsmen*, who intended the flourishing Condition of *Scotland* by the Union, never expected the least Encroachment upon Fundamental and Essential Conditions of the Treaty, which at the making of them were reputed Sacred and Inviolable. Thus runs the Preamble to the Articles, *viz.*

'*Therefore Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, in Fortification of the Approbation of the Articles as above-mention'd, and for the farther and better Establishment of the same upon full and mature Deliberation, upon the aforesaid Articles of Union, doth Ratifie, Approve, and Confirm the same, with the Additions and Explanations contained in the said Articles, in Manner, and under the Provision aftermention'd.*

We

We are now to ſuppoſe the Priſoners mention'd, to be on the Road, only with theſe Exceptions.

1. That the Warrant being expreſs to carry all but the Peers, the Viſcount *Strathallan*, and the Lord *Rollo*, were left behind; The Marquiſs of *Huntley*, now Duke of *Gordon*, claim'd it, but it was left to the Deciſion of the Lawyers, who gave it againſt him; he being a noble Perſon, but not a Peer, his Father the Duke of *Gordon* being then alive.

2. That Seven others delivered themſelves, by making their Eſcape out of the ſeveral Priſons where they were Confin'd; *viz.* Sir *David Thripland*'s Son, and Mr. *Wilſon* a Mathematician, with two Servants, eſcaped the 30*th* of *Auguſt* out of the Tolbooth of *Edinburgh*. There was alſo another Gentleman, whoſe Name was *Auchinleck*, who got out of the Priſon Door with them, but was retaken by the Soldiers. And the next Day three more got out of *Winton-Houſe*, by digging their Way through a Stone-Wall four Foot thick, into the next Houſe, where they had ſome Friends who took Lodgings, and began to work at the Wall on the other ſide; theſe were Mr. —— *Bethune* of *Balfour*, Son in Law to *General Hamilton*, Mr. —— *Menzies* of *Pitfodel*, and Mr. *Hutchins* Provoſt of *Aber-brothick*.

The Priſoners being now carried away, arrived at *Carliſle* the 12*th* of *September*, and the firſt of *December* following, the Judges appointed to Try them arrived alſo: An impartial Abridgment of the whole Proceedings

cedings (for the Particulars would be too long for our Annals,) ſhall be given in its Place.

But as we are ſtill upon the Subject of the publick Juſtice, we muſt give ſome Account of the Occaſions of it alſo in ſeveral Parts, which are indeed very remarkable, and this will lead us back a little.

For while theſe Things were doing in the North, a new and unuſual Rupture broke out at Home among the Eccleſiaſticks, which, as it was ſtill but a carrying on the ſame Cauſe for which the Rebellion, (of which we have ſaid ſo much) was calculated, we cannot but think it too eſſential to the Hiſtory of theſe Times to be omitted.

This was the Charge of Schiſm which the *Jacobite* Clergy threw back upon the Church of *England*, eſtabliſh'd by the Revolution. The thing had been managed by way of Principle among themſelves for many Years; but never was openly and avowedly broach'd among the People, till upon the following Occaſion.

Dr. *Hicks*, a Man eminent for Learning, and really a valuable Perſon in himſelf on many Accounts, eſpecially that of an extraordinary Sanctity of Life; *but withal* a NONJUROR, and of late one of the Warmeſt and moſt Zealous of that kind, had in his Life time Publiſhed a Paper of Conſtitutions, as they were called, on the Foot of which, he Condemn'd the Eſtabliſh'd Church, *as we rightly call it*, as being Schiſmatical and broken off from the true Church of *England*, *as they call it*; the Hiſtory of the Circumſtances which introduc'd this new Scene, is briefly thus:

One

One Mr. *Howell*, a Clergyman, and alſo a Non-juror, had written a Book, Entituled, *The Caſe of Schiſm in the Church of England conſidered*; he had not only Written, but had Printed it at Mr. *Redmayne*'s Printing Houſe in *Jewen-Street*; where the Government having Information of it, ſome of them were ſeized: The Meſſenger having likewiſe a Warrant to apprehend Mr. *Howell*, he was alſo taken up, and his Papers ſeized; there was found in his Cuſtody a great Number of this Book above-mentioned, beſides other Things of an extraordinary Conſequence; all his Papers being thus ſecured, and himſelf taken into Cuſtody; he was ſeveral times examin'd by a Committee of Lords of the Council, after which, was committed to Newgate.

Among his Papers were alſo found, his Letters of Ordination, being an Original Inſtrument; by which it appears, that he received Prieſt's Orders, with Inſtitution, *&c.* at the Hands of the late Dr. *Hicks*; who, as appears by thoſe Inſtruments, ſtyled himſelf a Suffragian Biſhop of *Thetford*. There was alſo a Form of Abſolution, and Reception of Converts and Penitents, returning from the ſuppoſed Schiſm, as on their being receiv'd into the Non-jurors Church.

But while the Town was amuſed with this daring Attempt of Mr. *Howell*'s, one of the King's Meſſengers being in queſt of ſome other Pamphlet, and ſearching the Houſe of the ſaid Mr. *Redmayne*, the Printer, in *Jewin-Street*, happen'd upon another thing of Ten Thouſand times the Conſequence of this of Mr. *Howell*'s, and of which Mr. *Howell* ſeem'd to be only a Deducter or Abridger. This was

a

a Book containing *the Conſtitutions* mentioned above, and ſaid to be written by the ſaid Dr. *Hicks*. The Meſſenger found but one Copy, the reſt of the Impreſſion being conveyed away before he came; however, this one Book was ſufficient to diſcover to the Government that ſuch a Thing was on Foot, and had been Publiſhed; and was ſufficient alſo to bring the Printer upon the Stage, in order to a farther Enquiry into the Particulars: The Book is entituled, *The Conſtitution of the Catholick Church, and the Nature and Conſequences of Schiſm, ſet forth in a Collection of Papers written by the late R. Reverend* George Hicks, *D. D.*

This Book of Dr. *Hicks*'s, as it is eſteemed ſo celebrated a Piece among the Nonjurors, is no leſs needful for impartial Readers to ſee; wherefore, as far as it may be reduced to brief Heads, we think an Abridgment very uſeful in theſe Memoirs; which Abridgment take as follows:

THE Publiſher, in his Epiſtle to the Reader, ſays, that the R. Reverend the Author of theſe Papers being now out of Danger, he could not but think it proper they ſhould be printed, on Account of the Importance of this Controverſie, which has been too much neglected, but is now, God be praiſed, known more and more every Day. He acquaints us, That theſe Papers prove the Independency of the Church, ——— and that the Deprivation of Catholick Biſhops by a Lay Power, is abſolutely Null and Invalid.—— That the Laity, as well as Clergy, are bound to adhere to the Communion of the Rightful Biſhop. ——— That it is unlawful

lawful to Communicate with Schiſmatical Biſhops, [meaning our preſent Biſhops] till they have repented, acknowledg'd their Schiſm, return'd to the Church, [that is, the Non-juring Church] and had their Orders confirm'd, and Authority from it to Act. ——— That Schiſmatical Ordinations (tho' not Null and Invalid themſelves, ſo as to require a new Ordination) are however Null and Invalid as to any Spiritual Purpoſes; ſo that the Perſon thus Schiſmatically Ordained [that is, by the preſent Biſhops] cannot by virtue of thoſe Orders *do any Sacerdotal Act* till he returns to the [Non-juring] Church, and has his Orders confirmed; and that whatever Miniſtrations he performs during his Schiſm, are of *no Uſe or Profit to the Perſons who receive them, till they alſo come over to the Church.* And as this was his Principle, (continues the Publiſher) ſo it was his Practice; for whenever he performed that part of his Epiſcopal Office, of receiving a Penitent Schiſmatical Clergyman into our Communion, he never required that he ſhould be re-ordained, but only that his Orders ſhould be confirmed; and this *continues to be the Practice of our Church*, ſince it pleaſed God to take him out of this troubleſome World.

He farther tells the Reader, That he will here find an Anſwer to all the Objections againſt the *Conſecrations* of the deprived Biſhop's *Succeſſors*, and certainly (continues the Publiſher) there was no one better qualified to give an Account of that Matter, than our Author, who was himſelf the FIRST Perſon pitched upon by our deprived Fathers, to be admitted into the Epiſcopal College, and

and was accordingly Conſecrated by Dr. *Turner*, Dr. *White*, and Dr. *Lloyd*, the deprived Biſhops of *Ely*, *Peterborough*, and *Norwich*.

In the Book it ſelf are the following Remarkable Paſſages.

I appeal to your own Conſcience, whether ſuch Unrighteous Curſing Prayers ought to be put up againſt plain Right, and a Rightful Prince, to the Righteous God, who loveth Righteouſneſs, and whoſe Eyes behold the Thing that is Juſt? Nay, Sir, I appeal to your Conſcience, whether ſuch Prayers, contrary to all Truth and Righteouſneſs, are not as Blaſphemy in the Ears of a Juſt and Holy God, and pollute all the Offices wherein they are uſed, thoſe at the Holy Altar not excepted; and by Conſequence, whether it be Lawful for you to be preſent in ſuch ſinful Congregations, where God is diſhonoured and affronted, and the Offices ſo polluted, tho' you ſhould ſignifie your Diſſent from thoſe corrupt Prayers to the Congregation? —— Of the two Sins, give me Leave to tell you freely, I think it leſs heinous to be preſent at Divine Offices where *Ave-Maries*, &c. are ſaid, than at ſuch Offices wherein Prayers are ſolemnly put up to God, that are as contrary to his Eſſential Juſtice and Righteouſneſs, as Lying is to his Eſſential Truth.

The Catholick Church is the Kingdom of God, which Kingdom had a Being in the World independent on the Secular Powers for above 300 Years. Chriſt is the King of this Kingdom, and the Biſhops his chief Miniſters and Vicegerents in it; to whom, in their re-

reſpective Juriſdictions, he requires Obedience from all his Subjects. All Emperors and Kings, whether abſolute or limited in the Exerciſe of their Regal Power, become Subjects of this Kingdom by Baptiſm, as well as other Men; and get nothing by their Baptiſm more than other Men, but a ſtronger Obligation to defend the Church and its Rights, and particularly its Government by Biſhops, *and the Right they only have from Chriſt, as to Ordain, ſo to Deprive one another.* Baptized Emperors and Kings, and the Eſtates of their Empires and Kingdoms, (if Chriſtian) are *equally Subjects of the Church*, and have the ſame Obligation of Subjection and Obedience to it, within their own Dominions, as in any other part of the Catholick Church.

In this Kingdom many falſe Maxims, extremely hurtful to the Church, and detrimental to the Chriſtian Religion, are received for Law and Truth; as that Tythes and Offerings may become a Lay-Fee; that Patronage, or the Right of preſenting Clerks to Cures, is a Lay-Fee; that the King is *Supreme Ordinary*; ——— That Canons oblige not Chriſtian People in Conſcience againſt the King's Conſent, and ought not to be received by them as Canons of the Church, without his Leave, or an Act of Parliament; That Kings ought not to be Excommunicated; That the King, by an Act of Parliament, may deprive Biſhops; ——— not to mention the ill Uſe of Prohibitions; the laſt Reſort in purely Spiritual Cauſes; the Writ of *Quare Impedit*; the *Unchriſtian* Acts of Parliament touching the Election and Conſecration of Biſhops, and the like; which I think

think I am able to ſhew, have been the *Natural* as well as *Judicial* Cauſes of all the Miſeries in Church and State among us for many Years, and of the great Atheiſm, Deiſm, or Unbelief of Revealed Religion, Contempt of the Prieſthood, Scepticiſm, or Indifferency in Religion; together with all the Hereſies, Schiſms, Immoralities, and Height of Profaneneſs, that now overflow this Land.

For Chriſtian Secular Powers to drive a Rightful Canonical Biſhop out of his Throne by Secular Force, is plainly a Dethroning of the Spiritual Sovereign by the Spiritual Subjects; —— and utter Rebellion againſt Chriſt.

This Way of Dethroning and Depriving a Rightful Canonical Biſhop, is in it ſelf utterly Null and Void from the Beginning, tho' done by Lawful Secular Powers, who may puniſh Biſhops as well as any other Subjects by Impriſoning, Fining, or Baniſhing of them, or by Death it ſelf; but they have no Power or Authority to deprive them; indeed no more than the Biſhops have to depoſe Kings.

The Dethroning of Rightful Biſhops is yet a greater Sin, when the depriving Secular Powers are not Lawful, but Uſurping Powers; and thoſe Prieſts or Biſhops who dare uſurp the Thrones of Rightful Biſhops, ſo invalidly, ſo unjuſtly, ſo illegally deprived and driven from their Thrones, are of all others the moſt deteſtable Uſurpers, —— very *Corah*'s, from whom the Lord's People ought to ſeparate. —— They can perform no valid Acts of Prieſthood; their very Prayers are Sin; their Sacraments are no Sacraments; their

Abſolutions are Null and of no Force; God ratifies nothing in Heaven which they do in his Name upon Earth; they, and all that adhere to them, are out of the Church; they can claim no Benefits of God's Promiſes, no not of his aſſiſting Grace, nor *of Remiſſion of Sins through the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt's Blood.* Nay, tho' they ſhould die Martyrs in the Schiſm, their Martyrdom would not be accepted; ——— Nay, tho' they had many Lives to loſe in Martyrdom, ——— they could not make amends for their Sin with their Blood.

The ſame may be ſaid of thoſe who are Conſecrated by them, and put into vacant Sees, *and of thoſe who* (tho' not Conſecrated by them) *join themſelves with them and adhere to them.*

The People are bound to ſeparate from the Communion of the one and the other, and to adhere to the faithful deprived Biſhops, ——— what Penalty ſoever they endure for it, Death it ſelf not excepted.

The Biſhops, as Succeſſors to the Apoſtles, are Spiritual Lords and Princes as well as Prieſts in this Spiritual Kingdom, to whom Chriſt requires Obedience of all his Subjects, of what *Temporal* Rank or Condition ſoever.

They are the ——— Legates or Vicegerents of their Regal Sacerdotal Lord and Maſter, in his *Kingly* as well as his Prieſtly Office, throughout all the Diſtricts and Dominions of his Spiritual Kingdom upon Earth.

All Chriſtians, Emperors, and Kings, as well as others, ceaſe to be the Subjects of this Kingdom by Lawful Excommunication ———; as alſo by Schiſm, which conſiſts in withdrawing

their Subjection and Obedience from their rightful Biſhops.

All Chriſtian Emperors and Kings, as well as others, who adhere to unlawful uſurping Biſhops or Archbiſhops, and join in Communion with them, do, by their Schiſmatical Adherence, cut themſelves off from the Church, which is the Body of Chriſt, ——— and are no longer in, but out of the Church, and ſo remain as long as they continue in the Schiſm.

Theſe chief Spiritual Magiſtrates (the Biſhops) cannot be depoſed or deprived by their Spiritual *Inferiours*, or thoſe who are their Spiritual *Subjects*.

God is not *obliged* to hear the Prayers of uſurping Biſhops, nor the Prayers of their People which they preſent by them to Him.

No, Sir, the true Church Regent or College of Biſhops in *England*, and the true Church of *England* depending upon it, are both in the little and faithful ſuffering Number, and will be in thoſe who regularly ſucceed them in the Royal Prieſthood unto the End of the World.

This Meeting (where *Matthias* was choſen to fill up the Miniſtry and Apoſtleſhip of *Judas*) conſiſted of about 120 Perſons, and as it was an *unlawful Meeting* by the *Laws* of the Country, ſo was the Buſineſs of it too. At another *unlawful Meeting* on the Day of *Pentecoſt*, *Peter*, contrary to the Law, by virtue of this Commiſſion, preach'd up Jeſus. ——— *Peter* and *John* went up into the Temple, and with great Boldneſs preach'd the Goſpel to the People there, againſt *Law*. The Number of Believers being multiplied, and a Difference ariſing in the Church about the Miniſtration of Alms

between the *Grecians* and the *Hebrews*, the Apoſtles by their Authority called another Meeting, unlawful by their Country Laws, of a Multitude of the Diſciples, in which they choſe ſeven Men full of the Holy Ghoſt to preſide over that Affair. In all the chief Places of the *Roman* Empire, *Paul* converted the People contrary to their *Laws*, and contrary to *them* fixed Churches and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction and *Principalities*, as ſo many Parts or Provinces of Chriſt's Kingdom. In every one of which, the Church Magiſtrates took upon them to make Laws and Ordinances for the Government and Welfare of the Church, to call and hold Religious Meetings for Worſhip, and adminiſter to their Converts the moſt ſolemn Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to King Jeſus, againſt the World, the Fleſh, and the Devil. In a Word, by this Commiſſion they took upon them to divide the converted World into Spiritual Diſtricts, and to call and hold not only Religious Meetings for Worſhip, but Dioceſan and Provincial Meetings for Legiſlation and Diſcipline, *not only without, but expreſly againſt the Laws* and Conſent of the Secular Powers. Nay, they challenged Maintenance, and levied Contributions of their Spiritual Subjects, and erected Tribunals of Spiritual Judicature, and inflicted Spiritual Puniſhments —— in a Way wholly independent of the Secular Powers, and *contrary to their Eſtabliſhed Conſtitution and Laws.* —— To be ſhort, by Virtue of this Commiſſion, they turned the World upſide down, doing *all things contrary to the Decrees of Ceſar* in all his Dominions, and ſaying there was another King, one *Jeſus*, in whoſe

whoſe Name they ſaid and did all theſe Things.

Thus acted the Apoſtles by virtue of this Miſſion and Commiſſion, and the Biſhops who ſucceeded them in the Government of the Church, acted by the Authority of it in the ſame Manner. They went on converting the World, and dividing it into ſeveral Diſtricts or Spiritual Urbicarian Principalities, which we now call Dioceſes.

Tho' this Papal Uſurpation of more Eccleſiaſtical Power than is due to the Pope, be a Tyranny over the Church, —— yet ſtill it is but the Uſurpation of a Prieſt, of a Biſhop, and a Patriarch; it is but Uſurpation of more Eccleſiaſtical Power, by an *Eccleſiaſtical Prince* over his Fellows, than is due to him. But when Secular Princes and States uſurp Spiritual Juriſdiction, and take upon them at Pleaſure to exerciſe the Power of the Keys, as to Excommunicate, Suſpend, or Depoſe Biſhops and Prieſts, it is in every Reſpect yet more grievous in the Eyes of God and the Church, than the Uſurpation of the Pope.

If the Legiſlators of that Act (of Deprivation) as Lay-Men, were not Competent to make ſuch a Law, as being like other Men, part of the Flock and Subjects of the Church; if, as ſuch, they had no Authority of making or enacting a Law to depoſe their Superiors in Chriſt, but in making it have removed the old Land Marks between the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Power, and aſſumed a pretended Authority which doth not belong to them, but by God's Appointment to another Society and Juriſdiction, to which they are

born Subjects in their ſecond Birth: Then, Sir, this Law, according to all Lawyers and Caſuiſts, is null and void from the Beginning, and abſolutely vain. —— All this, I think, I have ſhewn by clear Deduction, *&c.*

Furthermore, if the Depriving Act was Exorbitant, and utterly out of the Sphere of the Makers of it, then not only the Making, but the Matter of it, is ſinful: And then again, as all Writers concerning the Obligation of Humane Laws determine, it is void upon the laſt Account; becauſe a Law, when the Matter of it is ſinful, obliges no more than an Oath of the ſame kind; that is, it obliges not at all. ——

—— Judge, Sir, impartially between us and our Adverſaries, whether the Doctrine of the Church's Independency will not bear us out before them here, and make us appear with Boldneſs before them at the Tribunal of Chriſt; in Defence of whoſe Regality in his Kingdom upon Earth, we bear our Teſtimony againſt the Kings of this World, who ſet themſelves and the Rulers, who take Counſel together againſt the Lord, and againſt his Anointed.

Optatus Milevitanus, in his firſt Book againſt the Donatiſts, ſhews them, that the ſetting up two Biſhops in one See, and thereby erecting Chair againſt Chair, and Altar againſt Altar, was a *more grievous and provoking Sin than Murder and IDOLATRY.*

—— And as for the *pretended Legiſlative Power of this Realm*, which has taken upon it to make Laws for Depriving Biſhops and Prieſts independently of Synods, I hope I ſhould be willing to bear my Teſtimony againſt

gainſt that Practice of it, and the irreſiſtible Force that defends it, whenever God ſhall call me to it.

The Legiſlative Power, by their Authority, *tho' never ſo unqueſtionable*, can no more deprive or depoſe to any Spiritual Effect —— than Temporal Powers not converted to Chriſtianity can do it.

Such (*i. e.* Anti-Biſhops) were the Intruders into the Sees of *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, and *Ely*, upon the Revolution Act of Lay-Deprivation; by which the Laity, without any Authority Temporal or Spiritual, and utterly contrary to their Duty as Spiritual Subjects, took upon them, in a moſt Rebellious and Sacrilegious Manner, to deprive their own Fathers, and vacate their Thrones. Yet notwithſtanding the Sin and Invalidity of that Act, it was put in Uſe and Practice upon the Principles of the Revolution, as well againſt the Rights of the King, as againſt the double Rights of the deprived Fathers, both as *Engliſh* and Catholick Biſhops.

Theſe Revolution Principles —— are, firſt, the Doctrine of reſiſting and depoſing Kings, which the Church of *England*, and her Writers, have juſtly condemned as *Damnable*.

The ſecond is, the Validity of Lay-Deprivation, founded on Spiritual Rebellion and Reſiſtance of Church-Subjects, and is as deſtructive to the Conſtitution of the Church-Chriſtian, as the Doctrine of Temporal Rebellion is to the Conſtitution of Sovereign Kingdoms, founded independently of the Church.

After the Schiſm and the Diſtinction between the two Churches became ſtated and fixed, our deprived Fathers made Proviſion of Paſtors

ſtors to ſucceed them in taking Care of that Communion; and that part of the Church of *England*, whereſoever diſperſed, which adher'd to her Catholick Doctrines, and Catholick Rites, and Catholick Biſhops; and in Conſtituting theſe Paſtors, they had regard to the Local Conſtitution, and to the *Conſent of Him* who deſired the Continuance of *that Church of* England *which was in Communion with them.*

Upon the grievous Violation of the ſame Doctrine it is, that not only the Intruſion of the Six Anti-Biſhops, but the Oaths and Abjurations of all the Clergy, and the immoral Prayers are founded. —— And theſe perjurious Oaths, and traiterous Abjurations and Prayers, are not only Perſonal, but Party Crimes, committed by the pretended Authority of publick Acts and Orders, before Magiſtrates, in publick Aſſemblies. —— All which Conſiderations make them (Biſhops and Prieſts) guilty not only of Perſonal, but Publick, National, and Party Crimes, *particularly in Miniſtring the Immoral Prayers.*

They impoſe upon us moſt immoral and unlawful Prayers in all their Daily-Offices, as Conditions of Communion: Prayers of a moſt corrupt and corrupting Nature, which muſt be an Abomination greater to the Righteous God, than the Ceremonial Iniquity of Offering a Bullock with Blemiſh, or Swine's Fleſh, would have been under the Law. —— Theſe Prayers muſt be execrable in their Nature, as the Prophet ſays thoſe Perſons were in their Principles, who called Good Evil, and Evil Good, *&c.*

For

For my own Part, tho' neither be Lawful, yet of the two I had rather, as a Prieſt, *ſay Prayers* (in a Congregation) *to Saints and Angels*, which is only forbid by a poſitive Law, than theſe Prayers; or as a Layman, be preſent at the ſaying of the former than of the latter, by which my King is abuſed, abjur'd, curſed, and the Righteous King of Kings moſt horribly Blaſphemed.

Having thus abridg'd Dr. *Hicks*'s Conſtitutions, of which Mr. *Howell*'s Book is but a Paraphraſe or Enlargement, we think we may ſave the Reader the Trouble of the Abridging Mr. *Howell*'s Book, or ſaying any thing more about it, except of his Tryal and Sentence for Writing it.

But the Copy of the pretended Biſhop's Orders to Mr. *Howell*, may not be amiſs, that Poſterity may not be at a loſs to prove that the Nonjurors did, after the Pattern of the Papiſts, Conſecrate Nominal Biſhops in this Church. The Copy of Mr. *Howell*'s Letters of Ordination in *Latin* and in *Engliſh* are as follows.

TEnore præſentium nos Georgius Hickes, permiſſione divinâ, Epiſcopus Suffraganeus Thetfordienſis, notum facimus univerſis, quod nos præfatus Epiſcopus in Oratorio noſtro, in Parochiâ Sancti Andreæ Holbourn in Comitatu Middleſex: Sacros Ordines Præſidio Divino celebrantes, Dilectum nobis in Chriſto Laurentium Howell, A. M. de vitæ ſuæ Probitate, morumque Integritate nobis ſufficienti Teſtimonio commendatum, & ſacrarum Literarum cognitione, & ſcientiâ laudabiliter inſtitutum, & per noſtrum Examinatorem nobis approbatum, ad Sacrum Presbyteratûs ordinem, juxta morem

morem & consuetudinem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ in hac parte salubriter editam, & provisam, admisimus & promovimus; Ipsumque instituimus & ordinavimus tunc & ibidem. In cujus rei Testimonium Sygillum nostrum Episcopale præsentibus apponi fecimus, secundo die Mensis Octobris, Annoque Domini millesimo septingentesimo duodecimo, nostræque Consecrationis XVIII.

GEORGIUS HICKES.

'BY the Tenour of these Presents, We 'George Hickes, by Divine Permission, 'Suffragan Bishop of *Thetford*, make known to 'all Men; that our Beloved in Christ, *Law-* 'rence Howell, Master of Arts, being recom- 'mended to us by sufficient Testimonials of 'his Probity of Life, and Integrity of Man- 'ners, laudably qualified by his Knowledge in 'the Sacred Writings, and by his Learning, 'and approved by our Examiner; We the 'said Bishop, administring the holy Offices in 'our Oratory in the Parish of St. *Andrew Hol-* 'bourn in the County of *Middlesex*, have ad- 'mitted and promoted him to the holy Order 'of the Priesthood, and then and there have 'instituted and ordained him, according to the 'Manner and Custom of the Church of *En-* 'gland, in this behalf wholsomely appointed 'and provided. In witness whereof we have 'caused our Episcopal Seal to be affix'd to 'these Presents, the 2*d* of *October*, in the Year 'of our Lord 1712. and in the 18*th* of our 'Consecration.

Sign'd

GEORGE HICKES.

Sealed on a Label with hard red Wax, the Seal representing a Shepherd with a Sheep upon

on his Shoulders and a Crook in his Hand, with this Motto, *The good Shepherd.*

There were ſeveral other Papers taken at the ſame Time, and ſeveral other Things contained in theſe; as in particular, a Form or Office for Abſolution of a Penitent, as they call'd them, or one returning *from the Schiſm*, that is to ſay, *from* the Church of *England* Eſtabliſht, *to* the Jacobite Church; which Office they add to the Liturgy of the Church.

Upon the whole, the Government found it abſolutely neceſſary to proſecute theſe Things with Severity, and accordingly Mr. *Howell* was Tryed for his Part at the *Old-Baily*, where, after a full and fair Hearing on all ſides, for indeed he did not inſiſt much on his not being the Author, neither did he decline the Principles of *Jacobitiſm* mention'd in his Book, tho' that was no Argument to his Conviction, *he was found Guilty*, and his Sentence, however ſevere as to him Perſonally, was eſteemed leſs by far than the Nature of the Crime deſerved. His Sentence was as follows, *viz.*

To be twice Whipp'd, to pay 500 *l.* Fine to the King, to lie three Years in Priſon without Bail, and to find two Sureties in 400 *l.* each, and himſelf to be Bound in 1000 *l.* to be of the Good Behaviour during Life. The Sentence being paſs'd, the Hangman was order'd to take his Gown off as he ſtood at the Bar, *which was done accordingly.*

Thus ended this Church Diſpute, for the Sentence againſt Mr. *Howell* was ſuch as anſwered the End of ſuch Sentences, *viz.* it deterred any one elſe from meddling with it a-

ny

ny more; as for the Printer Mr. *Redmayne*, he was under Bail. But what Proceedings may have been upon that Part does not yet appear.

These Things, though long and very particular, we chooſe to place in the Body of this Work, as they are Things eſſential to our Readers Underſtanding the pretended Principles of *Jacobitiſm*, and on what ſpecious but remote and ſubtle Notions they build the corrupt Doctrine with which they endeavour to delude the People. Other Things of this Length ſhall be referred to the *Appendix*, as in our former Vol. was done with general Satisfaction.

While we are upon the Subject of the publick Juſtice, it is moſt for the Advantage of the Reading to go thorough with it, tho' ſeveral other Things might intervene in Point of Time. The Proceedings of this Kind, other than thoſe which might caſually happen at *London*, were principally of three ſorts.

1. The Proceedings of the New-Commiſſion granted for Trying the *Scots* Rebel Priſoners, who were now all brought to *Carliſle*.

2. The Proceedings of the Parliament Commiſſioners, commonly called, the *Commiſſioners of Enquiry*, viz.

(1.) Thoſe which related to an Enquiry into the forfeited Eſtates of the Rebels.

(2.) The

(2.) The other Branch of their Power, *viz.* Enquiring into Money, *&c.* given to Superſtitious Uſes.

In both which laſt Caſes, all that could be diſcovered, was by the Act of Parliament, veſted in the Commiſſioners in Truſt, with Power to Alienate, Transfer, Diſpoſe or Sell the ſame as they ſaw fit.

3. The Viſitation of the Colleges and Univerſity of *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, by a Commiſſion granted ſpecial for that Affair.

We ſhall begin with the two laſt of theſe, and there we find that the ſaid Commiſſioners of Enquiry ſat firſt at *Preſton*, and then at *Newcaſtle*, where they fully Executed their Commiſſions of both Kinds, and ſeized ſeveral conſiderable Eſtates of the Rebels, as particularly that of the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, the Lord *Withrington*, and others; and in *Lancaſhire*, it was ſaid, they ſeized ſeveral conſiderable Eſtates given to ſuperſtitious Uſes, particularly one, called, *Phiſwick Hall*, near *Preſton*, given for the Maintenance of ſome *Engliſh* Prieſts. And at *London*, they diſcovered a prodigious Quantity of Popiſh Church Plate, depoſited in the Hands of a Goldſmith, of which, the Account given by the Sherriff is as follows:

Lib.

	Lib.	*Oun.*	*Pwt.*
No. I. A Leather Caſe, containing a Gold or gilt Cup, weighing —— ——	1	8	14
Other Silver Things in the Leaves of the Maſs Book, weighing —— ——	17	6	10
No. II. A Leather Caſe, containing, *viz.* 3 Charts with Silver Frames, weighing —— ——	5	4	15
A Gold or gilt Circle ſet with Diamonds, ——	2	7	19
Other Silver Plate, ſaid to be Appurtenances to the Altar, weighing ——	11	8	14
No. III. A large Deal Caſe, containing an Altar and Appurtenances of Silver,	173	0	00
A Tabernacle of Silver, weighing —— ——	00	360	05

All theſe Particulars are computed to be worth a Thouſand or Twelve Hundred Pounds.

We heard likewiſe that the ſaid Commiſſioners had ſeiz'd ſome of the *Engliſh* Eſtate of the late Duke of *Ormond*, but that the Earl of *Arran*, his Brother, claims it, as having actually bought and paid for, and had poſſeſſion of it before the Duke was Impeached, which however admits of farther Proceedings.

In *Scotland*, the Difficulties which the Commiſſioners met with, were much greater than in *England*; and firſt, they gave publick Notice to all People that could diſcover any of the

the Eſtates of Perſons concerned in the Rebellion, what Encouragement the Act of Parliament had allotted to ſuch as ſhould make ſuch Diſcovery.

And this indeed was very neceſſary on ſeveral Accounts: *Firſt*, Becauſe they found that more than ordinary Pains had been taken, and was then taking to ſecure and conceal the forfeited Eſtates, and other Effects of the Attainted Perſons; and that by Methods quite different from thoſe of *England*; inſomuch that they not only found the Creditors actually put in Poſſeſſion of the Eſtates, as entituled thereto by Debts upon Bonds bearing Regiſtration, of which we ſhall ſpeak by it ſelf. But they found Bonds formerly Regiſtrated, and actually paid off, yet left remaining upon the Regiſters, the Documents of Payment not appearing. This was a Fraud not eaſily maſtered, and indeed, next to impoſſible to be diſcovered; and as the Parliament had been appriſed fully of that Cuſtom in *Scotland*, they had therefore made Proviſion by an Encouragement and Reward, mention'd in the Act, to all that ſhould diſcover any Frauds or Concealments in the Eſtates of ſuch forfeited Perſons.

This Clauſe the Commiſſioners thought fit to publiſh at this Time, believing that it might in ſome meaſure anſwer the Parliament's Deſign, and bring in Perſons to diſcover the Frauds: But it did not anſwer the End; for the Encouragement given to the Creditors in Poſſeſſion of the Eſtates, on the Proſecution of this Affair, by the Sentence of the Lords of the Seſſion, who gave it againſt the Commiſſioners in Favour of the Creditors, was thought

thought in great measure to defeat the Design of the Clause; and yet that Sentence, as they say, is not only just, but perfectly corresponding with the Laws of *Scotland*, the Case is yet depending, and even this Year it self will leave it so.

However, it is needful to leave upon Record the *Publication* of this Clause in the Terms which the Commissioners thought fit to place it, and which, to avoid farther interruption in the Story, is plac'd in our *Appendix*, No. A.

But this, we say, did not answer their End, for after those Discoveries were made, they found the taking Possession impracticable; for as the Personal registrated Debts by Bond, or other Specialities of every Person whatever, are in that Country equal to effectual Mortgages upon Estates in *England*, so the Commissioners found all or most of the Estates seizable by the Forfeiture of the Owner in *Scotland*, to be actually in the Possession of the Creditors and Factors, *as they are called there*, entered upon them, to whom the Tenants are liable to *attorn*, as our Law expresses it.

The Commissioners, on the other Hand, expected, as in *England*, that the King should have the Preference; that they should immediately extend the Estate, and then all that had Claims in Law, should make their Pretensions out afterwards. But they found themselves embarrass'd in that Part, by the known Usage of the Law there, and were oblig'd to bring it before the Lords of the Session or Civil Judges, where, after a long Hearing, *they lost it*, the Judges unanimously giving it against them;

so

ſo that the King can ſeize nothing there till the Debts ſhall be diſcharg'd.

There was an Attempt made after this by the Commiſſioners of Enquiry, in the *Britiſh* Parliament, (*viz.*) to bring in a Bill, to give the *Scotch* Commiſſioners a farther Power in the Recovery of thoſe forfeited Eſtates, and to enable them to ſeize the ſaid Eſtates, as is allowed in *England*, leaving the Claimants, whether as Creditors upon Bond or otherwiſe, to make their Claims before the ſaid Commiſſioners; and a Bill to this purpoſe, tho' under another Title, did actually paſs the Houſe of *Commons*, but was loſt in the Houſe of *Lords* upon ſome other Difficulties, of which we ſhall ſpeak more particularly when we come to the Proceedings in Parliament. But in the mean Time, we come to the farther Account of the publick Juſtice, which it is neceſſary to diſpatch in its ordinary Courſe, that the Story may not be too much disjointed in the Reading.

After ſuch a Time of Mutiny and Rebellion, it cannot be doubted but the Government had occaſion to talk with other People beſides thoſe who were actually in Arms, and to call them to an Account for Encouraging the Rebellion, as well as others for acting in it, among theſe, the Viſitation of the Colleges at *Aberdeen* is the moſt Remarkable, the Particulars of which are as follows:

The firſt Meeting of the Commiſſioners for Viſitation of the Univerſity of *Aberdeen*, was appointed at *King's-College* in the *Old-Town*, and Fifteen being preſent, their Commiſſion was open'd and read, and the Earl of *Rothes* was choſen Preſident. The Nonjuring Epiſcopal Members of the College were called in the firſt Place, and

ask'd, Whether they had taken the Oaths to King *George*? They replied, They never knew the Law oblig'd Maſters of Colleges to take the Oaths. Then it was ask'd them, Whether they had pray'd for King *George* and his Family in expreſs Terms, as the Law requir'd? They all ſaid, It had been uſual for them all along to pray in the College only for the King in general. Then Witneſſes were call'd in, and three of them concurring, depos'd, That they ſaw the Principal Dr. *Middleton*, two ſeveral times, Mr. *John Gordon*, Profeſſor of Civil Law, and his Son Mr. *Richard Gordon*, one of the Philoſophy-Profeſſors, frequently, Dr *James Urquhart*, another Philoſophy-Profeſſor conſtantly, Dr. *Patrick Urquhart*, Profeſſor of Medicine, and Mr. *Alexander Gordon*, Profeſſor of Humanity, once, where the Pretender was pray'd for, by the Name of King *James*. Several concurring Witneſſes depos'd, That they ſaw the ſaid Mr. *Rich. Gordon*, and Dr *James Urquhart*, near the late Earl-Marſhal's Houſe at *Fetteroſſe*, when the Pretender was there; which they own'd, but ſaid they did not wait on the Pretender. Two Witneſſes depos'd, That they ſaw the ſaid *Gordon* and *Urquhart*, drinking Healths at a Bonfire on the Pretender's Landing; and that they ſaw Illuminations in Dr. *Middleton*'s Chamber and Houſe, and in Dr. *Urquhart*'s too, and that Dr. *Middleton* order'd the Bells to ring for the Pretender's pretended Victory near *Dumblain*, when King *George* was burnt by the Mob in Effigie, with a Devil and a Horn in his Head at his Right Hand, and ſome Noblemen at his Left. Beſides, there were Writings to prove divers Malverſations in relation to the Revenues of the College,

College, which have been alienated, ſquandered, and miſapplied by them and their Friends.

The other Maſters of that College were approv'd and commended by the Commiſſioners, for their good Behaviour in the College, and for their Loyalty at all times, but eſpecially during the late Rebellion, when as was prov'd, they ſignaliz'd themſelves in behalf of King *George* and the Conſtitution, whereby they were in danger of loſing their Goods and their Lives too; their Names are theſe, Mr. *David Anderſon*, Profeſſor of Theology, Mr. *George Gordon*, Profeſſor of Oriental Languages, Mr. *Alexander Frazer*, Subprincipal, and Mr. —— *Burnet*, one of the Philoſophy Profeſſors; and ſeveral others of more inferior Characters.

Then the Commiſſioners adjourn'd to *Mariſchal College* in the *New-Town*. The Principal, Mr. *Robert Paterſon*, (Brother of the late Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*) was found to be at the Point of Death: Mr. *Thomas Blackwell*, Profeſſor of Theology, was commended for his firm Adherence to King *George* and the Conſtitution during the Rebellion, and publickly praying for the King and his Family by Name always; even after he and the other Miniſters of *Aberdeen* were turned out of the Churches, and oblig'd to preach in Barns, which the Jacobites did ſhut up alſo, after the Pretender had landed. Mr. *George Liddell*, Profeſſor of Mathematicks, had concurred in publick Prayer for the Pretender, and was prov'd guilty of SCANDAL, for which the Town-Council of that City, being Patrons and Overſeers of the Mathematical Chair in that College, are, by the ordinary Method of Juſtice, to deprive him.

Mr. *George Peacock*, the Sub-principal, Mr. *Alexander Muir*, and Mr. *William Smith*, (late a Priſoner in the *Tolbooth*) two Philoſophy-Profeſſors, did all three demit and quit their Stations, and ſo prevented their Tryals; being, as was ſaid, conſcious of Guilt; and knew it would be prov'd againſt them, That they were active and zealous in the Rebellion; aſſiſted at the Earl Mariſchal's proclaiming the Pretender in *Aberdeen*; ſigned the Admiſſion of Mr. *William Meſton*, who was preſented by the ſaid Earl to a Profeſſion of Philoſophy in that College at the beginning of the Rebellion; and who being a virulent Jacobite, Pronounced a treaſonable Harangue at his Admiſſion, for which he is fled to *France*, with the reſt of the fugitive Gentlemen; it could have been alſo prov'd againſt them, That they waited on the Pretender at *Feteroſſe* with an Addreſs, and gave him the Homage of their King. Mr. *John Findlater*, Profeſſor of Humanity, and Rector of the Grammar School, was convicted by two of his Uſhers of going to Church at the Head of his Scholars, accompanied with Mr. *Thompſon*, the firſt Uſher, where the Pretender was prayed for by the Name of King *James*, by the Epiſcopal Miniſters, who had invaded the Churches at that time; he was alſo convicted of praying in the School for the Pretender, and of acquainting his Scholars with the Thankſgiving-day appointed by the Rebels for the Pretender's Landing; which he called, *Appulſum Auſpicatiſſimum Noſtri Regis.*

Theſe Things being done the Commiſſioners adjourn'd to *Edinburgh*, where they are to meet to conſider of a Sentence.

I

I come now to the Proceedings at *Carliſle*. On the 1*ſt* of *December*, the Judges arrived at *Carliſle* with their Officers and the King's Council, the Names are as follows, *viz.* Mr. Baron *Price*, Mr. Juſtice *Eyre* from *England*, and Mr. Baron *Smith* from *Scotland*, they were receiv'd by a Party of Dragoons. The Invalids were drawn out, and the great Guns fired when they entred the Town, and the next Day the Corporation attended them in their Formalities, with the uſual Preſents of Wine and Sweetmeats. The High Sheriff, Mr. *Blencow*, received the Priſoners at the Caſtle into his Cuſtody on the 6*th*. On the 7*th*, the Judges opened their Commiſſion.

And here having examin'd the ſeveral Accounts with reſpect to the Conduct of the Priſoners, I cannot omit a Letter made publick at that Time, which gives a particular Light into the whole Affair, introductory to the Tryals; and eſpecially becauſe this Letter has it ſeems been publiſhed imperfectly in other Papers; nor is this Letter proper to be adjourn'd to the *Appendix*, it being ſo eſſential a Part of the Affair it ſelf, that it is rather a Hiſtory of Fact, than an Introduction to it. The Letter is as follows, *viz.*

Carliſle, Dec. 10, 1716.

SIR,

'ACcording to my Promiſe, I have taken 'ſome Pains to give you ſome Account 'of our Proceedings here, knowing very well, 'that your Eyes are all upon the Iſſue of what 'is doing in this Place. I believe there has 'not been ſuch an Appearance at this City this 'many Years, I might ſay Ages, the Conflu-

'ence of Strangers from *England*, from *Scotland*, 'and ſome from *Ireland*, is ſo great, that this 'little City is ſcarce able to receive and enter-'tain them.

'It was the 3d, that we arriv'd here, The 'Judges, who we left on the Road at *Penrith*, 'not coming in till the next Day, we found the 'Town fill'd with People, chiefly from *Scot-'land*, from *Lancaſhire*, and *Northumberland*; 'for here are *Engliſh* Priſoners as well as *Scots*, 'tho' the principal Part, and for whom all this 'Solemnity has been made, are the *Scots* Gen-'tlemen, who were brought from the Caſtles of '*Edinburgh* and *Sterling*.

'I went immediately to the Caſtle to ſee the 'Priſoners, among whom, you know, I have 'ſome Relations; I found them rather Com-'pos'd than Chearful, not ſo dejected by far 'as they were when they had the firſt Notice 'given them, in their ſeveral Priſons in *Scot-'land*, that they ſhould be carried to *England* 'to be Try'd.

'Upon having had ſome private Conference 'with thoſe I went to aſſiſt, I found that they 'had been dealt with ſeveral Ways, by whoſe 'Means, that I can no ways learn; but if I 'may give my Gueſs, it has been of two Kinds; '*Firſt*, ſome from *Scotland*; *Secondly*, ſome 'from *England*; after ſaying which, there is 'no need that I ſhould gueſs at Perſons, but it 'may be of ſome Service to the Politicians to 'know in what Manner theſe ſeveral Applica-'tions have wrought upon the Priſoners, and 'whether agreeable to the End of the Perſons 'employ'd or no.

'Thoſe

'Thoſe People who firſt attackt the Gentlemen, not only came from *Scotland*, as I have 'ſaid, but whoever they were, I dare ſay they 'attempted them before they remov'd from 'the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, inſtilling into their 'Minds deep Reſentments at the Injuſtice done 'them, by carrying them out of their own 'Country to be try'd by, *as they call'd the Engliſh*, their mortal, as well as antient and inveterate Enemies. They fortified their Minds 'as much as poſſible, with Arguments to prove 'the Injuſtice of it, and its being a direct 'Contravention of the Treaty of Union. They 'had labour'd hard to fill them with invincible 'Reſentment, and ſome of them began to ſay 'Cavalierly, They might be Murther'd and 'Butcher'd, but they ſhould never be brought 'to plead before a Juriſdiction which they diſown'd, and which was not Competent; That 'they reſolv'd to argue againſt the Authority 'of their Judges, and to give in a formal Proteſt, and take Inſtruments thereon, that it 'was a Notoar Breach of the Union of the 'Two Kingdoms, and that to Condemn them, 'and put them to Death, was Murther, and a 'Breach of the Conſtitution in the worſt manner imaginable.

'They infuſed it into their Minds, that this 'Way would ſtartle the Courts of Juſtice, and 'that if it was unanimouſly adher'd to by them 'all, they muſt ſtop their Proceedings for a 'while, and ſend for new Inſtructions, and 'perhaps leave it till the Parliament met; 'they poſſeſs'd them with the Opinion that 'the Government would not have carried 'them all to *England*, but becauſe they were 'doubtful, whether on a Tryal they would be

'found Guilty and Condemn'd in *Scotland*, 'which was an undeniable Teſtimony, that 'they reſolv'd to have them Condemn'd, what 'Meaſures ſoever they took for their Defence; 'and that ſeeing they muſt Die, it were much 'better to die Honourably, aſſerting the 'Rights, and juſt Liberties of *Scotland*, like 'Gentlemen, than ſubmitting quietly to the 'Oppreſſion they were under, die ignominiouſly, giving up in the very Article of their 'Death, the Liberties of their Country, and 'yielding the Lives of their Poſterity to the 'ſame Violence.

'You can hardly imagine what Hero's thoſe 'Gentlemen were prepar'd to be on this Account, before they came hither, and how their 'Adviſers had furniſhed Arguments to them 'to plead in Defence of the Conſtitution of '*North-Britain*, by the Treaty of Union, and 'great Expectations were upon Mens Minds 'from the Iſſue of this Plea.

'But after the Gentlemen had been here 'ſome time, and even a good while before the 'Judges came hither, theſe warm Reſolutions 'were much abated, and the Humour much 'changed, they had found Opportunity to inform themſelves exactly of the Methods of 'Juſtice uſual in our Courts, and particularly, '*Firſt*, That it was in the Breaſt of the Court 'to over-rule all thoſe Proceedings, and that 'they might depend that the Court would by 'no means ſuffer their own Juriſdiction to be 'Queſtion'd, much leſs argued before themſelves; that their Commiſſion being from the 'King, muſt neceſſarily be ſupported by that 'Power that gave it; that to diſpute the Juriſdiction of a Court Sitting by the King's

Com-

'Commiſſion, was diſputing the Authority of 'the King, and was neither more or leſs than 'a ſecond Part to the Rebellion which 'they had already acted; and that there-'fore they ought to be ſatisfied this would 'be to no purpoſe, and would by no 'Means be allowed them: In the next 'Place, they had fully informed themſelves of 'what was the Law in Conſequence of their 'not Pleading, (*viz.*) to be put to Death for 'Contempt of the King's Authority, or Sen-'tenc'd on the Treaſon as Mutes; So that 'there was no room for putting in Practice 'what they had ſuggeſted, and nothing but 'preſent Death in View upon the very At-'tempt.

'Being thus brought to ſee that the Scheme 'which had been propoſed to them in *Scot-'land*, was utterly impracticable, they were 'the more eaſily perſuaded to liſten to bet-'ter Counſel, and to take Advice, which has 'been much more their Intereſt to purſue; 'and which it is no Queſtion, has been given 'them by ſome who have been more Sincere 'to them, and more their Friends than 'the other.

'For as ſoon as the Judges came upon the 'Bench, and the Bills were return'd by the 'Grand Juries; the next Thing was, accord-'ing to Method, to bring the Priſoners to the 'Bar to Arraign them, receive their Plea, and 'give them Notice for Tryal; As ſoon 'as this was begun, we found the Priſoners 'were quite another Sort of Men, than they 'were before. We found ſome Body had o-'pened their Eyes to their own Intereſt, that 'they ſpoke a quite different Language; A-

'mong

'mong them, ſome ſpoke of the King with a 'great deal of Affection and Reſpect, and of 'the Affair they had been engag'd in, as the 'moſt abſurd and ridiculous Undertaking. 'Some went farther, and reproaching them-'ſelves with being impoſed upon to Embark 'in the moſt bloody and unnatural Rebellion, 'took Pains to have us hear themſelves expreſs 'the greateſt Deteſtation of what they had 'done.

'Such a Change in Perſons ſo circumſtanc'd, 'muſt ſignifie that ſome friendly Agent had 'been among them, who had convinc'd them 'that this was the only Remedy that remain'd 'to them; that it was in vain to attempt to 'ſtand out againſt that Power in the Shape of a 'Court of Juſtice, which they could not ſtand 'out againſt in the Field; for it was the 'ſame in Effect, and that they had nothing to 'do but to ſubmit, and caſt themſelves upon 'the Clemency of the King; who, notwith-'ſtanding he had them entirely in his Power, 'had already ſhewn ſuch Examples of Mercy, 'that they had no Reaſon to diſpair; That 'as this was the only way to expect, ſo it was 'the only way poſſible for them to receive 'Mercy; for that ſtanding out againſt the Ju-'riſdiction, was neither more or leſs than a 'Soldier in the Field, when his ſide is entire-'ly Routed, ſtanding out and refuſing Quar-'ter, the Conſequence of which, was nothing 'but Death.

'On the other Hand it is ſuggeſted, how 'that there has been yet ſome more intelligent 'Perſon employ'd among them; who, by what 'Authority I cannot ſay, has given them Rea-'ſon to think, that on ſuch a Submiſſion, they

'will

'will not fail of being tenderly uſed; That 'the Government is diſpoſed to ſhew Mercy; 'and that the King is not deſirous of their 'Blood, if they do not caſt themſelves away.

'It is an unkind Suggeſtion of ſome, and 'were it received as a Truth, might be pre-'judicial to the Priſoners themſelves, (*viz.*) that 'the Government were perplex'd about this 'expected Plea of the Priſoners; that they 'knew the bringing them to *Carliſle*, was a 'ſtretch upon the Union, and could not be 'anſwer'd in a Parliament, which might here-'after Queſtion the Legality of it; and that 'therefore they employ'd Agents to perſwade 'the Priſoners to ſubmit, and cauſed thoſe A-'gents to aſſure them of good Uſage if they 'did ſo.

'But as all the Priſoners, who I have ſpo-'ken with, diſown any ſuch Thing; ſo 'there does not appear to me to be the leaſt 'Occaſion for ſuch a fineneſs of Management, 'but the very Nature of the Thing would 'move the Priſoners upon the Arguments a-'bove; and if it were only this way argued, 'it would ſtill be a juſt way of Reaſoning, '(*viz.*) That this way Mercy may be expected, 'and ſome would probably eſcape; whereas 'the other way was, *as it were*, putting the 'Government to an abſolute Neceſſity to put 'them all to Death, tho' they had been Five 'Times the Number.

'How, and in what Manner theſe Things 'have been manag'd, between the Priſoners and 'their Adviſers, I cannot exactly deſcribe; but 'this is certain, that the Priſoners have quite 'deceived the Expectations of all the On-look-'ing World; and as ſoon as the Arraignment

'be-

'began, they chang'd their Meaſures, began 'to throw themſelves upon the King's Clemen-'cy, and plead Guilty. Some did this in a 'moſt moving Manner, expreſſing themſelves 'in very ſenſible Terms, and with a mov-'ing Eloquence, to have the deepeſt regret 'at their former Conduct, and to be fix'd in 'their Reſolutions of Meriting by their future 'Conduct, the Mercy which they then plead-'ed; For it was an agreeable Surprize to their 'Friends, you may be ſure, to find them act 'ſo well-adviſed a part, tho' others are not 'equally pleaſed with them for it; but this 'was doubtleſs the only Way they had left.

'It is certain, that this was not a general 'Concert among them at firſt, becauſe ſome 'had already pleaded Guilty, and were pre-'vailed upon afterwards to retract their Plea.

'It is true, Mr. *Hay* did perſiſt in his firſt 'Reſolution, and offered a Plea, by his 'Council, to the Juriſdiction of the Court; 'but as it is hinted before, that he might have 'been ſure the Court would over-rule it, ſo 'they did, and the next Day, Mr. *Hay* with-'drew that Plea, and has pleaded Guilty.

'In a Word, Sir, the Gentlemen have gene-'rally caſt themſelves upon the King's Clemen-'cy, and pleaded Guilty, and I ſuppoſe there 'will not be above Five or Six who will ſtand 'a Tryal.

I am, &c.

I come now to the Hiſtory of the Proceedings. The ſame Day that the Commiſſion was o-pened, being the 7*th* of *December*, and the Charge given to the Grand Jury, the Priſoners were brought to the Bar, where the Clerk of the

the Crown read a Form to them, signifying that Bills were found against them for High-Treason, in Levying War, &c. That the Law allow'd Council to plead for them, and a Copy of their Indictment to be given them, and five Days Notice of their Tryals if they desired it, and thereupon another Clerk delivered them Copies of their several Indictments accordingly, and they desiring the Time mention'd, the Court allow'd them seven Days, (*viz.*) to the 15*th*, and gave them Notice of Tryal accordingly.

The Prisoners brought up the first Day were,

Colonel *John Balfour*, Major *Henry Balfour*, *Pat. Auchmontye*, *John Ratray*, Sir *Tho. Calder*, *John Robinson*, *Arch. Fotheringham* of *Powrie*, *Charles Garden*, *Alexander Hay*, *Robert Rollo*, *Patrick Seaton*; *George Maul*, Steward to the Earl of *Penmuir*, was Discharg'd, the Jury having return'd the Bill against him (*Ignoramus.*)

On the 10th, the following Prisoners were brought in the same manner.

James Carnegie of *Ballamoon*, *Tho. Tulloch*, *Alex. Forbes*, *Walter Graham*, *John Ross*, *John Gordon*, *William Hay*, *Tho. Drummond*, *James Carnegie* of *Finhaven*, *Robert Murray*, Col. *James Urquhart*, *John Carstairs*, Dr. *Scot*, Mr. *Trotter*, Mr. *Rutherford*, Mr. *Carr*.

On the 11th, *William Murray* of *Auchertyre*, *John Lyndsay*, *Pat. Gordon*, *Sylvester Douglass*.

On the 12th, *John Robertson*, Dr. *John Kinloch*, *James Carnegie*, Surgeon, *John Hamilton*, *George Taylor*, *James Rollo*, Son to *Rob. Rollo*.

On

On the 13th, *Patrick Robertſon*, *John Stewart* of *Toſs*, *John Stewart* Junior, of *Glenbucket*.

On the 15th, *Alex. Mackenzie* of *Frazerdale*.

On the 17th, Brigadier *Campbell*.

Beſides theſe, the Two following were Diſcharg'd, the Bills againſt them being return'd (*Ignoramus.*) *James Burnet* of *Monbeddo*, and *James Spence*.

Alexander Carnegie was indicted by the Name of *James*, and had ſome Advantage by it; but as it might in the main be ſome obſtruction to the Mercy he reſolv'd to hope for, he gave notice of it himſelf, and the Bill was given back to the Grand-Jury, and Found a ſecond time.

On the 10th, when the ſecond Twelve were brought to the Bar, Mr. *Charles Garden*, one of the firſt Twelve, broke the Way, and moving the Court that he might be brought to the Bar and Arraign'd, pleaded Guilty, and threw himſelf upon Mercy.

On the 11th, Mr. *William Murray* of *Auchtertyre*, and Mr. *James Carnegie* of *Tinhavin*.

On the 12th, *Fotheringham* of *Powrie*, Colonel *James Urquhart*, and *Alexander Hay*.

On the 13th, Sir *Tho. Calder*. All did the like.

On the 15th the Court ſat again, when inſtead of their taking Tryals as was appointed, more of the Priſoners pleaded Guilty, as the Six had done before. *viz.*

Colonel *John Balfour*, Major *Henry Balfour*, *Pat. Auchmoutie*, *John Rattray*, *Robert Rollo* of *Plowhouſe*, *Pat. Setoun*, *John Roſs*, *John Gordon*, *Robert Murray*, *Alexander Carnegie*.

On

On the 17th, Mr. *Carſtairs*, *Alexander Mackenzie* of *Frazerdale*, *James Carnegie*, Surgeon, *James Rollo*, Son of *Rob. Rollo* of *Plowhouſe*, *Alexander Forbes*, *Waltar Graham*, *Tho. Drummond*, All pleaded Guilty.

On the 19th, Mr. —— *Hay*, who had demurr'd, and pleaded by Council to the Juriſdiction of the Court, finding his Plea was overruled, pleaded Guilty. As did alſo, *John Robertſon*, who was ſet by as a Lunatick, Dr. *John Kinlock*, *John Hamilton*, *George Taylor*.

On the 20th, *Pat. Gordon*, *Pat. Robertſon*.

All theſe having pleaded Guilty, there remain'd of all the Priſoners from *Scotland*, that they had Evidence againſt, only Four to be Try'd, (*viz.*) Brigadier *Campbell* of *Ormondell*, Mr. *Tulloch*, *Stewart* of *Roſs*, *Stewart* of *Glanbucket*.

Of theſe Four laſt mention'd Priſoners, the Account is very particular, (*viz.*)

The two *Stewarts* gave ſuch Accounts of themſelves, and the Court receiv'd ſuch ſatisfaction in that Account, that the Solicitor General thought fit to acquaint the Court that it would be for his Majeſty's Service, to allow a Writ of *Noli Proſequi* to be enter'd in their behalf, which was ordered accordingly, yet without mentioning any thing in publick of the Reaſons which procur'd them ſo much Favour.

Mr. *Tulloch* reſolv'd to ſtand it, and took his Tryal the 26th, tho' the King's Council examin'd no leſs than Seven Witneſſes againſt him, who all teſtified his being in the Earl of *Marr*'s Army, and named Time and Place to the ſeveral Actions in which he had appeared,

and

and agreed very well in their Evidence; ſo that all that heard it believed he would be found Guilty; and People began to ſay, he had been ill adviſ'd, and that it had been much better for him to have pleaded Guilty, and caſt himſelf upon Mercy, as others had done: But Mr. *Tulloch* went upon a quite differing Foot in his Defence, and not contending the Fact, or whether it was true or no that he was in Arms, or in the Army aforeſaid; his Council inſiſted, that he was not there in the Senſe of the Indictment; that he was there indeed as a Priſoner, or as a Man not in his own Power; but that he was not *ſui juris*, but was taken by Force by the Troops of the Marquiſs of *Huntley*, and carried along with them againſt his Will, which the Council alledged was not Rebellion within the Words of the Indictment; that the Adverbs of the Indictment would not hold, for that it was not *Trayterouſly*, *Seditiouſly*, and *Adviſedly*, but Unwillingly, compulſively, and forcibly; againſt his Intention, Reſolution, and Deſign; the Witneſſes which he produced, proved that he was thus forcibly taken, and brought away from his own Houſe; that he entreated them not to carry him away, being antient and infirm, and unfit for the Service, or for the Hardſhip of the Field; that he proteſted againſt the Violence they uſed with him, and that he had declared, he would not ſerve them any otherwiſe than by Force.

His Witneſſes alſo proved the Force upon him all the Way; how he was guarded leſt he ſhould make his Eſcape, and made to ride between two Horſemen into the Field, with ſeveral other Circumſtances ſo ſatisfying to the Court, that the Judges in ſumming up the Evi-

Evidence, were pleas'd to give their Opinion in his Favour, and the Jury brought him in not Guilty.

The next who was to take Tryal, was Col. *Campbell* of *Ormondell*, commonly call'd Brigadier *Campbell*; he was an old Soldier, and had been Twenty Years in the Service of the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, where he had attain'd from a private Gentleman, to be a Brigadier of Foot, and Colonel of a Regiment of 2000 Men; he quitted that Service upon the News of the Affair in *Scotland*, and no doubt, having a different Account of the Circumſtances of Things than he found true; for having got Shipping in the *Sound*, and landed in *Scotland*, he found the *Pretender* return'd to *France*, the Army diſperſs'd, and the Rebels on all Hands ſhifting for their Lives; he got into the Iſle of *Skey*, to the Intereſt of the *Mac Donalds*, and was at the Head of above 1500 Men. When the Troops ſent thither to attack them arriv'd there, he did his part as a Soldier, tho' in a bad Cauſe, and encouraged the Men all he could in their Rebellion; but when the Troops appear'd, his Men all fled, and he being a Man not uſed to turn his Back, ſtood ſtock ſtill with his Arms in his Hands, till an Officer came up to him, who offering him Quarter, he preſented him his Sword, and was taken.

There was no poſſibility of his making any Defence againſt all theſe Circumſtances of Guilt, yet, whether it was that he expected no Mercy, or that he reſolv'd to ſeek none, we know not, but he pleaded not Guilty; But when the Time, for his Tryal, was come and the Officers were ſent to his Chamber to fetch him to the Bar, they found nothing in his

Room but his Hat and Periwig, For he had, it ſeems, found Means to Eſcape out of the Caſtle, and has not been ſince heard of.

Things ſtanding thus, and the Court being inform'd of it, and that there were no more Proceedings before them, the Petty-Jury were Diſcharg'd, as the Grand-Jury had been ſome Days before, and then they proceeded to paſs Sentence.

Accordingly the Priſoners who had pleaded Guilty, were call'd up the ſame Day, and Sentence was paſt upon them as is uſual in Caſes of Treaſon.

The Names of thoſe on whom Sentence of Death was paſt, is as follows, being Twenty-five in all.

John Balfour,
Henry Balfour,
Patrick Auchmontie,
John Rattray,
Charles Garden,
Robert Rollo,
Pat. Seaton,
Walter Graham,
John Roſs,
John Gordon,
James Carnegie,
John Hamilton,
Sir *John Calder,*
William Hay,
Tho. Drummond,
Rob. Murray,
James Urquhart,
John Carſtairs,
Sylveſter Douglaſs,
Pat. Gordon,
John Lindſay,
John Kinloch,
Pat. Robertſon,
Alex. Carnegie,
Alex. Mackenzie.

The general Roll of the Priſoners was then call'd over, and there not appearing to be any Proceſs begun, or any Information offer'd againſt any more than as above, the Court order'd all the reſt to be diſcharg'd, to their great Joy and Satisfaction: And in this particular

cular at least, those Gentlemen are oblig'd to be very well satisfy'd in the manner of Proceedings in our *English* Courts of Justice, seeing they could not have expected so effectual, and so quick a Discharge in their own Country.

The Proceedings being thus ended, and the Commission closed, the Court broke up.

The Names of those who were discharged for want of Proceedings, being 36 in all, are as follows:

James Burnet,
Alexander Scot,
William Ainsle,
Andr. Rutherford,
William Kerr,
Colin Mackenzie,
Alex. Carles,
John Patton,
James Gordon,
Alex. Burnet,
William Stuart,
Tho. Robertson,
Will. Adamson,
Alex. Smith,
James Garden,
William Forbes,
Tho. Crainstone,
Rob. Trotter,
Rob. Seaton,
And. Auchinlech,
Pat. Bannerman,
Alex. Garloch,
James Ereskine,
James Irwin,
George Robertson
William Robertson,
Pat. Stuart,
James Stuart,
George Gordon,
John Robertson,

George Maul,
James Spence,
James Burnet,
} Brought in *Ignoramus*.

John Stuart,
John Stuart,
} Acquitted by *Noli Prosequi*.

Tho. Tulloch, Try'd and Acquitted.

All Proceedings being thus at an End, the Commission was also closed by the Judges, and the Court was dismissed, and three Days after the Judges came away, leaving however, no

Order for the Execution of any of the Perſons Condemn'd, moſt of them being reſerv'd to his Majeſty's Mercy, ſo that it now appeared it was no ill Turn for them, that they were brought to *England* to be Try'd.

To cloſe Things of this Nature altogether, we are to obſerve here, that there was a particular Piece of Juſtice executed in *Scotland* at the ſame Time that the Tryals at *Carliſle* were carried on, and this was upon a Serjeant and two Soldiers, who were concerned in an Attempt for ſurpriſing the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* at the beginning of all theſe Troubles, and ſome time before the Rebellion broke out, as they were of the Garriſon, they were Try'd by a Court-Marſhal, for conſpiring to betray the Place into the Hands of Rebels, the two Soldiers were excuſed upon a full Hearing, but the Serjeant was found Guilty, and Sentenc'd to be Hang'd over the Caſtle-Wall, which was accordingly executed the 24*th* of *December*, where he was left Hanging for ſeveral Days, being a prodigious Height from the Bottom of the Precipice on which the Caſtle is built.

We have now for the preſent, done with the judicial Proceedings of this Kind, and except a few, and ſome of a Nature ſuperior, we have done with them for the Year.

Indeed it might ſeem very proper to place the full End of the Rebellion, at this Period, little remaining to do in any thing relating to the Rebels, either in the Field, or in a Courſe of Juſtice. There was indeed a deſperate Rebel, or Robber rather, yet remaining in the *Highlands*, of whom, a Letter from *Scotland*, gave the following Account:

R. b

‘ *Rob. Roy*, is become Famous, he has with
‘ him ſome bold Fellows well arm'd and fur-
‘ niſh'd, and makes War now, without any o-
‘ ther Allies, againſt the whole Kingdom of
‘ *Great-Britain*. His whole Army conſiſts, ac-
‘ cording to the beſt Account we yet have of
‘ them, of about forty Men, whereof his In-
‘ fantry are about Thirty eight, and his Caval-
‘ ry Two at moſt; however it is to be under-
‘ ſtood, that when he has any extraordinary
‘ Expedition in Hand, he finds means to get
‘ together a Squadron of Twenty two Horſe
‘ extraordinary; but be this as it will, it is
‘ apparent, that with this audacious Crew he
‘ does a great deal of Miſchief, and particular-
‘ ly he ſeiz'd about the End of laſt Month, Mr.
‘ —— *Graham* of *Killearn*, Steward or Cham-
‘ berlain, as 'tis call'd there, to the Duke of
‘ *Montroſe*, and carried him away with him,
‘ with about Three Hundred Pounds Sterling
‘ of his Lord's Money. It was ſaid, that he
‘ ſent the Duke an inſolent Meſſage, ſignify-
‘ ing, That if he did not get him a Pardon
‘ for himſelf and all his Men, he would cut his
‘ Chamberlain's Head off; but whether he
‘ did that or not, he has ſince thought fit to
‘ ſend him back, but keeps his Brother as a
‘ Hoſtage, to oblige the Duke to get him his
‘ pardon; but we do not hear yet that any
‘ thing is done in it, and he continues to do
‘ all the Miſchief he can in the Country; nor
‘ has the Detachment of the Forces which
‘ have been ſent out after him been yet able
‘ to come up with him, or to take any of his
‘ Followers; tho' 'tis very probable, that in
‘ Time they may be met with; for as they are

'only disposʼd to Thieving on all sides, no Body 'is concernʼd to have them escape Justice.

There was indeed a Piece of Justice of another kind also acted by the Government at this Time, which must be stiled Justice also, tho' its Method was an act of Clemency, *viz.* That as most of the Rebel Prisoners had been Tryʼd, it appeared that there were some, as well in *Newgate* as in the *Marshalsea* Prison, who tho' they had been taken with the rest, yet no positive Evidence offering to Swear that they were in Arms, and actually embarkʼd in the Engagement, they could not, or it was not thought convenient to bring them to Tryal; of these there were Fourteen in the Prison of *Newgate*, and Nine in the *Marshalsea*: The first were discharg'd in the Court at *Westminster*, which sat for that purpose on the first of this Month. Their Names are as follows, (*viz.*)

Out of the Prison of *Newgate*.

George Seaton,
Charles Maxwell,
Edm. Maxwell,
William Dalmahoy,
Alex. Forster,
Alex. Milae,
Fra. Congleton,
Alexander Congleton,
Thomas Anderson,
Dav. Hall,
George Skinner,
William Dundass,
—— *Lyon*,
Mr. *Swynburn*.

From the *Marshalsea* in *Southwark*.

Winram Senior,
—— *Crow*,
—— *Cunningham*,
Scot of Wall,
William Scot,
—— *Caruthus*,
Murray,
Grierson,
Will. Maxwell.

This

This was a great Testimony of the Justice and Clemency of the Government; and particularly, was a kind of Life from the Dead to many Gentlemen, who not only had lain long in Prison, but also (*at least some of them*) had been very much reduced by it in their Circumstances, the Expence of that Prison being very great.

But that which makes their Deliverance close as it were, the Account of this Matter is, that there remain'd now in *Newgate*, only two Prisoners on Account of the Rebellion who were untried, (*viz.*) Mr. *James Talbot*, the same who made his Escape with Mr. *Forster*, and was retaken; and Mr. *Frazer*. And in the *Marshalsea* none at all.

We must go back now to the Affairs at Court, there being a Recess of Business, the Prince Regent took a Tour into the Country, to visit the Fortifications of *Portsmouth*, and withall to see the Country: His Royal Highness set out from *Hampton-Court* the 24*th* of *September*, and Dined that Day at *Knowl* in the County of *Kent*, the antient Seat of the Earl of *Dorset*, on the Road to *Tunbridge*; in the Afternoon he came to *Tunbridge*, and was pleased to divert himself on the Walks; from thence he went to the Duke of *New-Castle*'s House near *Lewis* in *Sussex*, where he lay that Night; the next Day he went through the Town of *Lewis* in his Coach, and passed through *Arrundell*, *Chichester*, and from thence to *Stanstead*, the Seat of the E. of *Scarborough*, where he lay the second Night. The 26*th*, his R. Highness went to *Portsmouth*, whether Lieutenant General *Earl* the Governour, was gone to prepare for his Reception some Days before: Here he was received with all possi-

ble Demonſtrations of Loyalty and Affection; at his entring the Gates the Cannon fired round the Fortifications. The Corporation received him without the Town in their Formalities, and the two Regiments of *Seymour*, and *Dubourgay*, receiv'd him with Millitary Ceremony upon the Parade, where he did them the Honour to ſee them perform their Exerciſe, and after that to have every File paſs in Review one by one. He then proceeded to view the Works, the Harbour, the Point, and the Dock, the Companies of Workmen being under Arms, (*viz.*) Axes and Fire-Arms; from thence he went on Board ſome Men of War in the Harbour, and afterwards was magnificently Entertained at Dinner by the Governour, where was Preſent the Mayor and Magiſtrates, and ſeveral Gentlemen of the Country, the Cannon firing both from the Works, and from the Ships. The ſame Evening his Highneſs returned to *Stanſtead*, and lay there a ſecond Night.

On the 27*th*, he left *Stanſtead*, and paſſing through *Farnham* and *Guilford*, was ſtaid ſo long in viewing *Wynn*'s and *Evan*'s Dragoons, and refreſhing himſelf at *Guilford*, that it was *Eleven* a Clock that Night when he came to *Hampton-Court*.

In a Word, his Royal Highneſs was received in all Places with the greateſt Demonſtration of Joy, Zeal, and Affection, by the People of all ſorts, that can be imagin'd, and much more than can be expreſs'd; particularly, while he was at the Earl of *Scarborough*'s Houſe, the Reverend Dr. *Boucher*, Arch-deacon, and Canon Reſidentiary of *Chicheſter*, with the Prebendaries, and other Clergy

Clergy of the Cathedral Church there, attended alſo by many of the Clergy of the Country, waited on his Royal Highneſs, to expreſs their Duty, and to bid him Welcome into the Country, where they were very well received, and had the Honour to kiſs his Hand, and were afterwards very handſomely Entertained by the Earl of *Scarborough*. At their firſt Admiſſion, Mr. Archdeacon made a Speech to the Prince as follows.

'WE Members of the Church of *Chi-*
'*cheſter*, together with the Clergy of
'the Neighbourhood here preſent, do beg
'Leave, in all Humility, to approach your
'Royal Perſon with the trueſt Aſſurance,
'that we daily, (which is our Delight as
'well as Duty) offer up our Prayers to Al-
'mighty God, for the Preſervation of his
'Majeſty, your Royal Highneſs, and the Roy-
'al Iſſue. We are thoſe who ſincerely be-
'lieve in our Conſcience, and ſo ſhall al-
'ways Declare and Preach to others, That
'the Church of *England*, as by Law Eſta-
'bliſh'd, is, and will always be ſafe and
'flouriſhing whilſt it is Bleſſed with his Ma-
'jeſty's happy Reign, and your Highneſs's
'Protection.

We have now gone through the Proceedings againſt Rebels and Rioters, and finiſhed the very Fragments of thoſe Things; Juſtice had as it were gone its full Length, and ſeemed to wait for the Royal Clemency to interpoſe, and it was to be hoped, and indeed ex-

expected, that the very Foundations of the Rebellion had been ſapp'd and overwhelmed, when, to the ſurprize of the whole Kingdom, new Occaſions were given by thoſe, whoſe former Account had indeed beſpoke the Nation's Juſtice, but were made more bold by its Clemency and Forbearance. Theſe gave new Employment for the Law, by the Diſorders committed in ſeveral Parts of the Nation. We begin with the City and Univerſity of *Oxford*.

It will be hard to leave a juſt Record of this Tranſaction, the Offenders being the Complainers. For the *Oxonians*, as well Citizens as Students, pretending to be aggriev'd at the Licenſe taken by the Soldiers, came up with loud Complaints againſt them, and made afterwards ſuch a Clamour, that they were for a while ſomething Encourag'd, and People began to ſuppoſe they were in the Right. The Caſe in ſhort was as follows:

The 30th of *October* being the Birth-Day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, it was obſerved in general throughout the whole Kingdom, by ſuch Methods of Rejoicing, as are the uſual Teſtimonies of the Peoples Affection, (*viz.*) Ringing Bells, Bonefires, Illuminations, drinking Healths, *&c.* There had been for ſometime paſt Reaſon to expect, at leaſt, that the Univerſity and City of *Oxford* would not be the moſt forward to ſhew an extraordinary Reſpect on ſuch an Occaſion; on the contrary, their former Conduct, to ſpeak with as little Reflection as poſſible, had been ſuch, that the Government had been oblig'd to keep a ſtrong Body of Troops there to preſerve the Peace, and keep

keep them from open Rebellon, of which our former Annals have given a particular Account. In the Conſequence of this known Diſaffection, there was at that time a Batallion of Foot Quarter'd in the City, being the Regiment of *Dubourgay*, Commanded at that time by Lieutenant Col. who was indiſpoſed of the Gout, and therefore they were more immediately Commanded by the Major, the next Officer in Degree, whoſe Name was *Peter D'Offranville*

This Gentleman had ordered the Regiment to be under Arms in the Morning, in order to ſolemnize the Day in Conjunction with ſuch Gentlemen of the Colleges, and ſuch Citizens who they knew were well affected to the Government, and who nevertheleſs, without ſlandering the Univerſity, *tho' we cannot ſay 'tis without Scandal to them*, are but very few.

The firſt Thing which diſguſted the Soldiers, and which perhaps might prepare them, and make them reſolve to ſhew very little Reſpect to the City was, that in the Morning there was not one Ring of Bells heard in the whole City, tho' ſeveral of the Colleges as well as Churches, have very good ones. It ſeems that after this had been obſerved, the Major of the Regiment and ſome other Officers meeting the Mayor and ſome of the Magiſtrates of the City in the Streets, ask'd them the Reaſon of it, and receiv'd ſome very ſlighting Return from them, ſuch as that *they knew nothing of it*, or the like, which irritated the Officers, and gave them to underſtand that it was a concerted Thing among the Citizens and the Colleges, and conſequently, a particular

ticular Mark of Diſreſpect. However, after ſome time, it ſeems there was one Ring of Bells, or two at moſt, that began to ſpeak, but it was but for a little while.

In the Evening, the Gentlemen above-mentioned, met at the *Star-Inn*, the Houſe where it was uſual for the *Conſtitution-Club*, (ſo the well affected Gentlemen were called) to meet, and here they celebrated the Day as is uſual, with drinking the Loyal Healths as they are called, and particularly that of the Prince Regent, whoſe Birth-Day it was.

In doing this, they were not affronted only, but even inſulted by the Rabble which gathered about them, flung Dirt and Stones at the Soldiers; broke the Windows of the Room where the Officers and Gentlemen were making themſelves Merry, and gave very ſcandalous Words. That this Treatment enrag'd the Soldiers, and even their Officers alſo, and that a great many diſorderly Things might happen afterwards, when the Soldiers were thus provoked, is not to be doubted, ſuch as breaking ſome Heads and Windows, *&c.* and it may rather be wonder'd at, that the Soldiers did not do ſome really miſchievous and unjuſtifiable Things after ſuch Uſage.

It would be endleſs to enter here into a Diſpute between one ſide and the other, both Sides, even upon Oath juſtifying themſelves, and accuſing the other Side; we ſhall however give the Heads of Fact on both ſides as narrated by the Perſons concern'd, and laid before the Council and afterward before the Houſe of Lords, and the Judgment paſs'd thereon will doubtleſs ſatisfie Poſterity with the Truth of the Caſe.

The

The Tumult being over, and the Magiſtrates making loud Threatnings of laying it before the Government, the Major prepared a State of the whole Caſe, which he ſent up to the Lord *Townſhend*, then Secretary of State which is as follows.

Major D'Offranville's *Letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount* Townſhend.

Oxon, Nov. 2. 1716.

My LORD,

'AS what happen'd laſt *Tueſday*, being 'the Prince's Birth-day, may be miſ-'repreſented to his Royal Highneſs, and to 'your Lordſhip, I take the Liberty to Ad-'dreſs this Letter, and acquaint your Lord-'ſhip with the whole Affair. When firſt 'the Regiment came to Town, I waited on 'Mr. Mayor, and told him, the Government 'had ſent us to prevent all Diſturbances, and 'as I was willing to live, if poſſible, in Friend-'ſhip with every Body, I deſired him to con-'tribute as much as in him lay to the Pub-'lick Peace: I promiſed him I would Affront 'no Body, and that I was reſolved not to 'ſuffer any. Every thing was very eaſie till 'the Coronation Day, when being drawn up 'in in order to Fire, ſome of the Mob flung 'Dirt on our Men, but as I could not fixt it 'on any particular Perſon, I paſſed it by. 'On his Royal Highneſs's Birth-day, I ob-'ſerved that not one Bell rung, and meet-'ing with Sir *Daniel Webb* (one of their Ma-'giſtrates, at Eleven a Clock in the Morn-'ing) I told him I wonder'd at the Diſaf-'fection of the Town for the Prince; and

fur-

'further, that they deſerved to have their 'Windows broke; but he made no reply. 'Very little after, Capt. *Tripp* met Mr. May-'or, and mentioned the ſame to him; to 'which he replied, that truly he did not 'know it was the Prince's Birth-day. At 'five of the Clock I drew the Regiment out, 'read the Articles of War, and recommend-'ed to the Men not to frequent the Colle-'ges nor the Gownſmen, and particularly 'the Diſaffected *Jacobite* Part of them. I ex-'tended the Regiment from the *Conduit* to the '*Eaſt-Gate*, during which Time, abundance of 'the Mobb cry'd, *Down with the Round-Heads.* 'I diſcharg'd my three Rounds, ſo lodg'd the 'Colours, and diſmiſſed the Regiment. I, and 'moſt part of our Officers repaired at the *Star-'Inn* with ſome honeſt Gentlemen of the Con-'ſtitution-Club, where I ordered a Bonefire to 'be made; we all agreed to drink about the 'Fire his Majeſty's Health, Prince, Princeſs, 'and the Royal Family, the pious Memory of 'King *William*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and 'your Lordſhip's, *&c.* After which we retired 'into the Houſe, and that very Moment our 'Windows were broke with Stones. The Sol-'diers of the Regiment that were about the 'Fire, perceiving our Houſe thus affronted, 'and ſeeing the Stones coming from the Houſe 'of an Ironmonger, armed themſelves with 'Stones, and broke ſome of the Windows of 'the ſaid Houſe: Several Gentlemen of the 'Conſtitution-Club then in Company with us, 'hearing the Diſturbance in the Street, deſired 'me to go out and appeaſe them, and at my 'Appearance, all the Soldiers immediately 'ceaſed. It did not laſt long, when our Houſe

'was

' was a ſecond time aſſaulted with Stones;
' then the Soldiers took up Stones, and broke
' ſeveral Windows in the Street that were not
' illuminated; all this was acted between the
' Hours of Eight and Nine at Night, at which
' Time I ſent Lieutenant *Hamilton* to the main
' Guard to order Patrolls, from thence to ſup-
' preſs all Diſorders, and to diſperſe all Mobs.
' Mr. Mayor came to me with his Attendants,
' and an innumerable Mob, deſiring me to ſup-
' preſs the Soldiers breaking the Windows.
' Captain *Gillman* and I told him that we had,
' and would take all imaginable Care; and as
' the Mob was crowding into our Houſe, we
' deſired him to diſperſe them, or give us leave
' to do it, upon which they diſpers'd. We of-
' fered him our Services, and if he pleas'd we
' would guard him Home, but thank'd us, and
' walk'd off with an innumerable Mob attend-
' ing him; who meeting with one of our Pa-
' trolls that challenged them three times, they
' anſwered, What is that to you, and ſeized
' one of the Men, taking hold of his Firelock,
' as they uſed to do ſome of Colonel *Handa-*
' *ſyde*'s Soldiers, but being not willing to part
' with his Firelock, diſengaged himſelf from
' them and fired his Piece; as alſo two more
' of the ſaid Patroll; they all being loaden
' only with Powder, according to the Orders
' they received. The Corporation was ſo
' frighted at this, that the next Day they re-
' ſolved to complain of me (being at the Head
' of the Regiment, my Lieutenant Colonel be-
' ing very ſick, and confined to his Room) the
' readier, becauſe I do not frequent their Com-
' panies, knowing them to be highly Diſaffect-
' ed. I underſtand they have taken a great ma-

' ny

'ny Depoſitions and Affidavits againſt me, and 'ſome other Officers of the Regiment, and all 'from People that are as diſaffected as them-'ſelves, as if I had given Orders for break-'ing the Windows that were not illuminated; 'all which is notoriouſly falſe, as the Regiment 'can juſtifie. I am further informed, that 'they offered Money to ſome of our Men, if 'they would declare the ſame.

'I am, my Lord, credibly informed that Mr. 'Mayor, and the Corporation, have diſpatch'd 'an Expreſs this Day with a Complaint to his 'Royal Highneſs on this Occaſion, which I 'doubt not to be in the moſt violent Terms 'imaginable, conſidering the People that un-'dertake it, whoſe Characters I humbly refer 'to your Lordſhip. Therefore I humbly in-'treat your Lordſhip's Favour and Intereſt in 'prepoſſeſſing his Royal Highneſs with a true 'State of the whole Affair, which will always 'be acknowledged as an entire Obligation 'laid on the whole Corps, and particular-'ly on,

My LORD,
Your Lordſhip's moſt Humble,
and moſt Obedient Servant
to Command,

Peter D'Offranville.

On the other Hand, the Magiſtrates took a great Number of Examinations upon Oath, of the Matter as they alledged it ſtood. Theſe were ſent up to my Lord *Townſhend* by Mr. Vice-Chancellor, with a Letter alſo, as follows.

'The

The Vice-Chancellor *and the* Mayor *of* Oxford's *Letter to the Honourable the Lord Viſcount* Townſhend, *His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State.*

My Lord,

"WE think it our Duty to acquaint your "Lordſhip, that laſt *Tueſday* Night, "between Eight and Nine of the Clock, "a Bonefire was made in this Place by "ſome of the Officers of the Regiment quar-"tered here, and that the Soldiers being "gathered together, were encouraged to break "the Windows thereabouts, without any "Provocation given, by the Members either "of the Univerſity or of the City; afterwards "they proceeded to other Parts of the City "and Suburbs, to the Terror of the Inha-"bitants, and in Defiance and Contempt of our "Authority; that we might be able to give "a full and particular Account of this Mat-"ter, we have taken the moſt material In-"formations in Writing and upon Oath; "and have ſent true Copies of them to your "Lordſhip, to the End, ſuch Methods might "be taken for bringing the Offenders to "Puniſhment, and for preventing the like "Diſorders for the future, as your Lordſhip, in "your great Wiſdom, ſhall think moſt pro-"per. And we humbly crave leave to aſ-"ſure your Lordſhip, that we are with very great "Reſpect, *My LORD,*

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and moſt obedient Servants,

Oxon *Novemb.* 4. 1716. Jo. Baron, *Vice-Chancellor of* (*Oxford.*

Rich. Wiſe, *Mayor.*

To ſupport this Letter, another was ſent by Mr. *Rowney*, Member of Parliament for *Oxon*, to Mr. Secretary *Methuen*, to the Purpoſe following, *viz.*

Mr. Rowney's *Letter to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* Methuen.

Mr. Secretary,

'IT is with great Concern I am obliged 'to give you any Trouble; but I ſhould 'be wanting in my Duty to His Majeſty, his 'Royal Highneſs the Prince, and to the 'Peace of the Kingdom, eſpecially to the 'Peace of this Place, if I did not give you ſome 'ſhort Account of the Tumults and Riots 'raiſed and committed by ſome of the Officers 'and Soldiers quarter'd in this City, that they 'may be puniſhed, in order to diſcounte-'nance ſuch Riots for the future.

'This City hath been ſo unfortunate to 'have had a whole Regiment of Foot quar-'ter'd here for upwards of Twelve Months, 'to the entire Ruine of ſeveral, and almoſt 'to the Ruine of many more, who keep Pub-'lick Houſes; but when I reflect on thoſe 'unhappy Circumſtances, there is now one 'more that aggravates all, the very Peace 'and Quiet of this City being broke and diſturb-'ed by thoſe ſent hither (to be aſſiſting to 'the Civil Magiſtrates) to ſee both pre-'ſerved.

'What a Condition muſt this Place be in, 'when the very Houſes of the Inhabitants 'were begun to be Demoliſhed in the Sight, 'nay, by the Command of the Major, (if 'the Affidavits ſay true.)

'Our

'Our Magiſtrates, endeavouring to ſup-
'preſs theſe riotous Tumults, raiſed by ſome
'of the Officers and Soldiers, were abuſed,
'beaten, wounded, ſhot at, and many of the
'Soldiers running up and down the Streets
'with their Swords drawn, breaking many
'Windows, and beating ſeveral of the Inha-
'bitants, as by the Aſſidavits, which the
'Magiſtrates have been three Days buſie in
'taking, will more at large appear, and which
'they have ſent to my Lord *Townſhend*.

'Being one of the Repreſentatives of the
'City, I was deſir'd to be at the Examination,
'and to give you this Account; but ſhall ſay
'nothing how I was inſulted my ſelf before my
'own Door by the Soldiers.

'The Magiſtrates will not be wanting in
'their Duty ſtill to preſerve the Peace of
'this Place, though they ſee what Danger
'they are in, when they are ſtill threaten'd,
'and the Major of the Regiment glories
'in what he hath done, and only wiſhes
'more had been done. When you have read
'the Affidavits, I hope you will more rea-
'dily excuſe the Trouble given you,

Mr. Secretary,

Oxford, No-
vemb. 3. 1716.

By your moſt obedient
humble Servant,

Tho. Rowney.

'*P. S.* I muſt do Juſtice to the Lieutenant-
'Colonel, who, though Lame and confined, did
'immediately ſend Orders, and ſhewed great
'Concern for the Suppreſſing the Riots.

Upon Notice of these Things, the Soldiers took Affidavits on their Side. By which Affidavits on both Sides, it was observ'd at the Privy Council-Table, the Enquiry was not so much before their Lordships, whether unjustifiable Rudeness and Tumult was not offered and raised on both Sides, but who were properly the Occasion of the whole, by giving the first Provocation; and whether that Provocation, being Groundless in it self, and malicious in its Nature, ought not to bear the Censure of the whole; and this, after a full Hearing, was concluded in the Affirmative, by the Lords of the Council, and those Conclusions again, after a further Hearing and long Debate, confirmed by the House of Peers. The Sum of the Proceedings, as they were heard before the Privy-Council, and Published by Authority, is as follows:

THE Vice Chancellor of the University, and the Mayor of the Town of Oxford, *in their Letter of the* 4th *of* November, 1716, *sent up to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount* Townshend, *then one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, Copies of Informations relating to a Riot which had then lately happened at* Oxford, *which said Informations appeared very soon after in Print.*

The Lords of the Committee, in a little Time after, took into Consideration, both the said Affidavits, and also those which were made in the behalf of the Officers and Soldiers; and observing, that the latter were Originals, and that the former were only

only Copies, *Mr. Secretary* Methuen *wrote, by his Royal Highneſs the Prince's Order, both to the Vice-Chancellor, and to the Mayor of* Oxford, *to ſend up the Originals of thoſe Informations.*

Upon the Receipt of the ſaid Original Informations from the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor, the Lords of the Committee of Council took again into Conſideration, what was repreſented upon Oath, both on the Part of the Univerſity and Town of Oxford, *and on the Behalf of the Officers and Soldiers, and others concerned in the ſaid Diſturbances; and upon the whole, their Lordſhips, on the* 31ſt *of* December *laſt, made the following Report to his Royal Highneſs.*

Cockpit, December 31. 1716.

THE Depoſitions on the Part of the Complainants relating to the Diſturbances that happened at Oxford *on the Prince's Birth-Day, and the Depoſitions on the Part of the Officers and Soldiers, and others concerned with them, having all been read, the Lords of the Committee are of Opinion, That the Heads of the Univerſity, and Mayor of the City, neglected to make any publick Rejoicings on the Prince's Birth-Day: But ſome of the Collegiates, with the Officers, being met to celebrate the ſaid Day, the Houſe where they were, was aſſaulted, and the Windows were broken by the Rabble, which was the Beginning and Occaſion of the Riots that enſued, as well from the Soldiers as the Scholars and Towns-Men, and that the Conduct of the Major ſeems well juſtified by the Affidavits produced on his Part.*

After this, these whole Proceedings, and all the Papers relating to them, were, pursuant to an Address of the House of Lords, laid before their Lordships, who having appointed a Committee to examine them, and that Committee having made their Report, the Lords published, by their special Order, the following Particulars.

I. Resolved, *That the Lords of the Committee of Council, to whom the Papers relating to the Riots at* Oxford *were referr'd, had sufficient Grounds to come to the Resolution reported to his Royal Highness the Prince,* viz. *That the Heads of the University and Mayor of the City neglected to make any publick Rejoicings on the Prince's Birth-Day; but some of the Collegiates, with the Officers, being met to celebrate the said Day, the House where they were was assaulted, and the Windows were broken by the Rabble, which was the Beginning and Occasion of the Riots that ensued, as well from the Soldiers as the Scholars and Townsmen, and that the Conduct of the Major seems well justify'd by the Affidavits produced on his Part.*

II. Resolved, *That the Printing and Publishing the Depositions upon which the Complaints relating to the Riots at* Oxford *were founded, while that Matter was under the Examination of the Lords of the Committee of Council, and before they had Time to come to any Resolution touching the same, was Irregular, Disrespectful to his Royal Highness the Prince, and tending to Sedition.*

Thus

Thus ended this troubleſome Affair, much to the Diſhonour, but otherwiſe to the Advantage of the Univerſity and People of *Oxford*, who, if their inſults of the Soldiers were as is repreſented, have reaſon to be thankful the Soldiers, tho' it might not have been juſtifiable, made no worſe work among them.

But to return to the Day, which was caſually the Subject of this Riot, *viz.* the Birthday of the Prince Regent. It was kept at Court with the uſual Splendour; his Royal Highneſs and the Princeſs came from *Hampton-Court* to St. *James*'s upon the Occaſion, and were complimented by the Nobility and Gentry with all poſſible Ceremony. On the other Hand, they Dined in Publick, and ſhew'd themſelves extremely well ſatisfied with the Teſtimonies of Loyalty and Affection which were ſhewed by People of all Ranks on that Occaſion; there would have been a Ball at Court in the Evening, but it was put off by reaſon of the Princeſs being big with Child, and very near her Time.

There was a great Tumult at *Edinburgh* about the ſame Time, *viz.* the 2*d.* of *November*, occaſion'd by a Soldier affronting, as they ſaid, a *Scots* Highlander in their Fair, called *Hallow-Fair*; but as others ſaid, the other affronted the Soldier. The Soldier was wounded, and one of the Rabble was kill'd; but by the great Prudence of General *Carpenter*, the Mobb was appeaſed without any more Harm, which at firſt indeed there was great Danger of.

The Rejoicings at Court for the Birth-day of the Prince Regent, had not been many Days over, and our News Papers had ſcarce done giving an Account of thoſe in the Country, when that Joy receiv'd a ſudden Damp, and the whole Nation was alarmed with the melancholy News that the Princeſs was in great Danger of her Life. In the Night between the 7*th* and 8*th* of *November*, the Princeſs was taken very ill, and after a very hard Travail, was Deliver'd the 9*th*, about *Four* in the Morning, of a dead Child; ſhe continued very weak all that Day, and the Night following; the next Day, the 10*th*, in the Morning, ſhe ſeemed to be ſomewhat better, but in the Evening was ſeized with fainting Fits, and ſome of them very violent, ſo that her Life was thought to be in Hazard, and ſhe was pray'd for the 11*th* in the Morning, in all the Churches in *London*, by ſpecial Order, as being in great Danger; but in the Evening of that Day ſhe began to revive, and being no more attack'd with thoſe Swoonings, a few Days re-eſtabliſh'd her Health, to the great, and almoſt univerſal Joy of the People.

By this time, His Majeſty, who was ſtill at *Hanover*, began to look Homeward, the Parliament which ſtood Prorogued to the 20*th* of *November*, was further Prorogued to the 8*th* of *January*, by which time it was expected all Affairs abroad would be finiſhed, and in the mean, time, a Squadron of Men of War was ordered under the Command of Admiral *Aylmer*, to Convoy the Yatchs over to *Holland*, and to attend His Majeſty's Return.

And

And having thus mentioned His Majeſty's finiſhing his Affairs abroad, it leads us neceſſarily to mention, how far thoſe Affairs relate to *Great-Britain*. The main Affairs which his Majeſty tranſacted publickly abroad, conſiſted of *three* Kinds: *Firſt*, The Protecting the *Britiſh* Commerce in the *Baltick*, whither a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, was ſent ſome time before, and now received Orders immediately from his Majeſty. The *Second* was, The conferring Honours upon the Royal Family, and giving the Order of the Garter to the Biſhop of *Oſnaburg*, now Duke of *York*, the King's Brother, and to Prince *Frederick*, only Son of the Prince of *Wales*, and His Majeſty's Grandſon; both which was done in the Royal Palace at *Hanover*. And *Thirdly*, The Concluding a new Defenſive Alliance with *France*; of all which it is needful to give a diſtinct Account in their order.

Firſt, As to the Fleet; the Occaſion of ſending that Squadron, was for the manifeſt Protection of our Commerce in the *Baltick*, where the King of *Sweden*, on pretence that he could not ſuffer any Nations to Trade with his Enemies, eſpecially to the Ports which had been taken from him by the *Muſcovites*, and which he held as block'd up; we ſay, upon this Pretence his *Swediſh* Majeſty cauſed all the *Britiſh* and *Dutch*, as well as other Ships Sailing for *Riga*, *Revel*, *Narva*, *Petersburgh*, or any Ports in the Poſſeſſion of the *Muſcovite*, to be taken, and notwithſtanding all the Repreſentations of the *Engliſh* Reſident Mr. *Jackſon*, Condemned them as Prize. Our ſhare of theſe Loſſes,

as

as by an Account given in by the *Muſcovy* Merchants, in their Petition for Relief, amounted to *One Hundred and Fourteen Thouſand Pounds* and upwards.

But not to enter into the Merits of the Queſtion between us and the *Swedes*, as not material to our Annals, the Temper of the King of *Sweden* being ſo well known, as that no Redreſs could be expected Time enough to prevent the Ruine of that moſt beneficial Trade, a ſtrong Squadron was thereupon ſent to the *Baltick*, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*.

Nor was this all; but the *Swedes* appearing in a formidable Poſture at Sea, and the *Northern* Allies not well able to cope with them, the *Daniſh* Fleet being weak for *want of Money*, and the *Ruſſian* Fleet for *want of Men*, His Majeſty alſo, for Reaſons well weigh'd, finding it highly neceſſary to ſupport the *Northern* Confederacy, ordered his Admiral to join the *Daniſh* and *Ruſſian* Fleets with the *Britiſh* Squadron, or with ſo many of them as ſhould be thought needful, and to leave eight Men of War at his coming away, to aſſiſt the *Danes* if they ſhould be attack'd: This diſappointed the *Swedes* in all their Deſigns, and cauſed their Fleet to retire into *Carelſcroon* for all the reſt of the Summer, and this we name the rather, becauſe it is made uſe of by the Miniſters of *Sweden* in their future Reaſonings, as a Ground for their Maſter's Reſentment; of which we ſhall ſpeak again when we come to that Part.

As for the *Britiſh* Squadron, it remained in the *Sound* not till the *Summer* only was over, and the Seaſon of Action, but indeed till the Sea-

ſon

ſon for being abroad in thoſe Parts of the World was paſt, and at laſt came away in an unlucky Hour, for they were no ſooner got into the Mouth of that they call the *North Sea*, which is from the *Schagen*, or North Point of *Jutland*, and the *Malſtrand*, or the South Point of *Weſtergothland*, and now in Poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*, but they met with a dreadful Tempeſt, they lay in a good Road as to Anchorage under *Scagen-land*, but not large enough for ſo great a Fleet; for they had 557 Merchant Ships under their Convoy, being the whole Trade from the *Baltick*, belonging to *England*, *Scotland*, *Holland*, and *Hamburg*; 200 Sail of the *Dutch*, with their ſix Men of War, finding it began to blow hard, weigh'd, and ſtood away to the *Sound*, and had the whole Fleet done ſo, they had been ſafe; but they reſolved to truſt to their Ground Tackle, and to ride it out, in which they were very much in the Wrong, for the next Night they were forced from their Anchors by a moſt terrible Storm, and the whole Fleet entirely diſpers'd, every one ſhifting for himſelf. The *Britiſh* Men of War kept together as well as they could, ſteering over to the Coaſt of *Sweden* and *Norway*, and weathering the Rocks, got off to Sea, except one Man of War, named the *Auguſt*, who not being able to keep up with the reſt, was driven higher into the Gulph: Here the *Auguſt*, a Ship of 70 Guns, was caſt away on the Iſland of *Anhoult*, vulgarly *Annat*, however the Men getting on Shore upon the Sand, were ſaved there, except about Sixty, who getting into their Boats, committed themſelves to the Mercy of the Waves, and were given over

for

for loſt, but they all got ſafe to the *Swediſh* Coaſt, where the King of *Sweden*, however pretending to take our Ships, cauſed them to be treated with Humanity, and ſubſiſted at the publick Charge, giving them leave to go back by any Conveyance to *Britain*; but would not ſuffer them to go to *Denmark* by any means.

The reſt of our Men of War came all ſafe to *England*, but with great difficulty, and ſcattering ſome and ſome at a time; as for the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, a great many were loſt, ſome Accounts ſaid above ſixty Sail; ſeveral of them fell into the Hands of the *Swedes* of *Gottemburgh*. But the Loſs fell chiefly among the *Dutch* and *Hamburghers*, who were alſo moſt in Number.

The next *Engliſh* Affair which lay before the King, during his Majeſty's Reſidence at *Hanover*, was the Inveſting the young Prince *Frederick*, and the Duke of *York*, with the Order of the Garter, which was done in his Majeſty's Cloſet, a Herald at Arms from *England*, attending for the Ceremony. But of this we ſhall ſay more preſently, adjourning it to the Time of his Majeſty's coming away, when indeed it was done; the Time for the preſent alſo being employ'd in a Tranſaction of much greater Moment, and which has ſince been fruitful of conſiderable Events; particularly, as it has changed the mortal Averſion which ſeemed to be riveted, even in Nature, between the two Nations of *France* and *England*, into a Friendſhip both of Intereſts and Temper, which ſeems to promiſe a laſting Peace and Security to all theſe Parts of *Europe*.

This

This was the new Alliance with *France*, and which took up more of his Majeſty's Hours than thoſe Matters of Ceremony, as being infinitely ſuperiour in the Conſequence, and of greater Moment for the publick Peace.

It is hard to ſay, whether the Circumſtances of this great Affair were more favourable to one Party than another, there ſeemed to be a Concurrence of Events which brought all Parties into it, even unexpectedly: It is true, *France* ſought it: The Duke Regent, a Man of Prudence and Penetration, ſaw not only his own ſafety abſolutely depending upon it, in Caſe of the Demiſe of the preſent King; but happily for him, found his Neighbours had ſome certain nice Articles, which it was in his *Power* to yield them at that time, and which would infallibly render the Propoſal acceptable to them. For example, he could not but know, that the *Pretender* and his Friends, who were all in his Power, would be a Sacrifice highly agreeable to the King of *Great Britain*, and neceſſary to the Peace of his Subjects; that the Affair of *Mardyke* would be a Pledge of too great a Value not to be earneſtly deſired by *Great-Britain*, and would be a ſingular Eaſe to the Merchants of ſuch a Trading Country; he knew that when he offered two ſuch Points, the Court of *Britain* were too penetrating not to liſten to it, and if poſſible ſecure them upon any reaſonable Terms.

He knew the *Dutch*, a Nation deſirous of Peace upon juſt Terms, and depending wholly upon Trade, would be very glad of a Conceſſion which *France* had in its Power to give, *viz.* the Tariff of *Sixty Four*; and finding it of the laſt Importance to himſelf to ſecure

ſecure the Amity of theſe two powerful Neighbours, he reſolved to deny nothing they could reaſonably demand, in order to enter into new Engagements with them, and fix a mutual Friendſhip with them both; that if at any time he ſhould come to have his Claim to the Crown of *France* diſputed by the Houſe of *Spain*, he might not only be ſecure behind him, but alſo be powerfully Supported.

Upon theſe Conſiderations, he made no ſcruple to agree to expunge the *Pretender*, and all his Adherents, entirely out of the Dominions of *France*; nay, even to oblige him to remove from *Avignon*, tho' it was a Place entirely in the Juriſdiction, and under the Sovereignty of the Pope. He made no ſcruple of Engaging to give no Sanctuary, in the Dominions of *France*, to any of King *George*'s Rebels, *&c.* and he made no difficulty effectually to Demoliſh and Deſtroy the new Canal of *Mardyke*, and all the Works there or at *Dunkirk*, which ſhould be capable of making either of thoſe Places Defenſible, or fit for receiving Ships of Burthen. Beſides this, he made no difficulty of granting to the *Dutch* all they had to deſire in their Commerce, and to give them a free Trade into *France* upon ſuch Terms as they had formerly enjoy'd.

Theſe Conceſſions made the Propoſals of *France* reliſh very well both at *London*, and at the *Hague*; and it appears ſince, that the King took his Meaſures very right in accepting the Project of the Treaty of Alliance, ſince he ſaw the Regent under perhaps a greater Neceſſity of it, than even if he had been

redu-

reduced by a War, and that now was the Time, not only to obtain of the *French* all that could be asked, but even to bring the *French* Court to be dependent upon the *Britiſh*, and always attach'd to the *Britiſh* Intereſt, by the undiſſembling Tie, of a regard to their own.

Theſe were ſome of the Motives to this Alliance on both ſides; in which it was to be obſerv'd, the *French* proceeded with more Candour and Openneſs than uſually was the Practice of that wilie Nation. His *Britannick* Majeſty, though he found the Intereſt of his Kingdoms very viſibly form'd in the Treaty, yet wiſely ſuffered himſelf to be aſſiduouſly Courted to it, and gave the *French* Occaſion to let the World know, it was their Motion, and at their Deſire; which reſerve in the Conduct of the Treaty, gave his Majeſty opportunity in many Caſes to inſiſt with Advantage on ſeveral Things, which perhaps the *French* would otherwiſe with more difficulty have given up, as the Manner and Circumſtances of the Demoliſhing *Mardyke*, the Dimenſions to which the Sluices were to be reduced, the ſending over *Britiſh* Commiſſioners to inſpect the Performance, and the like; alſo, as to the Entertaining of Fugitives, the removing of the *Pretender*, and his Dependents, and ſuch other Caſes as were the moſt Eſſential on the King's ſide.

Alſo, this diſtinguiſh'd Conduct on his Majeſty's ſide, put a ſtop to all ſeeming Diſſatisfactions that might affect the People on occaſion of this Treaty. An Alliance with *France* was a new thing to be talk'd of in theſe Kingdoms; it had ſo often been entered upon in

a

a Scandalous manner, and with an ill Design, that it was something difficult to reconcile the People so much as to the very thing in general; but when it was answered, that the King, who we always knew acted in every such Case with his Eyes open, and was not to be imposed upon by the Arts of the *French* Court, or to be deceived by their usual Cunning; I say, when the Nation came to consider, that the King himself was at the Head of the Treaty, and that He was upon the Spot, all that Jealousie, which some Men endeavoured to infuse into the Minds of the People in general, vanished of a sudden, and they entirely depended upon it, that if the King engag'd in such a Treaty, He would bring it to answer the Desires and Interests of his People, or not conclude it at all.

Nor has the Event deceiv'd their Expectation, every Article of the Treaty which relates to *Great-Britain*, being visibly calculated for her Interest and Advantage.

Thus the Treaty went on with success, it was manag'd at the *Hague* by the Marquis *Chateauneuf*, and the Abbot *Du Bois* on the *French* Part; by the Lord *Cadogan*, and the ordinary *British* Resident on his Majesty's Part, the King himself being at Hand to give Instructions on any Emergency, *viz.* at *Hanover*; and by the Pensionary *Hyensius* chiefly, on the Part of the *States*, and about the middle of *January* was concluded and finished, as shall be observ'd in its Place.

In the mean time, the Heads that were treated of on the *British* side, and which were the principal Subject of the Conferences, were these.

1. The

1. The Removing the *Pretender* from *Avignion*, and obliging him to paſs the *Alps*.
2. Settling mutual Friendſhip and Commerce between the Nations, which had for a long time been interrupted.
3. Reducing the Canal of *Mardyke*, and compleating the Demoliſhing the Fortifications and Port of *Dunkirk*.
4. A more effectual Reſtoring ſome Places in *America*, and ſettling the Limits of the Fiſhing at Cape *Briton*.
5. Mutual Aſſiſtance in Caſe either Party be invaded by Enemies, and deſire ſuch Aſſiſtance.

What was concluded upon theſe Heads, we ſhall ſee in its Place.

We are by the Courſe of Things, drawing towards the Cloſe of the Year, the King continuing ſtill abroad, and little Buſineſs offering at Home. The Duke of *Marlborough* had been long ill, but began now a little to recover his Health, by the Uſe of the *Bath* Waters; and tho' it was true, that he had ſome returns of his Diſtemper, and thoſe attended with bad Symptoms, yet it is alſo true, that thoſe light returns having, by the ordinary Application of proper Remedies, been thrown off, his Grace is ſince that, ſo much recovered of the Remains of his former Indiſpoſition, as to come to Court and appear in Publick, tho' we do not find that he has charg'd himſelf with any Publick Buſineſs.

As for the disaffected Party, they appeared Quiet, the late Disorders at *Oxford*, of which mention has been made, had seemed to turn the Scale, and the high Gentlemen, who we used to say, were the Patrons of Tumult, were now the Complainers against a Tumult, as they called it, of the Soldiers; their Affidavits and Representations lay yet before the Council, and all Parties seemed to sit still till the Meeting of the Parliament, when that Case was fully decided, as is already related.

Things being thus as it were, in a kind of Recess, there appeared a perfect, and really, an unusual Tranquillity over the whole Nation; People indeed busied themselves with the Notions of a Reduction of the Interests of the Funds, and Abatement of the Taxes; but this was only an Amusement, for nothing was certainly known of these Things, as we shall see presently: Thus, I say, all was quiet, like a Calm before an Earthquake, when a surprizing turn of Things at Court filled the Heads of People with new Speculations.

They had indeed been told for some time, that there were Misunderstandings at Court among the Men of Action, and now *this side* then *that*, were said to have the better; but about the middle of *November* things came to a Crisis. There were several Things which, it was said, the Government had in View at this Time, which we found some of the Principal Persons then in the Ministry opposed, and about which they were inflexible in their Opposition; among many things which were named, which some of them were not willing to come into, we may take notice of Two especially.

1. The taking off the Acts of Parliament which ſeverally diſabled the Diſſenters in *England* from enjoying any Employment or Office of Truſt in the Government, *&c.* And,
2. The Repealing that Part of the Act for Security of the Succeſſion, made in the *Sixth* of Queen *Anne*, Prohibiting Foreigners, tho' Naturalized, to be capable of Sitting in the Houſe of Lords.

I will not ſay that the Oppoſition made to theſe two particular Things, was the primitive Occaſion of what followed; but the Fact is thus, that after the Arriving of a certain Gentleman from the King, then in *Hanover*, *viz.* on the 12*th* of *December* in the Morning, we were ſurpriſed in *London*, with the News, that the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* was no more Secretary of State. It is not the Buſineſs of Hiſtory, to enquire into the various Opinions and Speculations of the People upon this great Event: The Perſon diſplaced, was high in the Eſteem of honeſt Men; but the general and juſt Deference which all ſuch paid to the King's Judgment, and above that yet, to His Majeſty's ſincere Concern for the Publick Good, diſpoſed them to ſacrifice their Tenderneſs for any Perſon, however Great or Valuable in their Opinion, to their Duty, and to their Reſpect for His Majeſty's Contentment. It was true however, that the Diſplacing this Lord, was at firſt matter of Concern to thoſe who were beſt affected to the King's Intereſt, and perhaps was the more ſo, as they ſaw with uneaſineſs, that the other Party received the News of it with Pleaſure. But we ſhall ſee the firſt in a lit-

tle Time quite altering their Sentiments of theſe Things, and applauding the Judgment that guided the Tranſaction in general. But of that in its place.

Tho' the Lord *Townſhend* was diſmiſs'd from the Office of Secretary, yet he ſeemed for ſome time to keep his Intereſt in his Prince's Favour, ſeeing it was immediately reſolved, to make him Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the Room of the Duke of *Grafton*, and Lord *Gallway*, who were about that time diſmiſs'd; and tho' this was not immediately done, and we were told for a while, that his Lordſhip declin'd that Poſt, yet ſoon after the King's Arrival it was fixt, and my Lord *Townſhend* was accordingly appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and entred upon the ſaid Office, tho' that good Diſpoſition of Things did not continue neither but for a very little while, as we ſhall ſee preſently.

In the mean time, this remove was not attended for the preſent with any others as Conſequences of it. There were indeed ſome other Changes in Court Offices, *which it is meet to mention here.* But the great Change which was made on Party-Account was not yet for ſome time, and is therefore referr'd to its proper Place. The immediate Changes were theſe, *viz.*

The Duke of *Roxburgh* was appointed Secretary of State, tho' not, *properly ſpeaking*, in the Room of the Lord *Townſhend*, but rather in the Vacancy which had remain'd ever ſince the Duke of *Montroſs* laid down, as is mention'd in our laſt Year.

The Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord Privy-Seal, demitted that Employment, and was made Vice-

Vice-Treaſurer of *Ireland* for Life; an Employ of great Advantage; but as it was officiated by Officers under his Lordſhip, we ſhall ſood find him filling up a higher Station on this ſide the Seas.

The Duke of *Montroſe* was made Lord Privy-Seal in *Scotland*, in the Room of the Duke of *Roxburgh*; and the Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Privy-Seal in *England*, in the room of the Earl of *Sunderland*.

The Lord *Polwarth*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Marchmont*, and Embaſſador at the Court of *Denmark*, was made Lord Clerk Regiſter in *Scotland*, formerly poſſeſs'd by the Earl of *Glaſgow*.

In this Diſpoſition things remained till the King's Return; the Lord *Townſhend*'s Remove affected no more for the preſent than himſelf; and tho' there were many Diviſions talked of, which alſo ſeemed irreconcileable; yet the King's Judgment and Authority reconciled them all again, till they broke out anew upon another Occaſion.

During this interval, happened the Famous Tryal of *Francis Francia* the *Jew*, or rather, called the *Jew*; who, after a long Tryal, was Acquitted at the *Old-Bayly*, rather for want of Evidence, than for want of Guilt. It is ſufficient to obſerve here, that the Inſolence of the Priſoner, and the Patience of the Court in bearing him, was ſuch, as has ſcarce been heard of ſince the famous Tryal of *John Lilburn*, in the Time of the Civil Wars in this Kingdom.

Daniel Delander alſo, a Watch-maker, was Tryed at *Guild-Hall*, for being concerned in

the *Salisbury-Court* Riot, who, after a long Tryal, was found Guilty. But the Sentence was put off to the next Term, and from thence was delayed from one Time till another, till he became an Object of the Royal Clemency, and had the Benefit of the Act of Grace.

On the 3*d* of *December*, a Fire happened in the *French* Church, juſt at the Paſſage into St. *James*'s Park, called the *Spring-Garden*; which deſtroy'd that Building, and burnt and damaged ſix or ſeven Houſes adjoining. His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, being waken'd with the Alarm, and informed where it was, immediately roſe, and attended only with the Captain of the Guard then on Duty, went on Foot to the Place; where he ſaw, with great Satisfaction, the Working of the Engines, the adventurous Boldneſs of the common People on ſuch Occaſions; and eſpecially that of the ſeveral Officers of the Inſurance Societies, who we call Fire-men; who exerted themſelves with ſuch extraordinary Vigour, that they effectually preſerv'd a great Pile of old rotten Buildings overagainſt the Chappel, tho' it was no leſs than three times taken hold of by the Flames: This the Prince was ſo pleaſed with, that he ordered them to come the next Day to St. *James*'s, in order to receive a Reward, which was ordered for them; which they did, and receiv'd, as was ſaid, 300 Guineas among them.

But this was a Week of Calamities of this kind to the Town; for the very next Night a much more terrible Fire happened at *Lime-houſe*,

house, which continued burning Eight or Nine Hours, and consumed near *Two Hundred* Houses; and as it happened among a poorer Sort of Inhabitants, there were a great many Families ruin'd, and reduced by it: This was so much taken notice of, and so effectually represented at Court, that His Royal Highness the Prince, the Princess, and by their Example, several of the more Generous of the Nobility, and Persons of Quality, contributed large Sums to be distributed among the poorest of the Sufferers, so that it was reckoned, that near 4000*l.* Collected in Charity, was sent down to them in less than Ten Days time after the Fire happened; of which Sum, the Prince himself contributed a *Thousand Pounds.*

The same Week, two Fires happened in several other Places, *viz.* one in *Ratcliff-highway*, which burned two or three Houses; and one on *Southwark* side near *Redriff*, which burnt one House; all these Accidents happening together, gave ground to some Reports, as if there were wicked Designs of some disaffected People to set Fire wilfully to the City, and one was taken up on suspicion of having combustible Matter about him with such a Design; but upon farther Examination, there was nothing found to ground such a Suspicion upon.

Likewise another Accident happened the same Week at the Play-House in *Drury-Lane*, which gave People at first, some suspicion of an Evil-Design against the Life of the Prince; tho' afterwards, it seemed to be rather an accidental rash Act of a Man something distemper-

ed. The Prince Regent being at the Play-House, to see the Tragedy of *Tamerlane*, one Mr. *Freeman* came to the Door of the House; he was a Gentleman known well enough at the House, and who, as a Distempered Man, they used always to give leave to come in and go out just as he pleased; but there being Soldiers now placed at the Door as a Guard, his Royal Highness being in the Place, and this Gentleman pressing roughly in, they stopp'd him; upon their stopping him, he push'd at the Soldier, to go by him forcibly, at which, the Soldier thrusting him back violently, he pull'd out a Pistol and fir'd it in his Face; the Bullet pierced the Fellow's Shoulder, and did no more hurt; but the Noise of a Pistol fir'd at the Door, put the whole House into an inexpressible Consternation, knowing who was there, and not knowing what the Design might be: However, other Soldiers stepping in, they secur'd the Man, and disarmed him, another Pistol or two being found upon him; and in a little time all was quiet again.

As for Mr. *Freeman*, he was first carried to the main Guard, and kept there that Night; the next Day he was examined before the Council, and the Wound which the Soldier had received being not mortal, they did not proceed against him, tho' the Attempt of Forcing the Prince's Guard coming within the Statute of Treason, he was committed to *Newgate*, where he lay eight or nine Months; after which, he was Indicted at the *Surry Assizes* for a Murther committed some Years before. But after a very extravagant Behaviour on his

Try-

Tryal, he was acquitted, and ſo was diſcharged of all together.

And now an Expreſs being arrived from *Hanover*, ſignifying His Majeſty's Reſolution of coming Home, the King's Yatchts, with a Squadron of five Men of War, were ordered to Sail for *Holland*, under the Command of Admiral *Aylmer*, to attend the King's coming, and Convoy Him over, and they Sail'd the 13*th* of *December*, carrying with them ſeveral Officers of the Houſhold, one of the Board of Green-Cloth in particular, whoſe Buſineſs it is to direct and order the Servants and Kitchin, for His Majeſty's Convenience in his Paſſage.

While theſe Things were depending, a new Affair agitated the Minds of the People for a conſiderable Time, *as follows*: There had been a Notion ſpread about all over the Nation, that *Ways and Means* ſhould be found out the next Parliament, to Ranſome the Nation from Debt and Uſury, and ſo, in proceſs of Time, to cauſe the Taxes, which were at this time very great, to ceaſe, and yet all this to be done by the Help of the Taxes themſelves, without farther Burthen upon the People.

Nor was this a Report only, for it was apparent that the Miniſtry had had this in their View a long Time; not meerly as a thing to recommend the Dexterity of their Management, as ſome inſinuated, but as a common Good to the People in general, and a Thing reſerved for the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, to endear the Memory of it to Poſterity, and to add to it the Glory of having done

that

that in the firſt Years of his peaceable Adminiſtration, which had been ſo far from the Thoughts of all the former Reigns, that, whether in War or Peace, the People had no Proſpect of any thing of this kind, or indeed, of any thing but an Annual Increaſe of their Burthen by new Funds, anticipation of Years beyond the Expiration of old ones, making limited Terms perpetual, redeemable Funds unredeemable, and in a Word, running every Year farther into Debt; and under the Notion of preſerving the Publick Credit, and keeping inviolably the Conditions of the Loans, to make the Publick pay exorbitant Intereſts of *ſix*, *ſeven*, and more, *per Cent.* when the National Intereſt of Money was reduced to *five per Cent.*

While theſe Things were only in their Embrio, the Minds of Men were ſtrangely diſturbed about them; the Citizens, who were generally the chief Creditors in the Publick Debt, complained heavily, that they had ſerved the Government with their Fortunes in the Times of Exigence, and in the greateſt Extremity of Affairs, when it was a great Hazard whether they ſhould be ever repay'd or no; that the ſmall Additions which were made to the Intereſts of their Loans, were no more than the Parliament thought juſt Conſideration for, and were given as a kind of Ballance to the riſque they run; that there is a manifeſt difference between Perſons lending Money to one another, where they have liberty to inſiſt upon ſuch Main-prize, or ſuch real or Perſonal Securities as they think fit to accept, and may recal their Money when they pleaſe,

pleaſe, and lending Money to the Government, ſubjected to all the Changes and Emergencies of State, the Incidents of National Viciſſitude, ſuch as the Poſſibility of good or bad Succeſs; the Superiority of this or that Party, and the Temper of the Times on every Occaſion; in which Caſes, 'tis often known, that one Parliament may not think themſelves oblig'd to what another has done, and that theſe Things requir'd ſome more than ordinary Encouragement for the Parting with their Money.

It was quite another Thing in the Country, and among thoſe who were more concerned in the Taxes than the Loans; they inſiſted upon the Weght of the Burthen upon the People; how they had not only ſuffered deeply in the Time of War, but ſaw no Relief coming by the Peace; that while all the World were Eaſing themſelves of the Loads which made the War grievous to them, *Britain* only had her Chains made perpetual, and found no difference of Burthens, between a time of univerſal Peace and univerſal War; that ſhe was every Year running farther into Debt, by the new Demands that muſt be made for the Support even of the Civil Government, all the neceſſary Funds for that Uſe being anticipated by the Annual Payment of extravagant Intereſts of Money; that every Engagement was, by the Nature of the Thing, diſcharg'd by repayment of Principal and Intereſt, and that it could never be called a Grievance, for the Nation to deliver themſelves from Ruine, by paying every one their own; that even the Lenders would be Savers, by being eaſed of

their

their Share of the heavy Taxes which the Nation groaned under, seeing few paid so small a Share in the Taxes, even upon their common Necessaries, but it would be equal to the Abatement of *One per Cent. per Annum* on the Interest of their Money; and so what was taken from them in the Interest, would be given to them again in the Ease of their Taxes, and no wrong would be done them.

But the others argued, That it was injurious to them who had lent their Money upon such Conditions, to be obliged to take it again before the Expiration of the Term agreed upon at the Time of Borrowing; and that the Interest of Money being reduced by Act of Parliament, and the publick Occasion of Borrowing being supposed to cease, Money would become useless and unimproveable, and the Interest in the Course of Things fall yet lower, to the Ruine of many Thousands of Families, who being out of Trade, and having no Estates to live on but the Interest of their ready Money, would be reduced to great Extremities.

It is impossible to describe the Disorder of Mens Minds upon these Debates, and to what height Men carried them, even before the Thing was certain, and before the Parliament, who alone could determine the Case, was come together, much less had entered into any Consideration about it.

But that which most agitated the Minds of the People, was the Notion of paying off the settled Annuities, which were indeed an absolute Bargain and Sale, and seemed to be the unalienable Property of the Possessors; whose

whoſe Eſtabliſhment was ſo particularly abſolute, as that they were transferred from Hand to Hand in Deeds of Truſt, Jointures, Marriage Settlements, and the like; the Vacating of which, would make infinite Confuſion in Families, and among Orphans, Widows, Executors, *&c.* and indeed the Apprehenſion of it began to make the People very uneaſie, abundance ſold off as well as they could, and the Rates of ſuch things fell unaccountably.

Books were publiſhed with great Animoſity on one ſide and another, arguing as their Intereſt and Party, rather than their Judgment, inclined them; ſome for the general Redemption of all the Funds, whether of one kind or another, pleading ſome the Juſtice, ſome the Convenience, ſome the Neceſſity of paying off the whole Debt, and redeeming the Funds in general, without any regard to the Conditions of the Acts of Parliament, or to the Nature of the Loans, alledging that *Publick Credit, was what the Publick pleaſe to make it*; and that the *Parliament had no more Power to make an unredeemable Fund, than they had to make an unrepealable Law.*

But the Wiſdom of the Parliament, and the exquiſite Skill of the Perſons then and afterwards concerned in the Management of that Affair, ſettled all theſe Things, and took the happy Medium between all the Extremes; ſo that the Reducing the Publick Payments of Intereſt was obtained in Part, and yet the Oppreſſions and Confuſions mentioned were avoided; as ſhall be ſeen in its Place.

In the mean time, the Account of the National Debt was made Publick, with the ſeveral

ral Taxes the Publick groan'd under, which now were come to their Criſis, and from hence forward were to abate, by ſuch Degrees as the Parliament ſhould find themſelves in a Condition to ſettle; and as this Account is not only uſeful to many particular Perſons, who are concerned in them, but will be very proper to leave on Record, for Poſterity to make ſuch Uſe of as they may find Occaſion, I have given the full Account of them, with the Nature and Circumſtances of them, in the *Appendix*, No. B.

The Propoſals firſt made by able Heads, for the Reduction of the ſaid whole Debt, and paying off both Principal and Intereſt in a certain Term of Years, tho' they were not exactly followed in the Meaſures taken by the Parliament, yet as they have been the Ground-Plot of what has been already done, and may be ſo alſo of what yet remains to be done, I think they are of Uſe to be preſerved, and will be very pleaſing to the Curious, and therefore I have added them alſo in the *Appendix* to this Work, No. C.

By theſe Accounts, the curious Reader will be able to judge of what has been done, of what might have been done, and of what may ſtill be done, *when the Parliament ſhall ſee fit*, for the Redeeming the Nation from the inſupportable Burthen of Debt and Taxes.

The Courſe of Things now Summons us to attend the Perſon of the King, who was all this while abroad, but not altogether employed in Hunting and Diverſions; or in receiving the Compliments of Foreign Princes, Drinking Waters, and the like; tho' to all theſe his Majeſty

ſty was pleaſed to alot ſome of his leiſure Hours; but the King had other Things alſo upon the Wheel, as particularly, The Peace of the *North*; The Removing the *Muſcovite* Troops out of their late Encroachments in the *Empire*; The Alliance with *France*, &c. of all which I ſhall ſpeak farther in their Courſe. Two Matters of Ceremony His Majeſty had alſo before him. 1. The Reception of his only Daughter, the Queen of *Pruſſia*, who now came from *Berlin*, on pupoſe to viſit Her Royal Father, who ſhe had now the Honour to ſee a King, and a far greater Monarch than her Huſband. His Majeſty receiv'd Her with great Affection, and entertained Her with a Magnificence ſuitable to his own Dignity, rather than to Hers. The next matter of Ceremony, which took up ſome of his Majeſty's Time, was the Conferring Honours upon his Grandſon Prince *Frederick*, and upon his Brother, the Biſhop of *Oſnabrugh*, both had been Elected Knights of the Garter in *England*, and were now to be inveſted with the Enſigns of the Order; and which being a Novelty that has not happened abroad in many Ages, and may not again in many more, cannot be left out, I mean the Manner of the Inveſtiture, by the King in Perſon. The Particulars of this Ceremony being uſeful to thoſe who are Curious in ſuch Things I alſo refer to the *Appendix*, where it is ſet down at large, *No.* D. and this I do, becauſe I haſten to his Majeſty's Return, which furniſhes Matters of far greater Weight.

It is obſerv'd before, that the Ships and Yatchts were ſent by his Majeſty's expreſs Order ſome time before, to attend Him in his Re-

Return into *England*. We muſt now give a ſhort Journal of his Majeſty's Return; nor can it be thought unneceſſary, that every Step the King took ſhould be thus taken notice of, ſeeing it is his Majeſty, whoſe Annals I write, and whoſe Motions were of too much Moment to be omitted. The Yatchts then and Men of War being arrived, and the Interview between his Majeſty and the *Czar* of *Muſcovy* being no more talk'd of; the King having finiſhed all the Foreign Buſineſs which lay before Him, ſet out from *Hanover* on *Tueſday* the 19*th*, New-ſtile, and arrived at *Oſnaburgh* that Night, where his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, his Majeſty's Brother, and Biſhop of *Oſnaburg*, was gone before to Entertain Him; the 21*ſt*, his Majeſty came to *Loo*, where he was met and Complimented by the Princeſs Dowager of *Naſſau Frieſland*, and her Children; the 23*d*, his Majeſty came to *Utrecht* in the Afternoon, and making but a very ſhort ſtay there, lay that Night at *Vlaerden*, having been attended to *Utrecht* by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Cadogan*, and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*.

On *Monday* the 14*th* of *January*, *O. S.* His Majeſty ſet out from *Vlaerden* at Four in the Afternoon, and lay that Night on Board the *States* Yatcht in the *Maeſe*. On the 15*th*, his Majeſty paſs'd through the *Old Maeſe*, and at Three in the Afternoon landed at *Helvoet-Sluys*, and lay there that Night. On the 16*th*, his Majeſty Embark'd, and lay that Night on Board the *Carolina* Yatcht. On the 17*th*, about Two in the Afternoon, the Squadron, commanded by Admiral *Aylmer*, with the Yatchts,

Yatchts, ſailed out of the *Goree*: The next Day, about Three in the Afternoon, his Majeſty landed at *Margate*, and lay that Night at *Canterbury*. On *Saturday* the 19*th*, about Six in the Morning, He came by Coach from *Canterbury*: Between Three and Four in the Afternoon, He was met on *Black-Heath* by the Prince of *Wales*, with a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry, and other Perſons of Diſtinction. And having, with great Affection, Embrac'd his Royal Highneſs in his Arms, took him into his Coach, and they came from thence together; then paſſing through the City, they arrived at St. *James*'s about Six in the Evening; the People all the Way making joyful Acclamations for his Majeſty's happy Return: In the Evening there were Bone-fires, Illuminations, and all other Demonſtrations of Joy.

His Majeſty being thus returned, his Preſence at once diſſipated all thoſe Clouds from which ſome People expected Storms of Diviſions, Court Diſtempers and Factions ſhould break out. The next Day He received the uſual Compliments of the Court, and there was a prodigious Appearance: Indeed in theſe Ceremonies it was clear, that it was the King's deſire that all thoſe that ſincerely lov'd his Intereſt, ſhould agree with one Heart; and with united Hands to carry on his Service, and the Publick Buſineſs; and therefore, when the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* appear'd among the reſt, he was receiv'd with a great deal of Benignity, neither did we hear any more for a while of any Diſſatisfactions among the Miniſters, my Lord *Townſhend* alſo accepted

the Government of *Ireland*, and was as much in Favour, to all appearance, as before. Nor were there any more Removes ſo much as talk'd of, except the neceſſary Nomination of a Judge, *viz.* Mr. *John Forteſcue Alland*, Sollicitor General, who was now made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; Sir *William Thompſon* Recorder of *London*, being made Sollicitor General in his Room.

But a new Incident broke all this Harmony again in a little while, and ſo disjointed it, as not to be reſtor'd in the Compaſs of theſe Annals, if perhaps it may ever be reſtored at all. But of all this in its Order.

The King being arrived, it was expected the Parliament would have immediately ſat down; but ſome unlook'd for Events interpoſed, and cauſed the Meeting of the Two Houſes to be put off for ſome Time. This was the famous Deſign of an Invaſion from *Sweden*, which has made ſo much Noiſe in the World, and which comes now in Courſe to be ſpoken to.

I am not inſenſible, that much Pains has been taken, to perſuade the World to believe, that there was really no ſuch Deſign ever conceiv'd in the World; and the King of *Sweden* having diſown'd his Miniſters in the Part they bore in it, and made an authentick Declaration of it by the Perſon of the Regent of *France*, who is accepted as Mediator, and upon that Declaration, the Perſons of the *Swediſh* Miniſters, who were ſeiz'd upon, having been diſcharged, theſe Things, they ſay, confirm their Suggeſtion. Now tho' it is not the Buſineſs of an Hiſtorian to enter into the Merits of the Sto-

ry,

try, but impartially relate the Fact, not making himſelf a Party to either; yet is not a Collector of Fact excluded, by the Nature of Hiſtory, from the Privilege of Pointing out to the Reader, ſuch Circumſtances as are Matter of Evidence in the Diſputes which happen upon it, that the true State of the Thing may be underſtood by them, and they may not be deceived by the Prejudices of Parties, to ſhut their Eyes againſt demonſtrative Truth; ſeeing nothing can be clearer from the Letters which paſſed between the *Swediſh* Miniſters, and which all fell into the Government's Hands, *than this*, viz. That they were viſibly engaged in a Plot, to engage *Sweden* in a deſign'd Invaſion of *England*, in Favour of the *Pretender*; whether the King of *Sweden* is to be ſuppoſed ignorant of that Deſign, which his Miniſters avowedly carried on, is to be left to the Sequel of the Story. The whole of the Caſe, as briefly as we are able to Digeſt it, is as follows.

It was towards the End of *January*, that the Government having for ſome time before had ſecret Intelligence of a dangerous Deſign, formed abroad, and concerted at Home, between the Heads of the *Jacobite* Party, and the Miniſters of ſome Foreign Princes, to bring a Foreign Enemy to eſpouſe the Intereſt of the *Pretender*, thought fit to bring it all to Light, and to enter upon the Publick Detecting and Expoſing the Perſons concerned, as they had before taken Meaſures for preventing the Deſign it ſelf. In order to this, on the 29*th* of *January*, his Majeſty ordered the Deſign, as far as it was then diſcover'd, to be laid be-

fore the Privy Council, that the farther Proceedings thereupon might be put in the ordinary Way of Common Juſtice, and the Meaſures be rightly Executed, as they had before been wiſely Concerted.

The next Day very early, *viz.* about Two a Clock in the Morning, an Officer of the Guards with ſome Muſqueteers, were ſent to the Houſe of Count *Gyllenborg*, the *Swediſh* Envoy, with Orders to ſecure the Avenues to the Houſe, and were followed by Lieutenant General *Wade*, with Orders to Seize all his Papers, and to ſet a Guard upon his Perſon, and ſuffer none to ſpeak with him; but not to remove him out of his own Houſe.

The Count, ſurprized with the Meſſage which was firſt delivered at his Door by the Officer, refuſed, for ſome time, to admit them, and Claiming the Privilege of an Ambaſſador, pretended to Defend himſelf; but being quickly made ſenſible, that if he attempted that, they ſhould make very ſhort work with him, that the Officer was not anſwerable for any Miſtake in the Orders to ſeize him; but that his Buſineſs was to execute thoſe Orders, which he was obliged to do, and would immediately perform; being, I ſay, made ſenſible of this, he found it convenient to ſubmit; but, as it was ſaid, took Occaſion in thoſe few Minutes of Parley, to deſtroy ſuch Papers as he had near Hand, and which he was conſcious he ought not to let be taken about him; and thus the Officer being let in, the Envoy was put under Arreſt in his own Houſe, the Officer who was left to guard him, having Orders to ſuffer no one to ſpeak with him,

nor

nor him to ſpeak with any one by Night or by Day, except in his hearing.

Some other Perſons were alſo ſeized at the ſame time; as firſt, The Envoy's Secretary and Servant, as alſo one Major *Smith*, Mr. *Charles Ceſar* of *Hertford*, and Sir *Jacob Banks*; the latter was upon the firſt Examination diſcharged, having, as 'twas ſaid, proved to the Satisfaction of the Government, that he had rejected all the Offers which had been made to him, to concern himſelf in the Intereſt which was now acting againſt the Government. The Envoy's Scrutore was alſo ſearched, and all his Papers ſeized, and carried away to the Secretary's Office; what Diſcovery they made by theſe Papers, and what Uſe was made of that Diſcovery, we ſhall ſee preſently.

It will not be wonder'd at, that ſuch an Affair as this made a great Noiſe: As is uſual in ſuch Caſes, all the Foreign Miniſters appeared the next Day at Court, to learn the Reaſons of ſuch a Proceeding, and to crave leave that the *Swediſh* Miniſter might be allowed the Privilege of an Ambaſſador, according to the Law of Nations. They receiv'd for the preſent, an Anſwer in general, that in a Day or two they ſhould be fully acquainted with the Reaſons of ſuch a Proceeding; and accordingly on the *firſt* of *February*, which was but two Days after, the following Letter was ſent by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, and Mr. Secretary *Methuen*, to all the Foreign Miniſters, to give them reaſonable Satisfaction in this Affair.

Copie de la Lettre de Mr. *Stanhope*, Secretaire d'Etat aux Miniſtres étrangers, le premier *Fevrier*, V. S. $171\frac{6}{7}$.

Monſieur,

LE Roy ayant receu des avis reiterés, & ayant des preuves inconteſtables de pluſieurs pratiques très dangereuſes, qui ont été ménagées & conduites depuis quelque tems par le Comte de Gyllenborg Miniſtre du Roy de Suede ici, & qui tendoient clairement à fomenter dans les Etats de ſa Majeſté une Rebellion de ſes propres Sujets, qui devoit être ſoutenuë par des Troupes étrangeres; & ce Comte ayant par une telle conduite violé la foy publique, & s' étant rendu indigne de la Protection dont autrement il devoit joüir par le Droit des gens, & des priviléges dûs à ſon Caractere; ſa Majeſté pour mettre fin à des pratiques ſi pernicieuſes,

Copy of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Stanhope's *Letter to the Foreign Miniſters, the 1ſt of* February, *O.S.* $171\frac{6}{7}$.

SIR,

THE King having received reiterated Advices, and having inconteſtable Proofs of ſeveral very dangerous Practices which have been managed and conducted, for ſome time paſt, by the Count *de Gyllenborg*, Miniſter of the King of *Sweden* here, and which plainly tended to foment, in his Majeſty's Dominions, a Rebellion of his own Subjects, which was to be ſupported by Foreign Troops; and the ſaid Count having, by ſuch Conduct, violated the Publick Faith, and render'd himſelf unworthy of that Protection, which otherwiſe he ought to have enjoy'd by the Law of Nations, and of the Privileges due to his Character;

&

& pour la conſervation de la paix & de la tranquilité de ſes Etats, a jugé qu'il étoit abſolument neceſſaire de faire ſaiſir ledit Comte de Gyllenborg, & de s'aſſurer de tous ſes papiers, par les quels les intrigues pernicieuſes, dans leſquelles il a été engagé, paroîtront à tout le monde, & juſtifieront ſuffiſamment la demarche que ſa Majeſté a trouvé bon de faire. Je ne doute point, que le Roy dans peu ne m'ordonne de vous informer plus amplement des raiſons qui ont porté ſa Majeſté à prendre cette reſolution: Mais en attendant, je ſuis chargé de vous communiquer par ſon ordre ce qui s'eſt paſſé, àfin que vous en puiſſiez donner part à vôtre Cour; ſa Majeſté, ne doutant nullement, quand vôtre Maître ſera pleinement informé du procédé de ce Comte, il ne ſoit entiérement convaincu, que

his Majeſty, to put an End to ſuch pernicious Practices, and to preſerve the Peace and Tranquillity of his Dominions, judg'd it abſolutely neceſſary to cauſe the ſaid Coun *de Gyllenborg* to be ſeiz'd, and to poſſeſs himſelf of all his Papers, by which the pernicious Intrigues wherein he hath been engaged, will appear to all the World, and ſufficiently juſtify the Meaſures his Majeſty has thought fit to take. I don't doubt, but the King will, in a little time, order me to inform you more fully of the Reaſons which have induc'd his Majeſty to take this Reſolution: But in the mean while, I am charged to communicate to you, by his Order, what has been done already, to the end you may impart the ſame to your Court; his Majeſty no ways doubting but that when your Maſter ſhall be fully inform'd of the

non ſeulement la paix & la tranquilité des Etats de ſa Majeſté, mais auſſi le répos de l'Europe, & la ſeureté des Alliances preſentes ont rendu cette demarche indiſpenſablement neceſſaire. Je ſuis, avec beaucoup d' eſtime,

Monſieur,

Vôtre trés Humble,
Et trés Obeiſſant
Serviteur,

J. Stanhope.

A Whitehall,
le premier Fevrier, $171\frac{6}{7}$.

ſaid Count's Behaviour, he will be entirely convinced, that not only the Peace and Tranquillity of his Majeſty's Dominions, but likewiſe the Repoſe of *Europe*, and the Security of the preſent Alliances, have render'd this Procedure indiſpenſably neceſſary. I am, with great Eſteem,

SIR,
Your moſt Humble,
and moſt Obedient
Servant,

J. Stanhope.

Whitehall,
Feb. 1. $171\frac{6}{7}$.

All the Foreign Miniſters, except the Masquiſs *de Monteleone*, Ambaſſador of *Spain*, appear'd ſatisfied with this Letter; but this Gentleman ſent the following Anſwer to Mr. Secretary *Methuen*, and pretended to appear very much diſſatisfied, but we heard little more of him than the Letter, which was made Publick, as follows.

Feb.

February 2. 171⅚.

SIR,

I Receiv'd Yeſterday in the Evening the Letter which your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me that Day, in which you give me an Account of the Reaſons his Majeſty had for ſeizing the Count *de Gyllenborg*, Miniſter of the King of *Sweden*, and all his Papers.

After thanking your Excellency for your Goodneſs, in acquainting me with his Majeſty's Sentiments, according to the Orders you received for that purpoſe; ſince I am thereby enabled to make a faithful Report of the Matter to the King my Maſter; I cannot but wait for an Anſwer, to communicate the ſame to your Excellency.

I ſhall, however, own to your Excellency, that it is a very great Misfortune, that no other Expedient could be found

Ce 2. Fevrier, V.S. 171⅚

Monſieur,

JE receus hier au Soir la Lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire dattée du méme jour, par laquelle elle m'inſtruit des Raiſons que ſa Majeſté a eües de faire arrêter le Comte de Gyllenborg, *Miniſtre du Roy de* Suede, *& de s'aſſeurer de tous ſes Papiers.*

Aprés avoir remercié vôtre Excellence, de la Bonté qu'elle a eüe de m'informer des Sentiments de S. M. ſuivant les Ordres qu'elle en a receus, puiſque cela me met en état de les rapporter fidelement au Roy mon Maitre, je ne ſaurois qu'attendre ſes Reponſes pour les faire auſſi ſavoir à vôtre Excellence.

J'avoüerai pourtant à V. E. que c'eſt un Malheur fort grand, qu'il n'y ait eu d'autre Expedient, pour aſſurer la

found for preſerving the Peace and Tranquillity of his Majeſty's Dominions, the Repoſe of *Europe*, and ſecuring the preſent Alliances, without Arreſting the Perſon of a Publick Miniſter, and ſeizing all his Papers, which are the moſt ſacred Repoſitories of the Secrets of his Maſter.

In whatever Manner theſe two Facts may be underſtood, they ſeem very ſenſibly to wound the Law of Nations.

*Paix & la Tranquillité des Etats de S. M. le Repos de l'*Europe, *& la Seureté des Alliances preſentes, que celui d'arrêter la Perſonne d'un Miniſtre Public, & de ſe ſaiſir de tous ſes Papiers, qui ſont les Depôts les plus ſacrez des Secrets de ſon Maitre.*

De quelque maniere que l'on prenne ces deux Faits, ils paroiſſent bleſſer trés ſenſiblement le Droit des Gens.

I am, &c. Je ſuis, *&c.*

But Matters did not End here, for the Government, who were not at all at a loſs for their Intelligence, had found Means to fix all theſe Negotiations upon a Perſon beyond the Seas; and tho' Count *Gyllenborg*'s Letters had not pointed it out to them, yet they knew very well who the Count's Principal Correſpondent was, *viz.* The Baron *Gortz*, a Perſon, who, tho' he was properly a Miniſter of the Duke of *Holſtein*, yet at this time, was appointed, by the King of *Sweden*, to negotiate his Affairs in divers Courts abroad, and in particular, in the Treaty at *Brunſwick*, if it had gone forward. The Government, *I ſay*, was well informed

formed that here all the Conſpiracy center'd; and that the main of this ſecret Deſign was carried on by the ſaid Baron, who had actually been purchaſing Arms, and hireing Ships for the treacherous Purpoſes which he had in Hand: It was known he had been exceeding buſie for ſome Months before, running up and down from one Place to another; and in particular, that he had been at the Court of St. *Germain*'s, pretending at the ſame time, that he was ordered by the King of *Sweden*, to go to the Court of *France* upon ſome Buſineſs of great Importance.

Beſides what private Information the Government had of this, the Letters ſeiz'd among Count *Gyllenborg*'s Papers, confirming every thing, led them as it were by the Hand into the Particulars, ſo that they now wanted no farther Light into that Part of the Conſpiracy: It remained only, to contrive ſome Method, how to get this warm Agent of the Party into their Hands, which they quickly found means to bring to paſs.

The Baron had been, as is ſaid above, at the Court of *France*, and was come from thence into *Flanders*, from whence he was expected back at the *Hague* the 24*th* of *January* N. S. and the Intelligence of this being well-grounded, Orders were diſpatched to Mr. *Leathes*, the *Britiſh* Reſident at the *Hague*, to apply himſelf with the greateſt Secreſie poſſible to the States General, to obtain leave to Arreſt and Secure the Baron *Gortz* in the Name of the King of *England*, which, as he was under no publick Character immediately to the ſaid States, was a Favour they could not refuſe. The *Britiſh* Reſident

Reſident diſcharg'd himſelf of theſe Orders ſo well, that he obtained all that he deſired, and executed the Authority he obtained in the following manner.

The Baron arriv'd at the *Hague*, perfectly ſecure, and on the Day he was expected; it ſeems, till then, he was wholly ignorant of the Fate of Count *Gyllenborg*, and appeared to be in a great Surpriſe when he receiv'd an Account of it, and was in the utmoſt Confuſion when he was privately informed that he was in ſome Danger of the ſame Fate himſelf; for it ſeems ſome ſecret Friend of his had gotten knowledge of it time enough to inform him of it, and he loſt no time to provide for his own Safety; for he immediately ſet out from the *Hague* in the privateſt Manner he could in a Poſt Chaiſe, accompanied only with the *Poliſh* General *Poniatowski*, and went directly for *Amſterdam*, judging rightly, that he had no Time to loſe; and indeed had he uſed the ſame Dexterity there, he had gotten perfectly clear: That he had no Time to loſe, was moſt certain, for he had not been many Minutes gone, before a Detachment of the Blue Guards was ſent to his Houſe to Arreſt him.

Mr. *Leathes*, Reſident of *Great-Britain*, who arrived from *Amſterdam* much about that time, hearing of the Eſcape of the ſaid Baron *de Gortz*, judg'd that he was gone for *Amſterdam*, in hopes that the Seizing of him in that City would not be ſo eaſie as at this Place, went back thither immediately, and upon Advice that the 20*th*, being *Saturday* Morning, the ſaid Baron *de Gortz* was ſet out from *Amſterdam*, he employ'd Commiſſary *Vleertman*, (the ſame Gentle-

Gentleman who, in the late War, brought always the firſt Notice of the Victories obtain'd by the Arms of the Allies) to follow him, with another Gentleman; and they uſed ſo much Diligence, that notwithſtanding the *Swediſh* Miniſter was gone ſome Hours before them, they arrived at Night, much about the ſame time, at the Gates of *Arnheim*, which being opened, Mr. *Vleertman* followed, at ſome diſtance, the ſaid Baron *de Gortz* to an Inn, and immediately went to the Chief Burgomaſter, who riſing from Bed upon Notice given him that that Gentleman had ſomething to impart to him from the *States*, was acquainted with the Orders given to ſecure the Baron *de Gortz*, whereupon two Town Officers and ſome Soldiers were ſent to ſeize him and his Papers, and they brought him, with his Secretary, to the Town-Houſe: The next Morning the Magiſtrates diſpatched an Expreſs to the *Hague* for further Orders about him, and in the mean time they ſecur'd him under a ſtrong Guard; as was alſo Monſieur *Gyllenborg*, Brother to the *Swediſh* Miniſter in *England*, who arrived the 18*th* at Night from *France*, and was ſeized with his Papers at the *Hague*. It was ſaid from *Amſterdam*, that the ſaid Baron *de Gortz* had left a Portmanteau full of Papers, with a *Swediſh* Merchant at *Amſterdam*, at his departure from thence, which were ſeiz'd two Days after. Two Perſons of the Retinue of the ſaid Miniſter, were alſo ſeiz'd at *Rotterdam*. When the Officers came to ſeize Monſieur *Gortz*, he made loud Complaints of the Violation of the Law of Nations, which he repeated when he came to the Town-

Town-House; but was answered, that it was surprising, that People who had in the highest Degree violated the Law of Nations, should claim the Privileges and Protection of the same. It seems he own'd the Design of Invading *Great-Britain*, which, he said, was a noble Project, and he gloried in having had a Share in it. He own'd also, he had bought 10000 Arms for that Expedition, part of which had been already sent to *Sweden*, and that he was to buy 10000 more.

The Seizing this Gentleman made a great Noise, and the *Swedish* Resident in *Holland* reclaim'd him in the Name of the King of *Sweden*; and presented a Memorial to the *States*, to which he annexed an authentick Copy of the full Powers given by the King of *Sweden* to the Baron *Gortz*, alledging, That he ought to be look'd upon as a Publick Minister, and that the Law of Nations had been violated in the Seizing a Person who was, even in that Country, under a publick Character.

But the *States*, it seems, acted upon other Sentiments, and Reply'd, That they had not Arrested the Baron *de Gortz* in their own Name, or on their own Accounts; but had given leave only to have him Arrested, as a private Person, at the Instance of his *Britannick* Majesty, as is usually allowed in like Cases for other Princes; and as to the Memorial of the *Swedish* Resident, after reading it in the Assembly of the *States*, they caused it to be referred to the Deputies for Foreign Affairs, as is usual in such Cases; which Deputies were to make their Report in a short while, and then an answer was tobe returned to the *Swedish* Minister.

The

The King had now his Two Capital Enemies in his Hands, and having gotten the Clue of the Conſpiracy, it was the more eaſie to trace the Deſign it ſelf to its Original, and there ſeemed no room to doubt but the King of *Sweden*, whatever was afterwards pretended, was at the Bottom of it.

Having thus ripen'd Things up for the laying them before the Parliament, theſe Matters reſted in the ſame Scituation till the 20*th* of *February*, when the Two Houſes met, purſuant to the laſt Prorogation, and his Majeſty opened the Seſſion with the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Was in hopes, that the Succeſs, which it pleaſed God to give Us, in Defeating the late Rebellion, might have ſecured to the Nation, Peace, Plenty, and Tranquillity.

My Endeavours have not been wanting, during your Receſs, to improve the happy Proſpect which was in View, by entring into ſuch Negociations as I judged moſt conducive to thoſe good Ends; and 'tis with Pleaſure I can acquaint you, that many Defects in the Treaties of Utrecht, *which very nearly affected the Trade, and even the Security of theſe Kingdoms, have been remedy'd by ſubſequent Conventions, the happy Conſequences of which have already very ſenſibly appeared by the Flouriſhing Condition of our Trade and Credit.*

By the Alliance lately concluded with France, *and the* States-General, *We are ſoon to be Eaſed of all future Apprehenſions from* Dunkirk *and* Mardyke: *The* Pretender *is actually removed beyond the* Alps; *his Adherents are deprived of all Hopes of Support and Countenance from* France; *and*

and even the Assistance of that Crown is Stipulated to Us in case of Exigency.

It seemed reasonable to expect, that such a Situation of Affairs at Home and Abroad, should have recovered from their Delusion, all such of our Subjects as had Unhappily been Seduced by the Craft and Wickedness of Desperate and Ill-designing Men, and thereby have afforded Me the Opportunity, which I desired, of following the Natural Bent of My own Inclinations to Lenity, by Opening this Session with an Act of Grace; but such is the Obstinate and Inveterate Rancour of a Faction amongst Us, that it hath again prompted them to animate and stir up Foreign Powers to disturb the Peace of their Native Country, they will chuse rather to make Britain *a Scene of Blood and Confusion, and to Venture even the putting this Kingdom under a Foreign Yoke, than give over their Darling Design of Imposing a Popish Pretender.*

I have Ordered to be laid before You, Copies of Letters which have passed between the Swedish *Ministers on this Occasion, which contain a certain Account of the projected Invasion; and I promise My Self from your experienced Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government, that you will come to such Resolutions as will enable Me, by the Blessing of God, to defeat all the Designs of Our Enemies against Us.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I did hope, the putting an End to the late Rebellion would have so far secured the Peace and Tranquillity of the Nation, that I might, consistently with the Safety of My People, have made a considerable Reduction of the Forces; but the Preparations which are making from Abroad to Invade Us, oblige Me to ask such Supplies as you shall find

find abſolutely Neceſſary for the Defence of the Kingdom.

You are all Senſible of the Inſupportable Weight of the National Debts, which the Publick became Engaged for, from the Neceſſity of the Times, the Preſſures of a Long and Expenſive War, and the Languiſhing State of Publick Credit; but the Scene being now ſo happily changed, if no New Diſturbances ſhall plunge Us again into Streights and Difficulties, the general Expectation ſeems to require of You, that You ſhould turn your Thonghts toward ſome Method of Extricating Your Selves, by Reducing, by Degrees, the Debts of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have an entire Confidence in You, and have therefore nothing to ask, but that you would take ſuch Meaſures, as will beſt Secure your Religion and Liberties: While you preſerve thoſe ineſtimable Bleſſings, I ſhall ſit Eaſie and Safe on My Throne, having no other View but the Happineſs and Proſperity of My People.

According to the Contents of this Speech, the next Day the Letters of Count *Guyllenborg* were, by his Majeſty's ſpecial Command, laid before the Houſe of Commons, and were afterwards made Publick by the Order of the Government.

It would have been very neceſſary for the Information of the Reader, and for convincing them more effectually of the Reality of this Conſpiracy, which is ſo confidently ridiculed and denied. I ſay, it would have been very neceſſary to have tranſmitted to Poſterity, the full Copies of theſe Letters at large; but the Brevity of theſe Annals will not permit it; however, as they can by no means be

wholly omitted, I have given an Abſtract of the moſt ſignificant Things in them, and added it in the *Appendix*, No. E. to which I refer.

This engaging Method of laying Things with ſuch openneſs before the Two Houſes, raiſed in the Parliament juſt Sentiments of Duty and Obligation, and added to the Reſentment which the whole Kingdom had conceived againſt the Conduct of the King of *Sweden*, and of his Miniſters. The Senſe the Parliament entertained of it, is beſt expreſſed by the Addreſſes which they voted in Return to his Majeſty's Speech, and which, upon ſo eminent an Occaſion, cannot be paſſed over, or referr'd to the Appendix.

In the Motion made in the Houſe of Commons for an Addreſs, it was obſerved, that the Members inſiſted, that the Houſe ought to ſhew the higheſt Indignation at the Traiterous Practices of the *Swediſh* Miniſter here, in daring to enter into a Treaſonable Correſpondence with any of his Majeſty's Subjects, in Violation of the Faith and Honour of a Publick Miniſter. But to wave thoſe Particulars, as not needful here; the Addreſſes were unanimouſly Voted in both Houſes, and, with his Majeſty's Anſwers, are as follow.

The Lords Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE *your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt humble and hearty Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne;*

Throne; and to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe and happy Return to theſe your Dominions; and on the prudent Adminiſtration of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, *under your Majeſty, and the great Care he took of the Peace and Security of the Kingdom, during your Majeſty's Abſence.*

We are ſenſible, that the groſs Defects *and* pernicious Conſequences *of the late Treaty of* Utrecht *could not have been remedied, but by your Majeſty's unweary'd Application for the Good of your Subjects; and by that juſt Regard which is paid by Foreign Potentates to your known Wiſdom and Integrity. It is with unſpeakable Satisfaction, that we ſee your Majeſty's Endeavours Succeſsful in ſuch Conventions, as have already given new Life to our Trade and Credit; and particularly in the Treaty lately concluded with* France *and the* States-General. *As your Majeſty has, by this Treaty, recovered to us, in ſo great a Meaſure, thoſe Advantages, which might have been expected from a* Glorious and Succeſsful War, *and were given up by a* Treacherous and Diſhonourable Peace; *we beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon an Alliance, which opens to us ſo fair a Proſpect of an undiſturb'd Succeſſion, an equal Balance of Power, and a flouriſhing Commerce.*

We return your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Condeſcenſion, in having laid before your Parliament the Diſcoveries concerning the intended Invaſion; and cannot but regard, with the utmoſt Horror and Indignation, the Malice and Ingratitude of thoſe, who have encourag'd ſuch an Attempt againſt their King and Country.

We are ſorry to find, that your Majeſty's Lenity has been ineffectual, towards reclaiming a Faction, *who have render'd themſelves ſo Obnoxious to your*

Juſtice; and We do aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, to the utmoſt of our Power, ſupport your Majeſty againſt the deſign'd Invaſion, and all your Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, in ſuch a manner, that, by the Bleſſing of Almighty God, neither the Raſhneſs of the one, nor the Wickedneſs of the other, ſhall be ever able to prevail.

The King's Anſwer to this Addreſs was as follows.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this Addreſs, which is ſo full of Expreſſions of Duty to Me, and Zeal for your Country; and I make no doubt, but that, with your Support and Aſſiſtance, under God, We ſhall get the better of all Our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad.

The Commons Addreſs is as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty their humbleſt Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne. Your Majeſty's ſafe and happy Return into your Kingdoms, gave an univerſal Joy to all your People; and as the prudent Adminiſtration of the Government, by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales, *under your Majeſty, did, in ſome degree, make the want of your Royal Preſence more eaſie to us, we beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon the Peace and Security, that, during your Majeſty's Abſence, was, by the great Care of his Royal Highneſs, preſerv'd in the Kingdom, to the general Satis-*

Satisfaction of all your Subjects. We can never ſufficiently acknowledge the repeated Inſtances of your Majeſty's Goodneſs, and unwearied Concern for the Welfare of your Kingdoms; We ſee with Admiration, many of the fatal Defects of the Treaties at Utrecht, *and the great Diſadvantages that were impoſed upon this Nation, at the Head of a Victorious Army and powerful Confederacy, happily remedy'd by your Majeſty, even in the midſt of Inteſtine Dangers and Troubles. Your conſummate Wiſdom has renewed thoſe Alliances, that were baſely betrayed and diſſolved, and concluded ſuch new Treaties as may render the Peace ſafe and laſting; and we are at a Loſs to determine whether, in future Ages, the ſuffering the Demolition of the Port of* Dunkirk *to be ſcandalouſly evaded, will be a greater Reproach, or the procuring the Deſtruction of the Sluices of* Mardyke *a greater Honour to the* Britiſh *Nation.*

We cannot at the ſame Time, but with the higheſt Reſentment and Indignation, look upon the obſtinate and inveterate Rancour of thoſe, who are again endeavouring to embroil their native Country in Blood and Confuſion: It is aſtoniſhing to find, that any, who call themſelves Proteſtants, can be ſo inflexible and reſtleſs in their Endeavours to impoſe upon us a Popiſh Pretender, and rather venture to ſubject the Kingdom to a Foreign Yoke, than depart from their darling and avow'd Deſign of altering and ſubverting the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment in the Proteſtant Succeſſion. We adore the watchful Eye of Heaven, that has ſo wonderfully guarded and protected your ſacred Perſon, and cannot too much extol the Wiſdom and Vigilance that has been uſed, in ſo early and ſeaſonably diſcovering this deſperate Attempt: And in order moſt effectually to defeat it, your faithful Commons, with Hearts ſincerely

Zealous in the Cauſe of their King and Country, aſſure your Majeſty that they will, to the utmoſt, ſtand by and ſupport your Majeſty againſt all your Enemies at Home and Abroad, that ſhall, in any manner, preſume to aid and abet the Pretender to your Crown, and will moſt chearfully grant to your Majeſty ſuch Supplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for the Safety of your Royal Perſon, and the Defence of the Kingdom.

We are all but too ſenſible of the unſupportable Weight of the National Debts, and therefore will not neglect to apply our ſelves, with all poſſible Diligence and Attention, to the great and neceſſary Work of reducing and leſſening, by Degrees, this heavy Burthen, which may prove the moſt effectual Means of preſerving to the Publick Funds, a real and certain Security.

To which Addreſs the King was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

THE Duty and Zeal, which you expreſs in this Loyal Addreſs, to my Perſon and Government, your affectionate Concern for the Welfare of your Country, your Promiſes of an effectual Support againſt all our Enemies at Home and Abroad, and your Reſolution of applying your ſelves to eaſe my People, by reducing gradually the heavy Load of the Publick Debts, deſerve my hearty Thanks.

You ſhall never have Cauſe to repent of the Confidence you repoſe in me: The Honour, Welfare, and Proſperity of this Nation, being what I have chiefly at Heart.

But

But this was not all: The Convocation, with the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* at the Head of them, waited on the King alſo in a Body, with a very extraordinary Addreſs, with which the King appeared very ſenſibly pleaſed, as may be ſeen by his Majeſty's Anſwer, which, with the Addreſs, I have placed in the *Appendix*, No. F.

Theſe Addreſſes, which though particular on this Occaſion, are otherwiſe matters of Form, *being over*, the Parliament applied themſelves to Buſineſs, and in particular, began with a Bill to empower his Majeſty to prohibit Commerce with *Sweden*; this was found neceſſary, to interrupt the Correſpondence of the *Swedes* with the Nation's Rebels at home, or with their ſecret Abetters and Friends, and to prevent the carrying Corn from hence to *Sweden*, which was till now carried over daily in great Quantities, and which the *Swedes* very much wanted at that time, even to Diſtreſs, and in ſome Parts almoſt to Famine.

This was, next to the Arreſting of the *Swediſh* Miniſter, the firſt Act of Reſentment which his Majeſty ſhewed on this Affair againſt *Sweden*, and was carried with ſuch readineſs and alacrity in the Two Houſes, that it was brought into the Houſe but the 23*th*, and it receiv'd the Royal Aſſent the 27*th*, and immediately the King, by Proclamation, reciting the ſaid Act, and the Reaſons of it, prohibited the *Swediſh* Trade for a Year certain.

While this was doing, the Commons entred upon the Supply, and having paſſed the previous Vote, *viz.* That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty, the Time was taken up for ſome

Days in calling for the Eſtimates and Accounts from the ſeveral Offices, on which, as uſual, the Sums to be given are determined, and the Appropriations of the Money ſettled and directed; theſe being Matters of Form, it would be taking up too much Time in our Annals to repeat the Particulars, it may ſuffice therefore to obſerve here, what the general Sums were that were voted, and for what uſes appropriated; and this being uſeful to ſeveral Perſons, and on many Occaſions, we cannot omit: The Account then of the whole, tho' Voted at ſeveral Times, is as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For Guards and Garriſons at home	959,943	1	10½
For Ten Thouſand Seamen	520,000	—	—
For the Ordin. of the Navy	226,799	5	3
For the Forces and Garriſons in *America*	34,742	14	2
For Ditto in *Minorca*	57,029	14	7
For Ditto in *Gibraltar*	37,192	14	0
For the Ordnance for Land Service	73,077	9	3
For the Extraordinary Works, Repairs of the Navy and Sea Stores	200,761	0	0
For the making good *South Sea Stock*	166,502	5	7¼
For the Loſſes and Damages to the Diſſenters Meeting-Houſes, *&c.*	5,579	15	3½
Carried over	1,281,628	0	0¼

For

Brought over	2,281,628	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
For Half-Pay to the Officers of the Land Forces and Marines disbanded	85,000	0	0
For the 28 Companies of Invalids	26,894	8	4
For Proviſions for the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*	13,551	9	5
For 6 Battalians of the Troops of *Munſter* and *Saxe Gotha*	24,188	3	10
To make up the full Pay of the General Officers, with their Aids de Camp, and Majors of Brigade, in *North-Britain*	4,131	3	9
For extraordinary Forage, Proviſions, *&c.* in the Purſuit of the Rebels into the *Highlands*	10,000	0	0
For replacing 10,000 *l.* iſſued out of the appropriated Revenues of *North-Britain*, to the Duke of *Argyle*	10,000	0	0
For 3 independent Companies in *North-Britain*	1,175	12	6
For 1 Lieutenant and 45 Men employ'd to reinforce the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*	1,206	16	0
For the Subſiſtence of the Rebel Priſoners taken at *Preſton* in 1716	3,775	9	10
For the Subſiſtence of Rebel Priſoners in 1717	1,500	0	0
For Subſiſting 353 Rebel-Priſoners at *Glaſgow* 1716	736	8	5
The Total	2,503787	12	$1\frac{3}{4}$ As

As ſoon as theſe Sums had been Voted, the Committee for *Ways and Means* began to ſit in order to raiſe the Money; the Land-Tax, which was for this Year ſettled but at *Three Shillings per* Pound, was, as is uſual, the firſt Thing, and was accordingly Voted. But this Seſſion beginning very late, and the Land-Tax, which uſually was paſſed before *Chriſtmas*, being not now Voted till the 11*th* of *March*; It was therefore moved to paſs a Vote of Credit, which was done in theſe Terms.

Reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*,

That whoſoever ſhall Advance, or Lend any Sum, not Exceeding Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds, for the Service of the Publick by Sea or Land, *ſhall be repaid the ſame* with Intereſt at 4 per Cent. *out of the firſt Aid to be Granted this Seſſion of Parliament.*

This was an Attempt or Tryal of Skill, upon the Strength of Parliamentary Credit, but it did not anſwer the Expectation of the Miniſtry; not for any Defect of that Credit, but from the ill Uſes made of it at that time, by a Set of Men, who began juſt then a little to Counter-act the Publick Affairs.

It has been mentioned already, that there were Meaſures entred into by thoſe then concern'd in the Adminiſtration of the Treaſury, to reduce the Publick Debts, and particularly the Intereſt of Money, and upon this Vote for a Loan of Money at 4 *per Cent.* it was preſently ſuggeſted in the Town, that the Miniſtry had a Project to break in upon the Parliamentary Securities, and either to reduce the Intereſt

eſt of them, or ſome way or other to diſpoſſeſs the People of their Property in them; and this Notion was carried a great way in the City, being occaſioned alſo by the Forwardneſs of ſome Heads, who, applying themſelves to the Study of thoſe Things, publiſhed Schemes and Tables for the Reduction of the Intereſts, and for gradually Paying off the Principal of all the Publick Debts; theſe Things being ſuppoſed to be publiſhed by the Connivance at leaſt, if not by the Directions of the Miniſtry, it was no longer doubted but the Deſign was theirs in Reality; and this Vote for a Loan of 600,000 *Pounds* at 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt concurring, put it out of all Queſtion, and ſome People began to be very uneaſie, and to make others ſo alſo.

Theſe are thoſe Schemes for the Reduction of Intereſts, and paying off the Publick Debts, which are mentioned already, and are placed in the *Appendix*, No. C.

Hitherto Things had gone on very currently in the Houſe, and the Oppoſition that had been made to the Publick Buſineſs was very inconſiderable. But from this Time, Things began to be a little more Uneaſie, and there were not wanting Men on every ſide to blow the Coals.

The Scruples which had ſpread themſelves as above, among the People, concerning Deſigns of Reducing the Intereſt of the Funds, pointed chiefly at Mr. *Walpole*, who was at that time firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; and the firſt Shock he met with, was from a Vote moved firſt by Mr. *Lechmere*, ſince made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, in theſe Terms, *viz. That the Houſe would effectually make good all Par-*

Parliamentary Engagements. Mr. *Wa——le* made ſome oppoſition to it at firſt, not rightly apprehending the Drift of it; but came into it afterwards with this ſmall Alteration, *viz. That the Houſe would effectually make good the* Deficiencies *of all Parliamentary Engagements*; and thus it paſs'd: And tho' the Addition entirely deſtroy'd the Deſign of the Motion it ſelf, yet it had its End another way, giving Satisfaction to the People concerned, that they ſhould not have any unjuſt violent Invaſion made upon their Properties.

Upon this Vote the People were ſatisfied, I ſay, in the general, and the more, becauſe Mr. *Walpole* acquainted the Houſe, that by a certain Day, he would bring in a Scheme for the Reduction of the Publick Debts; whereupon he named his Day, and the Houſe adjourned the Conſideration of the Publick Debts to that Day, and in the mean time ordered, *That the proper Officers ſhould lay before their Houſe, an Account of the Publick Debts at the Exchequer, as they then ſtood, diſtinguiſhing what the Funds were, when granted, how long ſince granted, what Term remain'd, how much the Original Principal Money was, how much had been ſince paid off, and how much remain'd, and what the Annual Intereſt was that is paid or payable for the Principal Sums advanced*: Which Account, three Days after, was laid before the Commons by a Perſon from the Earl of *Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt at the *Exchequer*.

This Account being very conſiderable, and of Uſe in many Caſes, is referred to the *Appendix*, No. G.

Upon

Upon the Day appointed to conſider theſe Things, Mr. *Walpole* appear'd ready with his Scheme, wherein he had, it ſeems, drawn up Propoſals not only, *Firſt*, For paying off or reducing the Intereſt of the redeemable Funds, according to which he had three Days before concerted with the *Bank* and *South Sea* Company a Propoſal for putting it in Practice, if accepted, and of which, more ſhall be ſaid in its Place; but had alſo, *2dly*, Propoſals for an Alternative, *as it was there called*, to be offered to thoſe who had purchaſed the Annuities upon Parliamentary Funds for a certain Number of Years, and which were called not redeemable.

It would be too long to enter here upon the many Debates which were occaſion'd by this Scheme; but this will let us into the whole, and may be ſufficient for the Information of the Reader, *viz.* That the firſt Part was proceeded upon and Approved, the latter lies reſerv'd in *Petto*, to be conſider'd of hereafter as Occaſion may preſent.

Upon the firſt Part of this Scheme, the Houſe, after ſeveral Debates, came to the following Reſolutions, which were as the Preliminaries to what was tranſacted afterwards with the *Bank* and *South Sea* Company, as ſhall be obſerv'd in its Place. The Reſolutions were as follows, *viz.*

I. *That all the Publick Funds redeemable by Law, that do not exceed* 5 l. per Cent. per Ann. *be redeemed according to the reſpective Proviſo's or Clauſes of Redemption, contained in the Acts of Parliament for that Purpoſe, or (with Conſent of the Proprietors) be converted into an Intereſt or An-*

Annuity, not exceeding 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament.*

II. *That His Majeſty be enabled to borrow of any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, as ſhall be requiſite to redeem the ſaid redeemable Funds, at any Rate, not exceeding* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *and to ſecure the ſame upon the Funds ſo to be redeemed.*

III. *That the Annuity of* 106,501 l. 10 s. 5 d. per Annum, *payable to the Governour and Company of the Bank of* England, *out of the Houſe-Money, by virtue of ſeveral Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, for the Principal Sum of* 1,775,027 l. 17 s. 10 d. Half-peny, *by them advanced, be redeemed, or (by Conſent of the ſaid Governour and Company) converted into an Intereſt or Annuity, not to exceed* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament.*

IV. *That ſo much of the Fund, commonly called the Aggregate Fund, ſettled by an Act of Parliament in the firſt Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, as is applicable to the Intereſt, Circulation, Exchanging or Cancelling the preſent Exchequer Bills, be alſo redeemed.*

V. *That his Majeſty be enabled to authorize the High-Treaſurer, or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, to treat and agree with any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, for circulating ſuch a Number of Exchequer Bills, at a Rate not exceeding* 4 l. 10 s. per Cent. per Annum, *for Intereſt, Exchanging, and Circulation, as may be charged and ſecured upon that Part of the ſaid Aggregate Fund ſo to be redeemed.*

VI. *That the Annuities of* 600,000 l. *and* 8000 l. per Annum, *payable to the Governour and Company*

pany of Merchants of Great-Britain, Trading to the South-Sea, be alſo redeemed.

VII. That the Annuities payable by an Act of Parliament of the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King William (of glorious Memory) to certain Patentees therein named, their Heirs and Aſſigns, out of the Weekly Sum of 3700 l. charged on the Exciſe, be alſo redeemed.

VIII. That the ſeveral Terms of Years remaining in the Duties appropriated by the Two Lottery-Acts, made and paſſed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne (of bleſſed Memory) and by the Two Lottery-Acts made and paſſed in the Tenth Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, be made Perpetual.

IX. That the ſaid Duties comprehended in the ſaid Four Lottery-Acts, be made one general Fund for the Future.

X. That the Proprietors of the Orders grounded on the ſaid Lottery-Acts, do, within a limited Time, make their Elections, either to Accept Annuities after the Rate of 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, redeemable by Parliament, out of ſuch general Fund, or be paid ſo much as remains due to them on their Orders reſpectively.

XI. That in all Caſes where the Proprietors ſhall chuſe to have their Principal, the 5 l. per Cent. per Annum ſaved thereby, be made another Fund, towards anſwering ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be advanced (towards diſcharging the ſaid Principal) by Loans, or other Securities, as ſhall be thought proper.

XII. That His Majeſty be enabled to give Power for receiving voluntary Subſcriptions from any Perſon or Perſons entituled to any of the Annuities iſſuing out of the Publick Funds, for the Reſidue of the

the reſpective Terms of 99, 96, 89, *or* 32 *Years, formerly purchaſed therein, (not being ſubject to Redemption) who ſhall be willing to accept, in lieu thereof, perpetual Annuities redeemable by Parliament, and to allow for the remaining Terms in the ſaid Annuities, which were purchaſed for* 99, 96, *or* 89 *Years, (at the Election of the reſpective Subſcribers) either ſo much as the ſame Annuities ſhall amount to at* 19 *Years Purchaſe, to be made good by new Annuities of* 4 l. per Cent. per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament, or* 17 *Years and a half Purchaſe, to be made good by new Annuities of* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *to be redeemable in like manner; and to allow for the remaining Terms in the ſaid Annuities, which were purchaſed for* 32 *Years (at the Election of the reſpective Subſcribers) either ſo much as the ſame Annuities ſhall amount to at* 14 *Years and a half Purchaſe, to be made good by new Annuities of* 4 l. per Cent. per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament, or* 13 *Years and a half Purchaſe, to be made good by Annuities of* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *redeemable in like manner, and that the ſaid New Annuities ſhall be ſettled and ſecured accordingly.*

XIII. *That all Savings that ſhall ariſe upon any of the prrſent Funds, by the propoſed Redemptions or Reductions, be reſerved and apply'd, after all Deficiencies that may happen upon any of the ſaid Funds are made good, towards diſcharging and reducing the National Debt.*

XIV. *That all the ſaid Duties now in being, or to be continued, ſhall immediately ceaſe and determine, after the ſaid National Debt, and all Intereſt due thereupon, is diſcharged and paid off.*

And thus this great Affair was brought to a Concluſion, to the general Satisfaction; and the

the Queſtion about the unredeemable Funds, remains to be farther Diſcuſs'd hereafter, perhaps when the publick Tranquillity may be a little more ſettled.

There were ſome Struggles in the beginning of the Seſſion for a Reduction of the Forces, and for limiting the Privileges of the Soldiers in the Law againſt Mutiny and Deſertion. But as the Affair of a *Swediſh* Invaſion, which was now juſt upon the Anvil, ſeemed to call rather for an Increaſe than a Diminution of the Forces, and the King himſelf had mentioned his Reſolution of Reducing the Troops as ſoon as it could be done with ſafety to the Publick; upon theſe Reaſons, all thoſe Attempts dropt for the preſent, and every thing *for a few Days more*, went on with Harmony and Unanimity in the Houſe, as well as elſewhere.

We are now at the 3*d* of *April*, when a new Circumſtance happening, whether I may ſay *as ſome do* unwarily put in, or as Reaſon ſuggeſts to ſay, undutifully, and unjuſtly taken hold of, be it taken which way we will, this is certain, it was the Foundation of the following Broils and Diſſatisfactions, which, had not the Prudence, the Vigilance, and the Steadineſs of his Majeſty's perſonal Conduct prevented, might have had very ill Conſequences. On the 3*d* of *April*, after a Report from the Committee of Supply, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* delivered the following Meſſage from his Majeſty.

GEORGE *R.*

HIS Majeſty being deſirous, above all Things, not only to ſecure his Kingdoms againſt the preſent Danger, with which they are threaten'd

from Sweden, *but likewiſe to prevent, as far as is poſſible, the like Apprehenſions for the future, thinks it neceſſary, that ſuch Meaſures ſhould be early concerted with other Princes and States, as may conduce moſt effectually to this End.*

And as this may require ſome Expence, His Majeſty hopes that his Commons will, by their Aſſiſtance at this Juncture, enable Him to make good ſuch Engagements, as may eaſe his People of all future Charge and Apprehenſions upon this Account.

This Meſſage made a great ſtir in the Houſe, and from this Time we ſaw Diviſions which we had never ſeen before; for the Miniſtry and the Courtiers, not in the Houſe only, but out of the Houſe too, broke all to pieces about it among themſelves. The High-Party took infinite Advantage of it, and ſaid it was Unparliamentary, and Unprecedented, and began to reflect upon the Speeches formerly made in that Houſe, extolling the Advantages of the preſent Adminiſtration, and the Security that we now enjoyed, bringing them down and comparing them to the preſent Demand of Money, for ſecuring us by *Foreign Alliances*. Others objected, that it was Unparliamentary to ask Money for Alliances, and not let the Houſe know what thoſe Alliances were, that it might be known what they gave their Money for; alledging, that as they were entruſted to give the Peoples Money for the Publick Occaſions, ſo they could not anſwer it, as to the Truſt their Country repoſed in them, to give away that Money without knowing what the Occaſion was; and indeed, this Argument went

went a great Way, and brought ſome into the Queſtion, who it was not thought could have joined with that Party upon any Account whatever; and tho' it was anſwered, that there were good Reaſons why the Terms of the Alliances to be made, could not ſafely be Communicated; and that to make the Meaſures Publick, was, in the Nature of the Thing, to deſtroy them; yet even this did not ſatisfie: It was then urged, that the King was a Prince of that Integrity and Honour, and had given ſuch convincing Proofs of his diſintereſted Concern for the true Intereſt of the People of *Great-Britain* in general, and for their Liberties and Privileges in particular, that they could not ſcruple to depend, in a Matter of this Nature, upon his Majeſty's Juſtice and Prudence in general, as well as upon his Care for the Nation in Particular, and that his Majeſty had many ways merited ſuch a Truſt as this at their Hands.

But to this a Medium was propoſed, *viz.* to paſs a Vote in general Terms, *viz.* That the Houſe would effectually make good all ſuch Alliances and Engagements as his Majeſty ſhould think fit to enter into for the publick Safety of his Dominions: And this was urg'd againſt the Argument above, of depending upon his Majeſty's Integrity and Honour, *viz.* That ſuch a Vote was a Teſtimony of their entire Dependence upon the Honour and Integrity of his Majeſty, and that in ſo high a manner, as that more could not be deſired of them, and that his Majeſty could have no reaſon to diſtruſt his faithful Commons making good ſuch a Vote.

It would be endleſs to repeat the Particulars of all the Arguments warmly urged on both ſides on this extraordinary Occaſion. But upon the Whole, it is to be obſerv'd, that this Queſtion not only divided the Houſe, but divided the Court, and that to a ſurprizing Degree, and it was taken notice of in the Houſe; for when one of the contrary Party had in a long Speech inſiſted, that it was Unparliamentary to grant Money before the Occaſion of it was known, and an Eſtimate of the particular Expence to which it was to be appropriated was laid before the Houſe, he concluded, That the Meſſage was ſo ſtrange in it ſelf, that even the Miniſtry themſelves were unhappily divided about it, and knew not whether they had beſt be for it, or againſt it.

And indeed, this was the Difficulty which principally prevented the better receiving this Meſſage, and cauſed a great Party to join in the Oppoſing it, who were otherwiſe very hearty in the King's Intereſt, and upon all Occaſions had ſhewn themſelves ſo; and in this wrong Step began the Diſcovery of all the ill Blood that was afterwards found to be among the States Men, and which cauſed that great Turn at Court, of which we are going to ſpeak.

And *Firſt*, It was found that Mr. *Walpole*, tho' he had always ſtrenuouſly puſh'd on the King's Intereſt in every thing, and had been a zealous Aſſerter of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, againſt all that had formerly oppoſed it, yet in this, he ſeemed at a full ſtop, and appearing cold and ſilent in the Hotteſt of the Debate, gave every one room to judge, that he was againſt the Thing; tho' when the Queſtion was put, he could

could not decline giving his Vote in favour of it: Even the Speaker of the Houſe alſo ſeemed to be on the other ſide, and in the Committee ſpoke againſt the Thing, as it was ſtated; being, as he ſaid, not againſt the Supply, but againſt the Demanding and Granting it in ſuch an *unparliamentary Manner*.

Nor indeed was it poſſible to prevent a great many other Gentlemen, who were otherwiſe entirely well affected, and even devoted to the preſent Settlement, from falling in with that popular Notion, of its being Unparliamentary; ſo that when it came to be put to the Queſtion in the Committee of the whole Houſe, it paſs'd by a Majority of but 15 Voices, *viz.* Yeas 164, Noes 149.

The Vote that was put and paſs'd, was in the following Terms: *viz.*

Reſolved, *That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds be granted to His Majeſty, to enable His Majeſty to concert ſuch Meaſures with Foreign Princes and States, as may prevent any Charge and Apprehenſion from the Deſigns of* SWEDEN *for the future.*

Nor was this all, for when it was reported by the Chairman, and came again to be Debated in the Houſe, the Struggle was yet harder: And the Queſtion, whether the Houſe ſhould agree with the Committee, was carried but by 4 Voices, *viz.* Yeas 153, Noes 149. So that it ſeem'd to be a Point gain'd with the utmoſt difficulty, and the Conſequences of

bringing up a Party ſo near to an equality with the Intereſt of the Government, were threatning enough.

It was time therefore for the Friends of the Government to enter into Meaſures for their Preſervation, and early to prevent the Advantages which might be made by the Diſaffected Party, from this new Conjunction with thoſe who were ſo near the King, and had ſo great a Share in his Councils. It was not a little Encouragement to a Party without Doors, to ſee, as they thought, the Influence of the Court leſſen'd in the Houſe of Commons, and a Party found there, able to Match, *and without the utmoſt Vigilance, to carry any thing againſt* them; as to their great encouragement, it was ſaid, happened in the Voting Dr. *Snape* into the Pulpit, to Preach before the Houſe of Commons on the 29*th* of *May*.

But the King, by early and vigorous Methods, gave check to all theſe Expectations; and ſoon let them ſee, that the Cuſtom of Governing by Parties, was now left off, and that it ſhould no more be in the Power of any of his Courtiers, however conſiderable, to give him any uneaſineſs in the Adminiſtration, on account of their going off from the Intereſt they were engaged in, and joining againſt the Court; in which it muſt be ſaid, without Flattery, that his Majeſty diſcovered his being compleatly gifted with the true Spirit of Government, and knew how to be a King, and a King of *Great-Britain* too, without taking Rules from any of his Subjects. But to come to the Fact.

How

How far the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* might, or might not be concerned in theſe Things, or whether his Lordſhip had appeared openly enough for ſuch a Suggeſtion, either in the Abetting the Oppoſition it ſelf, or any way influencing thoſe that did; or whether it was thought that Mr. *Walpole* and his Lordſhip acted in Concert in this, as they had all along in other Intereſts, or what other Grounds might move the King to begin with his Lordſhip, we will not determine; but the very next Day after theſe Debates, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, by the King's ſpecial Command, ſent my Lord *Townſhend* word, That his Majeſty had no farther Occaſion of his Service as Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, or to that purpoſe.

This was a Prelude or Introduction to what was to follow: For the next Day, Mr. *Walpole*, who was not ſo dull as not to ſee how inevitably his own Diſgrace was to follow, anticipated his ill Fortune, and Reſign'd. It was ſaid by ſome, that the King parted with him with regret, and perſuaded him with many kind Expreſſions to keep his Poſts; but as I am loth to reflect ſo much upon Mr. *Walpole*'s Prudence, as to think it could be true; ſo I leave the Reader to judge of that Part as he thinks fit.

Mr. *Methuen*, Secretary of State, Mr. *Pultney*, Secretary at War, and ſeveral others, immediately followed his Example: And not to enter into the Detail of the particular Reaſons which cauſed ſome to Reſign, or others to be Diſmiſs'd, I ſhall content my ſelf to give a true Liſt of all the Publick Gentlemen who laid

down, as they call it, at Court, or were turn'd out upon this Occaſion, or at leaſt, at this Juncture; by the Number of which, the Reader will readily diſcern, how the State of the Diviſion at Court ſtood at that Time; and that there was a ſtated Breach among the Courtiers before this, which when it broke out in the manner as above, diſcovered it ſelf more fully; ſo that it was abſolutely neceſſary to remove, as it were, the whole Party, and ſeparate the Intereſts, that the Adminiſtration might be unanimous, the Miniſtry be all of a Piece, and the Court it ſelf, as far as poſſible, be undivided.

The Names of the Perſons remov'd, as aabove, and of thoſe placed in their Room, were as follows, *viz.*

Perſons Removed.

Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, &c.

The whole Commiſſion of the Treaſury diſſolv'd.

The whole Commiſſion of the Admiralty diſſolv'd.

Mr. *Methuen*, one of the Secretaries of State.

Mr. *Pultney*, Secretary at War.

Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. *Baber*, Comptroller of the Firſt Fruits.

Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Preſident of the Council.

Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Cook*.

Mr. *Smith*, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

Sir *William Forreſter*, Clerk of the Green Cloth, out, *but with a Penſion*.

Lieu-

Lieutenant General *Erle*, Governour of *Portſmouth*.

General *Lumley*.

Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, advanced to the Government of *Ireland*.

George Bubb Eſq; Envoy at *Madrid*.

——— *Vanetti*, Purveyor of the Lamps.

Capt. *Pitts*, Governour of *Jamaica*.

Perſons advanc'd, or put in Places.

DUKE of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governour of *Ireland*.

His Grace's Eldeſt Son the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, called up to the Houſe of Lords by Writ.

——— Lord Preſident of the Houſhold.

Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.

Earl of *Sunderland*, Secretary of State.

Joſ. Addiſon, Eſq; Secretary of State.

The new Commiſſion of the Treaſury.

The Right Honourable *James Stanhope* Eſq; firſt Commiſſioner and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord *Torrington*.

John Wallop Eſq;

Thomas Micklethwaite Eſq;

George Baillie, Eſq;

The new Commiſſion of the Admiralty.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Berkley*.

Sir *George Bing*.

Sir *Matthew Aylmer* Eſq;

William

William Chetwin Eſq;
John Cockburn of *Ormiſtoun.*

James Craggs, jun. Secretary of War.

Charles Stanhope Eſq; Secretary of the Treaſury with Mr. *Lownds.*

Matth. Ducy Moreton Eſq; under Treaſurer of *Ireland.*

William Coventry Eſq; Clerk of the Green-Cloth.

Iſaac Graſſineux, Purveyor of the Royal Lamps.

——— *Burrough*'s made a Meſſenger.

Joſ. Maſon, Comptroller of the Firſt Fruits.

Joſ. Micklethwaite, Secretary to Mr. *Stanhope*, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Henry Pelham, Brother to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Vice-Chamberlain.

—— *Mowbray*, Solicitor of the Stamp-Office.

——— *Tickhell*, under Secretary to Mr. *Addiſon.*

——— *Tilſon*, and ——— *De-la-fay*, under Secretaries to Lord *Sunderland.*

Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, Earl of *Berkeley*, and Mr. *Addiſon*, Privy Counſellors.

Martin Bladen, *Iriſh* Secretary, Envoy Extraordinary to *Spain.*

Earl of *Sutherland*, Governour of *Jamaica.*

Earl of *Romney*, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Lord *Morpeth*, Eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Carliſle*, called up to the Houſe of Peers by Writ.

Earl of *Haddingtoun*, made Governour of *Edinburgh* Caſtle in *Scotland.*

Earl of *Rotheſs*, his Brother, made Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly.

Thus

Thus it was apparent, that although the Court Diſtempers ſhew'd themſelves, and broke out on this particular Occaſion in a more than uſual Manner, yet the Rancour requir'd a farther ſearch, and that there were other Cauſes, and other Perſons known within Doors than yet appeared.

Upon theſe Changes and Removes, it appeared neceſſary to grant the Houſe a ſhort Receſs, and particularly, there being ſo many Men advanc'd to publick Employment, who were Members of the Houſe, and who could not ſit again in the Houſe unleſs they were Re-elected, it was needful to give them ſome Time to form their Intereſts in the Country, and be choſen again, as moſt of them indeed were; for this, and perhaps other Reaſons leſs Publick, the King ordered Mr. *Stanhope* to acquaint the Houſe, that it being his Majeſty's Pleaſure that the Parliament ſhould be adjourn'd, his Majeſty deſir'd that they would adjourn themſelves to the 18*th* of *May*. This was the 16*th* of *April*, ſo that the Receſs was much longer than was expected, being a full Month.

This Receſs of the Parliament, gives us room to bring forward the Story of what other material Affairs occurr'd, as well before, as during this time, that things may be carried on Hand in Hand, one with another, in the ſame order of Time as they happen'd.

All this while, the Preparations for a vigorous Dealing with the *Swedes* went on; the Fleet, which was determined to be ſent to the *Baltick*, began to be ready, and the 2*d* of *April* ſet Sail with a fair Wind, under the Command of

of Sir *George Bing*, and arriv'd the 12*th* in the *Sound*, in all, 33 Sail. The Names of the Ships, their Rates, and Force, are at large set down in our *Appendix*, No. H.

It has been obſerv'd already, that by the new Alliance which the King had entred into with the Crown of *France*, the Regent had, among other Things, capitulated to remove the *Pretender* not only from *France*, but even out of the Dominions of the Pope at *Avignion*. This, tho' it be a Foreign Tranſaction in its Nature, yet as it is a particular Effect of the Influence of his Majeſty's Government on the Affairs of *France*, and is more than ordinarily Glorious to the preſent Reign, I cannot think but that an Account of the ignominious Retreat of that miſerable Shadow of a Prince, from a Refuge, where he perhaps thought himſelf out of the Reach of the King of *Great-Britain*'s Power, muſt be very pertinent to theſe Annals, and very agreeable to the Reader, as it is alſo juſtly belonging to an Account, which in its Nature forms a compleat Hiſtory of the reſpective Years of his Majeſty's glorious Reign.

Firſt, It is to be obſerved, that the Queen Dowager of *England*, and her Intereſt, and of all thoſe Parties at the Court of *France*, who were in the *Spaniſh* Intereſt, had long ſtruggled and uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent the Concluſion of the ſaid new Alliance between *France* and *England*, and eſpecially of that infamous Article, as they call'd it, of removing the *Pretender* from *Avignion*, but hitherto they had found their Endeavours fruitleſs, and that the Regent was immoveably fix'd in his Reſolutions, to go through with

with them both; Now after they had thus ſtruggled hard to prevent the Concluſion of that Alliance, they afterwards ſtrove as earneſtly to prevent the Execution of it; and to make their Endeavours the more effectual, they engag'd the Pope on their ſide, who they brought to inſiſt upon his Right of Sovereignty at *Avignion*, and that he ought not to be oblig'd to turn out a Prince fled to him for Succour, and to deny an Aſylum or Refuge to diſtreſs'd Virtue, as he call'd it, which it is the Honour and Privilege of all Sovereign Powers to afford to all that flie to them.

In a Word, they left no Stone unturn'd, no Method unaſſay'd, which was in their Power to make uſe of, to ward off this blow; but to no purpoſe; for the Capitulation being agreed, and the King of *Great-Britain* inſiſting upon it, the Regent, who had too much Intereſt in Preſerving the Favour of a Prince, whoſe Friendſhip he had granted ſo much to obtain; told the Pope plainly, it muſt be done, and he had nothing to do but to comply with it, or to ſee the *Pretender* driven from thence by Force.

The *Pretender* himſelf too, at firſt began to talk high upon his being out of the Dominions of *France*, that the Regent had nothing to do there, and that he would not ſtir without the Pope, who had given him his Protection there, thought fit to order him to remove.

But the Regent took him by another Handle, and brought him to yield up the Ceremony of asking the Pope's Leave; for his Highneſs ſent a Perſon to St. *Germain*'s to the Queen

Dowager,

Dowager, and told her plainly, that if she did not immediately dispose her Son, as they call him, to quit *Avignion*, she must expect, not only, *First*, That she should her self be oblig'd to quit *France*, but that her Son should be fetch'd out of *Avignion* by Force, and that she must not expect he (*the Regent*) would be answerable for the Consequences.

She understood this immediately, and being terribly frighted at the Notion of having her Son taken as a Prisoner, not knowing at the same time, but the Regent, who had already granted so much, would grant every thing that might be demanded of him, and so her Son, the *Chevalier*, might come to be confin'd for his Life, or perhaps, which was still worse, be deliver'd up to the King of *Great-Britain*, which indeed would have put an End to the Question. These Considerations put her in such a Fright, that she immediately wrote to the *Chevalier* to be gone; and he, possess'd with the same Apprehensions, as readily complied with it; so that there remain'd no more but to appoint the Rout for his Train, and a Guard for his Convoy, and to set out; all which being adjusted, he quitted *Avignion* the 6*th* of *February*, New Stile: The Journal of his Travels, as they were sent by one who Travelled all the Way with him, take as follows.

He set out from thence the 6*th*, *N. S.* accompanied with the late Duke of *Oormond*, and the Earl of *Marr*, and a Retinue of about Thirty two Persons: His particular Motions for his Journey are thus; On the 7*th*, he Lodg'd at *Montelimart*, on the 8*th* at *Valence*, on the 10*th* at *Grenoble*, where he stay'd the 11*th*, and on the

the 12th came to *Chamberry*, having that Day diſmiſs'd a Troop of *French* Dragoons, who attended him as a Guard, being paſs'd now out of the Dominions of *France*; on the 14th he came to *Montmelian*, where he Lodg'd in the Convent of the Recollects, and reſted the 15th; the next Day he arriv'd at *Aignebelle*, and the 17th at St. *Jean de Maurienne*, where he alſo reſted a Day, being Entertained by the Biſhop and his Clergy; on the 19th he Lodg'd at *Madona*, the 20th at *Canebourg*, where he began to aſcend the *Alps*, which he paſs'd in a Litter, and came the ſame Night very late to *Suſa*.

As the Removing the *Pretender* thus over the *Alps*, was a mortal Blow to his Intereſt in theſe Kingdoms; ſo the ignominious Manner of it, was a terrible Mortification to his Friends here: His Mother (*ſo called*) at St. *Germains* took it ſo to Heart, that ſhe was ſaid to fall ill with the Diſorder, and giving over her Appearance at St. *Germains*, or having a Court as a Queen, ſhe broke up Houſekeeping, and retir'd to the Abby *de Chaillot*, where ſhe ſeem'd to prepare for another World, and was indeed for ſome time ſo ill, that it was not expected ſhe would live many Days. However, we ſhall find ſhe recovered again, and we ſhall have occaſion to mention her Name again in theſe Annals, as endeavouring to kindle a new Flame in this Nation: But to return to the *Pretender* and his Retinue, who we left on their Journey to *Italy*, at *Suſa*. It ſhould have been obſerv'd, That the *French* Commiſſaries and Guard that attended them, having brought them to *Pont a Voiſin*, on their Way to *Chamberry*,

berry, took leave of them there, and the *French* Officer who Commanded, having Notaries with him, took proper Atteſtations, That he ſaw the ſaid *Chevalier* and all his Retinue paſs out of the Dominions of *France*, over the ſaid Bridge. *Note*, This is a Bridge over a little River that parts *France* from *Savoy*, and is therefore called *Pont a Voiſin*, or a Bridge of good Neighbourhood, becauſe it gives the Subjects of both a Communication one with another.

From hence he Travell'd on to the Neighbourhood of *Turin*, but did not, as we hear, go into *Turin*, except it was incognito, declining the Civilities which were offer'd him on many Accounts: It is true, the King of *Sicily* cauſed a ſmall Guard of Horſe to attend him from his firſt Entrance into his Dominions, with a Commiſſary of Proviſions, who was directed, as was ſaid, to defray his Expences.

In the mean time, all the Reports which were ſpread over *Europe* in the *Gazette* and publick Prints, of his having been ſaluted with the Cannon of the Cittadel as he paſs'd the River *Po* at *Turin*, and of the King of *Sicily* having paid him all the Honour of a Crown'd Head, and caus'd his own Servants to attend him, with ſeveral other Things of that kind, are all Groundleſs, as we are ſince informed, and he continued to Travel Incognito, under the Title of the *Chevalier de St. George*.

Indeed it could ſcarce be rational to think, that while the Terror of the King of *Great-Britain*'s Reſentment had influenc'd ſo powerful a Nation as that of *France*, to offer the greateſt Indignities to him, rather than not

engage

engage with his Majeſty in the ſtricteſt Alliance. That a Prince ſo much inferior to the *French*, as the King of *Sicily*, ſhould ſo far Court the Reſentment of his *Britiſh* Majeſty, as to provoke him, for the ſake of a needleſs and unprofitable Ceremony.

But the King of *Sicily* was wiſer, and whatever Civilities he ſhew'd him, which the Character he is taken by among thoſe People might ſeem to call for, yet he knew better, than to offer any thing that might be particularly Affronting to the Court of *Great-Britain*; and therefore the more Silently the *Pretender* paſs'd through his Dominions, the better. From the Borders of *Piedmont*, he entred directly into the Country of *Parma*, and from thence to *Piſano*, in the Eccleſiaſtick State, where he reſted a while; his Reception there, who Viſited him, and who not, how he behaved, and whither he went to Reſide, is not part of our preſent Buſineſs, nor worth while to enquire; it is only to be noted, that ſoon after this he went to *Rome*, to make a Viſit to his Protector the Pope, to thank him as a Temporal Prince for the Favour he had receiv'd from him, and to ask his Bleſſing as a Spiritual Father, and pay his Devotions in his Preſence; then he receiv'd ſome conſiderable Preſents from the Cardinals and *Italian* Princes, as particularly, a Service of Gold Plate from Cardinal *Barberini* worth, as was ſaid, 30000 Crowns, being the ſame which was made uſe of by Pope *Urban* viii*th*, who was of the Houſe of *Barberini*, and which the Cardinal poſſeſs'd as his univerſal Heir; alſo he received ſeveral conſiderable Sums of Money given him by ſeveral other

Perſons, as from the Duke of *Florence*, the Duke of *Parma*, ſome Cardinals, and the Pope. So that with good Husbandry, he may live well enough on theſe Charities, if he can be prevail'd on to give over Intrieguing, and diſmiſs his numerous and impoveriſh'd Followers, which, ſome ſay, he is inclin'd to do; but if he ſtill flatters himſelf and them with the vain Hopes of new Attempts, it's apparent, all he has to ſubſiſt on, would ſcarce ſuffice to defray the Expence of fitting them all out for an Expedition, tho' the reſt were to be at other Peoples Expence; to ſo deſpicable a pitch of Fortune are they all reduced, by the Conduct and Influence of King *George*, in Stripping them of the Protection and Supply which they formerly found at the *French* Court; nay, ſo inconſiderable is the Figure he and all his Friends now make in the World, *and this is the Reaſon why we have ſaid ſo much of him here*, that we think verily, we ſhall find nothing relating to him acted any where in the World, throughout the Tranſactions of this Year, ſufficient to give us any occaſion ſo much as to mention his Name any more.

From him then, we come back now to the *Swediſh* Affair. The Alarm given by the Diſcovery of the Deſigns of the *Swedes*, has been mentioned already, the King's Speech, and the Parliament's Proceedings upon it, are a kind of a Relation of the Thing, and who it was concerted with, *viz.* the Queen *Dowager*, Widow of the late King *James* II. and her Inſtruments abroad, and ſome Leaders of the *Jacobite* Party at Home; this is evident from the Letters of Count *Gyllenborg*, of which mention has been already made.

We

We now come to the Measures which the Government here took upon this Emergence, and the Posture of our Preparations, in Case the King of *Sweden* had really been in a Condition to put in Practice the Designs which his Ministers had Concerted with the disaffected People in *England*; the first Thing we find done here, next to the Seizing the *Swedish* Ministers, and exposing their Intrigues to the Parliament, was to send over a Messenger to the King of *Sweden* himself, to expostulate with him upon the Subject of his Invading his Majesty's Dominions in favour of Rebels; to which his *Swedish* Majesty did not think fit to reply; after this, having prohibited Commerce, and fitted out a Squadron of Men of War, it remain'd only to put the Land Forces in a Condition, to be ready upon all Occasions to meet and fight with whatever Enemy should attempt us, and to give the *Swedes*, if they had come, such a Welcome, as should put a short End to the Project. The State of the King's Forces when this Affair began first to be talk'd of, was as *follows*, *viz.* The Land Forces consisted of about 5000 Horse, and 22000 Foot, not including the Half-pay Officers, the Invalids, or *Chelsea* College Men; I say, without reckoning these, or the established independent Companies, Yeomen of the Guard, *&c.* the Forces consisted of 27000 Men, in very good Condition for Service; and tho' some of the Men were new raised, yet the Officers were all Men of Service and Experience, and particularly the Cavalry were in very good Condition, and perhaps, the best Mounted of any Troops in the World; having had the whole Kingdom to

pick and cull for good Horſes. Beſides theſe, there was in *Ireland* about 12 or 14000 Men, all very good Troops, of whom, ſix Regiments of Foot, two of Dragoons, and one of Horſe, being order'd to be Quarter'd near the *Eaſtern* Coaſt of that Kingdom, lay ready to be brought over on the firſt Occaſion; and Lieutenant General *Mackartney* was ſent thither to Command them: Add to theſe, the ſix Thouſand Men which the *Dutch* by Treaty, had then ready to ſend over; and we might ſuppoſe the King to be in a Poſture to March Thirty Thouſand or Five and Thirty Thouſand Men into the Field, upon any Appearance of the Enemy in any Quarter whereſoever he ſhould Land; and yet ſufficient Troops left to Guard the Fortified Places; *that is to ſay*, ſuppoſing the Country to remain Peaceable, ſo that the Troops which were pretty much diſpers'd, might be drawn together with ſafety, without danger of private Inſurrections.

The Orders given for the ſpeedy fitting out a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War, were ſo well Executed, that before it was poſſible that the *Swedes* could be at Sea, we had 30 Men of War in a readineſs for Action; ſo that had the Enemy offered to make the Attempt after the Middle of *March*, they would have run the Hazard of being fought with by a ſuperior Force, before they could reach the Shore where they intended to Land, and to be engag'd, when the Troops they had on Board, would be rather an Hindrance, than a Help to them.

Theſe Particulars being well weighed, and the improbability of the *Swedes* going on with their

their Deſign after the Alarm was then given, our People began to be eaſie and compos'd, and leſs ſolicitous whether the *Swedes* reſolv'd to puſh on their deſperate Deſign or no, as being well aſſur'd that if they did, they would moſt certainly be defeated.

But if we were eaſie here, upon theſe Conſiderations, we were perfectly ſatisfied when we had the welcome News ſome Time after, that our Fleet was arriv'd in the *Sound*, that the *Swedes* were yet in their Harbours, and that it being impoſſible for their Squadrons at *Carelſcroon* and *Stockholm*, to join with thoſe at *Gottemburgh*, *Maleſtrand*, and *Stromſtrand* in the Eaſt Sea, without falling into the Hands of the *Britiſh* Admiral, who they were in no Condition to fight with; I ſay, we were perfectly ſatisfied, that whatever the *Swedes* might have reſolv'd to do, if things had gone on, they were now in no Condition to put their Deſigns in Execution.

This was ſo evident, that his Majeſty, inſtead of Encreaſing his Forces, gave immediate Orders for the Disbanding *Ten Thouſand* Men, for the Eaſe of the Country, and the Abating the publick Expences, of which we ſhall hear more at the Return of the Parliament.

In the mean Time it had been loudly objected, even to a Clamour, by the Partiſans of *Sweden*, That the King of *Sweden* had been juſtly provok'd to entertain Reſentments againſt *Great-Britain*, becauſe of the little Obſervance of a League or Treaty ſtill in Force between the Two Nations, in which there were ſeveral Stipulations for mutual Friendſhip and Aſ-

ſiſtance in Caſe of Invaſion of Enemies on either ſide, and which Treaty they therefore alledged the *Engliſh* had broken, having not given the King of *Sweden* that Aſſiſtance which was mutually ſtipulated as above, when deſired. But to this it was reply'd, That the King of *Sweden* had been a plain Violater of the Faith of that Treaty, by falling upon the Subjects of *Great-Britain* in a Hoſtile manner, Seizing their Ships and Goods when peaceably Sailing through the *Baltick* to the Nations with whom they had Commerce, and that this was a Violation of the *Third* Article of the ſaid Treaty, which expreſly Stipulated, for preſerving the Rights and Liberty of Navigation and Commerce to the Subjects of *Great-Britain* in the *Baltick* and the *Sound*; and to ſhew more unanſwerably that the King of *Sweden* had violated this Treaty, an Account was laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the many Loſſes ſuffered by the *Britiſh* Merchants in the Capture of their Ships, by the *Swedes* in the *Baltick*, as alſo of their Condemning and Confiſcating their ſaid Ships and Goods as in Time of open War. The Particulars of theſe Loſſes being in two Heads, *viz.* Such as was repreſented to the King by the Petition of the Merchants, and contain'd in a Memorial given in at *Stockholm* by the *Britiſh* Reſident, Mr. *Jackſon*, and ſuch as were added to it afterwards by the Merchants Sufferers here.

The Petition of the Merchants here, had with it annex'd, a Particular of the Claims of the Sufferers, too long to find room in theſe Sheets, and is contained in the Generals ſpoken of below. The Petition is as follows, *viz.*

To

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Petition of the *Muſcovia* Company,

Sheweth,

THE *Company having humbly repreſented to your Majeſty, in their Petitions of the* 28th *of* October, 1714, *the great Loſſes ſuſtained by the* Swedes *taking and condemning their Ships and Goods, to the Value of near Seventy Thouſand Pounds, as by the then annexed Account.*

That notwithſtanding your Majeſty's Demands for them, by your Miniſter at Stockholm, *they have had no Relief; but have ſtill been expoſed to the Violence of the* Swedes, *who have ſince taken and condemned their Ships and Goods to the Value of Forty Five Thouſand, Six Hundred and Ninety Eight Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Eight Pence, as appears by Particulars herewith.*

Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to take their Caſe into your Royal Conſideration, that Satisfaction may be obtain'd for them in ſuch Method as to your Majeſty in your great Wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever Pray.

Feb. 5. 171$\frac{6}{7}$.

BENJ. AYLOFFE, *Governour.*

Account of the Losses sustained by *Swedish* Captors, to which the Petition refers, *viz.*

Owners Names.	Ships Names.	Masters Names.	Value of Ships, *&c.*
Mr. *James Knight*, &c.	John Catch	*R. Burrell*	228 10 08
Mr. *Henry Norris*, &c.	Britannia	*Tho. Simpson*	3781 15 00
Ditto	Elizabeth	*Geo. Jollie*	1000 00 00
Ditto	Concord	*Pat. Galbraith*	1598 00 00
Ditto	Margaret	*Pat. Rare*	1415 07 09
Ditto	Mary	*David Ferguson*	1339 06 10
Mr. *Ralph Robinson*	Bolingbroke	*Charles Gibson*	13300 00 00
Mr. *Rich. Cambridge*, &c.	Duke of Cambridge	*Leonard Sayer*	1104 09 00
Mr. *Sam. Moody*, &c.	Two Brothers	*Sam. Moody*	1215 00 00
Mr. *William Eades*	William	*William Eades*	200 00 00
Mr. *Charles Lewis*	Supply	*John Clement*	247 00 00
Mr. *Tho. Merriman*	Friends Good-will	*Tho. Merriman*	717 16 05
Mr. *Usher Estwick*		*William Roberts.*	180 00 00
Mr. *James Church*	Two Brothers	*Arras Cornelius de Bux*	210 00 00
Mr. *Philip Nisbit*	John	*Charles Hales*	800 00 00
Mr. *Rich. Norris*	Scepter	*Henry Cragge*	2721 03 03
Mr. *John Molyneux*	Loyalty	*William Dennis*	1582 10 00
Mr. *Ben. French*	Stephen	*Ben. French*	1430 00 00
Mr. *Bryan Benson*	Vergrade Weinfatt	*Claes Arrens*	1709 19 03
Mr. *Geo. Nelthorpe*	Golden Winefleet	*Ditto*	1285 10 00

Mr. *Nic. Raine*	Nicholas and Elizabeth	*Hans Nelſon*	607	10	00
Mr *John Gatchman*	Two Brothers	*Sam. Moody*	282	11	00
Mr. *Matthew Campbell*	Chriſtian	*James Alexander*	1245	17	11
Mr. *John Rigg*	Catchpoole	*Richard Browne*	2615	11	10¾
Mr. *John Gordon*, &c.	Providence	*Patrick Dick*	110	00	00
Mr. *Walter*, &c.	Agnes	*Alex. Dounce*	203	04	10
Mr. *Jam. Majorbank*, &c.	Fiſher	*And. Fowler*	945	11	04¼
Mr. *Abra. Taylor*	Friends Good will	*Abra. Taylor*	440	00	00
Mr. *Geo. Urquhart*, &c.	Catherine	*James Alexander*	180	00	00
Ditto	Providence	*Peter Dick*	28	00	00
Mr. *John Crosby*		*Alex. Larimont*	240	00	00
Mr. *James Dunton*	Robert	*R. Duncan*	210	02	09
Ditto	Margaret	*John Macſoy*	162	02	02
Mr. *Will. Duff*	Ditto	*Ditto*	41	19	06
Mr. *Will. Robertſon*	Ditto	*Ditto*	70	08	01
Mr. *Alex. Downey*, &c.	Agnes	*Alex. Downey*	845	17	00
Mr. *Tho. Bervey*	John	*Tho. Bervey*	163	10	00
Mr. *Joſ. Wodſworth*, jun.	Golden Winefleet	*Claes Arrens*	1240	00	00
			45698	14	08
Loſs, by the Accounts given in at *Stockholm*, by Mr. *Jackſon*			69024	02	09
Loſs, by the ſucceeding Account of the *Muſcovia* Company			45698	14	08
Total			114722	17	05

In the mean time, the Reality of the King of *Sweden*'s Deſign was made more evident by ſome Letters which were found in a *Swediſh* Ship that was driven on Shore on the Coaſt of *Denmark* by ſtreſs of Weather, which Letters being material to this Caſe were publiſhed at *Copenhagen* in *French*, and in *High-Dutch*, and ſince are Tranſlated into *Engliſh*, for the general Information, and it is of too much Conſequence to the Cauſe in Hand, to omit any Proof that may convince Poſterity of the reality of this Deſign, which his *Swediſh* Majeſty has thought fit to diſown, ſince, by the Interpoſition of the *French* Court, *I ſay*, it is too material to omit them, and therefore I have given an Abſtract of them in our *Appendix*, No. K.

We are now come to the Return of the Parliament, *viz.* the *6th* of *May*, the Lords were adjourn'd to the *7th*; but the King being not willing to delay the good News he had to tell them, ſo much as one Day, ordered Writs of Summons to be ſent to the Peers to meet the *6th* on an extraordinary Occaſion, and accordingly the Lords being met the *6th*, the King came to the Houſe, and ſending for the Commons as uſual, made the following Speech to them, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction, that, after this ſhort Receſs, I can acquaint you with the certain Advice I have received, that my Fleet is ſafely arrived in the Sound, *which, by the Bleſſing of Almighty God, will ſecure theſe Kingdoms againſt any immediate Danger of an Invaſion.*

I have, by this means, an Opportunity, which is very acceptable to me, of making a conſiderable Reduction

duction in our Land-Forces, having eſtabliſh'd it as a Rule with my Self, to conſult the Eaſe of my People in every Thing, ſo far as is conſiſtent with their Safety. And for my own part, as I ſhall always place my Greatneſs in the Proſperity of my Subjects, ſo I ſhall always deſire, that my Power may be founded in their Affections.

It is upon theſe Conſiderations, that I have given Orders for the immediate Reducing of Ten Thouſand Men.

That nothing may be wanting in me to quiet the Minds of all my Subjects, I have likewiſe given Directions to prepare an Act of Grace; and however it may be received by thoſe who are obſtinately bent on the Ruine of their Country, I promiſe my ſelf, that it will raiſe a due Senſe of Gratitude in all ſuch as have been artfully miſled into Treaſonable Practices againſt my Perſon and Government, and preſerve them from ſtanding in need of the like Mercy for the future, when ſuch an Inſtance of Clemency may not be ſo expedient for the Publick Welfare, as it would be agreeable to my own Inclinations.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you for your readineſs to Support me in the preſent Juncture of Affairs, and for the Supplies which you have given me, and do promiſe you, that they ſhall be employ'd for the Uſes to which you deſign'd them.

I ſhall order ſuch faithful Accounts to be laid before you the next Seſſion, as will make it appear, there was no other View in asking any particular Supply, than to prevent a much greater Expence, which the Nation muſt have unavoidably incurred without it.

I must recommend to you, as I did at the Beginning of the Session, to take all proper Methods for Reducing the Publick Debts, with a just Regard to Parliamentary Credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Year being so far advanced, I hope you will go through the Publick Business with all possible Dispatch and Unanimity, it being my Intention to meet you early the next Winter, that the Sitting of Parliament may be brought into the more usual and convenient Season.

This Speech being on so extraordinary Occasion, was followed by the Addresses of both Houses, which I am obliged to set down at large, because of some publick Motions which were made in the Parliament, which made the Subject of them more Popular than ordinary. The Addresses were as follows: First, that of the Lords, thus, *viz.*

The Lords Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; and for your Majesty's having taken effectual Care to prevent all immediate Danger of an Invasion upon these your Kingdoms, by sending your Fleet so early into the Sound: *And we cannot but acknowledge, with the greatest Satisfaction, your Majesty's most tender Regard to the Ease of your People, in giving Orders, as soon as it was consistent*

ſiſtent with the Publick Safety, for reducing ſo conſiderable a Number of the Land Forces.

We alſo give your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for your having communicated to your Parliament, your Intention to paſs an Act of Grace, which we hope will have all the good Effects your Majeſty ſo ſeaſonably and juſtly expects from it.

And we take this Occaſion to aſſure your Majeſty, That we will, with the utmoſt Zeal and Duty, defend and ſupport your Majeſty's Sacred Perſon and Government, againſt all your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer:

My Lords,

I Thank you kindly for this very dutiful Addreſs; your Zeal and Affection to my Perſon and Government, is what (under God) I ſhall always principally rely on.

The next Day, the Commons preſented theirs, as follows:

The Commons Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, crave leave to approach your Sacred Perſon, with Hearts full of Gratitude to your Majeſty, for the many gracious Declarations you have been pleaſed to make to us from the Throne.*

Our Duty to your Majeſty, and our Concern for the Security of your Kingdoms, at a Time when

when the Nation was threaten'd with a desperate Invasion, oblig'd us to make Provision for keeping up such a Body of Land-Forces, as might show, that we were in a Posture of Defence: But your Majesty having Grounds to hope, on the Arrival of your Fleet in the Sound, *that, by the Blessing of God, a Check will be put to that Design; we must for ever acknowledge, that the early Directions you have been pleased to give for Reducing such a Body of those Land Forces, is the most acceptable Pledge you could give your People of your Tenderness for them, and that your Majesty has nothing so much at Heart, as their present and future Welfare; and is such an Instance of your great Wisdom and Goodness, as must for ever endear your Majesty to all your Subjects.*

We are bound to express our just Satisfaction in your gracious Intentions of Mercy, as being highly conducive to the Tranquillity of the Kingdom, and a convincing Proof of your Majesty's desire to reign in the Affections of all your Subjects.

We have so often experienc'd the happy Effects of the Confidence we have reposed in your Majesty, that we can never entertain any doubt of the due Application of any Supplies granted by us; and do receive, in the most dutiful and affectionate manner, your Majesty's Promise to lay the Accounts of such Application before us, as a great Instance of your Justice to the Nation.

We are truly sensible how much the Ease and Prosperity of your Subjects depends on the Accomplishing that great and necessary Work of reducing the Publick Debts, and are resolved to carry it on in the most effectual Manner, with just Regard to Parliamentary Credit.

We

We are likewiſe reſolved, by the Diſpatch and Unanimity of our Proceedings, to convince the World, that we are inviolably engaged in Duty and Affection to your moſt Sacred Perſon and Government, on the Support of which, the Welfare and Happineſs of theſe Kingdoms, under God, entirely depend.

To this Addreſs his Majeſty returned the following Anſwer, *viz.*

Gentlemen,

IT is with great Pleaſure that I find the Directions that I have given to make a Reduction in the Army, and my Intentions to grant an Act of Grace, *are ſo much to the Satisfaction of my faithful Commons.*

I thank you for the hearty Aſſurances you give me of your Affections to my Perſon and Government; and ſhall always make ſuch an Uſe of the Confidence you Repoſe in me, as may be moſt for the Advantage of my People.

The Diſpute which is obſerv'd above on the Reading this Addreſs, was occaſion'd by a Motion in the Houſe, that the whole Army might be reduc'd to the old Eſtabliſhment. This was a mighty popular Cry, and was offer'd at on many Occaſions; but the reſtleſs Attempt of the high Party, to ſhew themſelves in Oppoſition to the Publick Peace, even on this as well as other Occaſions, carry'd this Queſtion againſt themſelves, ſince it could not be rational for the Nation to diſarm, while they diſcovered Daily a ſtated Reſolution in thoſe Gentlemen of giving conſtant Alarms to the

the Government; nor were they wanting even at that Time to ſuggeſt, that the *Czar* of *Muſcovy* was gone to *Paris*, in order to concert Meaſures in their Favour, and that the *Pretender* was to meet him there, which however prov'd but a Chimera.

Beſides, the Motion for breaking the Army at this time, ſhew'd it ſelf but with a very ill Aſpect, ſeeing the King had of his own accord ordered the Disbanding of 10000 Men, upon the bare Arriving of the Fleet in the *Baltick*, which evidenc'd, and gave all his Subjects Reaſon to believe, that his earneſt deſire was, to eaſe them of the Charge of the Army, as ſoon as common Prudence and their Safety would permit.

As the Parliament of *Britain* were now ſitting at *London*, ſo the General Aſſembly was ſat down at *Edinburgh*; and that the univerſal Harmony of the King's Affairs may appear in a clear Light, it is meet to give at leaſt, ſo much of the Tranſactions on that ſide as concern the Publick Buſineſs. The Aſſembly, purſuant to the Appointment of the preceding Year, ſat down the 2*d* of *May*; the Earl of *Rothes* being appointed High Commiſſioner for the Time. At the Opening the Seſſion or Meeting, the Lord Commiſſioner made a Speech to the Aſſembly, and deliver'd to them his Majeſty's Letter; the Speech, as a matter of leſs Moment, and rather a Form, than importing any Matter eſſential to our Hiſtory, I purpoſely omit, as alſo the Speech of the Moderator in return to it; but the King's Letter, and the Aſſembly's Anſwer, are Things which may be of more Moment to Record,

as

as they are often referred to again as Occaſions offer, and therefore are not to be omitted.

His Majeſty's Letter is as follows:

Super-ſcribitur, George *R.*

'RIght Reverend and Well-beloved, we 'greet you well: The conſtant Zeal and 'Affection of the Church of *Scotland* to our 'Perſon and Government, which neither the 'Forces and Violence of our open Enemies, 'nor the artful Contrivances of Factious and 'Ill-deſigning Men, has been able to alter, 'give us great Satisfaction; and as we expect 'from you renewed Proofs of the ſame good 'Diſpoſition, we willingly Countenance your 'General Aſſembly, and give you freſh Aſſurances of our firm Reſolution to promote the 'Intereſt, and inviolably maintain the Rights 'and Privileges of the Presbyterian Church 'of *Scotland*.

'We have again made Choice of our Truſty 'and entirely beloved Couſin, *John* Earl of '*Rothes*, to be our Commiſſioner, and to re'preſent our Royal Perſon in this preſent 'Aſſembly; being confident that none 'can be more acceptable to you than he, whoſe 'concern for the Church of *Scotland*, as well as 'Zeal for our Service, is ſo well known: As 'there is nothing we can have more at Heart 'than the Promoting of true Religion and Pie'ty; the Suppreſſing of Vice and Immora'lity, and the preventing the Growth of Po'pery; ſo we doubt not but you, on your 'Parts, will do every thing that may contri-

'bute to theſe great and good Ends; and 'as we have had great Satisfaction in your 'former good Conduct, ſo we are confident on 'this Occaſion, you will act with that Mode-'ration, Prudence, and Unanimity, as moſt 'becometh Men of your Character, which will 'moſt effectually entitle you to our Coun-'tenance and Favour; ſo we bid you hear-'tily Farewel.

Given at our Court at St. James's, *the* 17th *Day of* April, 1717. *in the Third Year of our Reign.*

By His Majeſty's Command
Sic Subſcribitur
Roxburgh.

To this Letter, in a few Days the Aſſembly returned an Anſwer, which was tranſmitted to *London*, and preſented to his Majeſty the 12*th* of *May*, and is as follows, *viz.*

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction we have 'the Honour of your Majeſty's moſt gra-'cious Letter; your great Goodneſs in ta-'king Notice of the conſtant and unalterable 'Zeal of the Church of *Scotland* for your Roy-'al Perſon and Government, in Oppoſition to 'the Violence of open Enemies, and the art-'ful Contrivances of Factious and Ill-deſign-'ing Men, doth animate us to exert our 'ſelves with the utmoſt Vigour in all Acts of 'Duty and Loyalty to your Majeſty; to which 'we are under the ſtrongeſt Ties, and are 'much encouraged by the freſh Aſſurances your

'Ma-

'Majeſty gives us of your firm Reſolution to 'promote the Intereſt, as well as maintain in-'violably the Rights and Privileges of this 'Church.

'The Earl of *Rothes*, his known Abilities 'for this high Truſt, his Zeal and Faith-'fulneſs in your Majeſty's Service, and the 'frequent and unqueſtionable Proofs he hath 'given of his good Affection to our Church, 'particularly in former Aſſemblies, renders 'your Majeſty's Choice of him, to repreſent 'your Royal Perſon in this Aſſembly, moſt 'acceptable to us.

'We ſhould be moſt inexcuſable if we were 'wanting to contribute our beſt and utmoſt 'Endeavours for promoting true Religion and 'Piety, ſuppreſſing Vice and Immorality, and 'preventing the Growth of Popery; when 'we find our ſelves placed in ſuch happy Cir-'cumſtances as to have all Encouragement to 'proſecute thoſe great and good Ends, from 'a Prince upon the Throne, who hath them ſo 'much at Heart; of which we have a parti-'cular Inſtance in your Majeſty's Care to pro-'mote the pious Deſign of Erecting Schools in 'thoſe Places where Ignorance and Popery do 'moſt prevail.

'Your Majeſty's gracious Approbation of 'our former Conduct, and Confidence in our 'Moderation, Prudence, and Unanimity, adds 'to the Obligations whereby we judge our 'ſelves moſt ſtrictly bound, to behave in 'ſuch a Manner as may entitle us humbly to 'hope for the Continuance of your Majeſty's 'Royal Favour and Countenance.

'That God may long preſerve your Majeſty 'in Health and Proſperity, and bleſs you with

" an undisturbed and happy Reign; and that He " may eminently favour their Royal Highnesses " the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, their Royal " Issue, and all your Royal Family; and that " at last you may inherit a Crown of Glory, " are the Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient and most loyal Subjects,
The Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*.
Signed in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by

Edinb. May 4. 1717.

William Mitchell, Moderator.

These Things being pass'd, and the private Business of the Assembly taking up about *Ten* or *Twelve* Days, they broke up the 15*th*, appointing, as is usual, a certain Number of their Members to take Care of their Affairs, who are called, *The Commission of the General Assembly*, &c. and sit as often as they think fit.

As these Things shew'd that his Majesty's Affairs were in a State of perfect Tranquillity, so the Assurance of an *Act of Grace*, gave new Life and Joy to abundance of Families, who were in Perplexities and Uneasiness enough on account of the Share they had had in the late Commotions; some of whom, made Wise by their Sufferings, were very willing to have a Deliverance, and 'tis to be hoped would become better Subjects hereafter.

There

There was indeed for a while, great Diſtraction and Uneaſineſs among theſe People about the Exceptions ſaid to be reſerv'd in the Act it ſelf, and abundance of Reports and Amuſements were ſpread about, as if there were ſo many Exceptions, that few or none would be clear'd; but they ſoon found that the King's Clemency not only deliver'd them from their Fears, but exceeded even their Expectations; and indeed, of the few that were excepted, the merciful Diſpoſition of his Majeſty was ſuch, that many of them have been ſince pardoned, by the particular and immediate Clemency of the King, as will be ſeen in its Place.

But here we muſt begin to take notice of ſome Interruptions that the Tranquillity of Affairs, mention'd above, ſuffer'd, as well in the Houſe of Commons as elſewhere; and particularly, firſt, by a new ſtarted Caſe, which ſtruck at ſome of the greateſt Men in the Management of the Military Affairs. It was begun by Mr. *Pultney*, who had been Secretary of War, but was remov'd at the ſame Time as Mr. *Walpole* and others reſign'd, of which, notice has been taken. It was on the 8*th* of *May*, that Mr. *Pultney*, ſtanding up in his Place, acquainted the Houſe of Commons, That he thought he could let them into a Diſcovery where there had been ſome Abuſes committed, or ſome corrupt Practices and Embezzlements of the Publick Money been carried on, particularly in relation to the Tranſportation of the 6000 *Dutch* Auxiliaries, and alſo in relation to the Service in *North-Britain*, or to that purpoſe; and he moved that Addreſſes might be made to his Majeſty, That an Account might be laid before the Houſe of the Charges of the

Tranſportation of the *Dutch* Troops to *Great-Britain* and back again; as alſo an Account of the Extraordinaries and contingent Charges iſſued for the Service in *Scotland* during the Rebellion; in Examining theſe Papers, they found it neceſſary to call for others, *viz.* (1.) The Particulars of the Sum of 2106*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Charg'd for bringing the *Dutch* Troops from their ſeveral Garriſons to *Oſtend*, to embark. 2. Of 992*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for Tents, Sacks, and other Neceſſaries for the ſaid Troops in their ſaid March. (3.) Copies of the Contracts for their Tranſportation. (4.) An Account of all Bills of Exchange drawn from Abroad for account of the late Rebellion in the Years 1716, 1717. (5.) Copies of all Inſtructions ſent to his Majeſty's Miniſters in *Holland*, and the Anſwers, as far as relates to the Expence of the ſaid *Dutch* Troops. Theſe Things took up ſome Time; but however, on the 2*d* of *June*, the Houſe being in a Committee, the Debate came on, the Sum of which was no more than this, That the Lord *Cadogan*, having the Direction of thoſe Troops, they apparently puſh'd at him in the Enquiry, deſigning, if poſſible, to have brought the Houſe to Cenſure his Lordſhip, as having been guilty of Embezling part of the Money which was paid on that Account: And *firſt*, They alledged, that the Sum expended was Exorbitant, and that it was impoſſible it could be, *bona fide*, expended on the Particulars, as they lay in the Account; Eſpecially, it was inſiſted, that the Charge of Tranſporting the ſaid *Dutch* Troops from *Holland* hither, including the Proviſions, amounted to 14,622*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* where-

as

as the ſame Troops were Tranſported back again for no more than 3,661 *l.* 15 *s.* 9*d.*

The Debates on this Matter were long, and carried on with great Warmth by thoſe who thought they had the Miniſtry at ſome Advantage; but upon a full Enquiry, it was found that the Difference was really occaſion'd, partly by the Length of the Way the ſaid Troops had to March from their reſpective Garriſons to the Port where they were to Embark, and partly from the urgent and preſſing Neceſſity there was for their ſpeedy Embarking, in which it was not to be doubted, but, as in all ſuch Caſes it uſually happens, ſome Advantage might be taken by the Perſons concern'd, to inſiſt upon exorbitant Freights and Expences in the Tranſporting them; and the General might think it it more for the Publick Service to haſten the Embarking the Troops, than to Study the ſaving the Money in the Freight, or other Charges.

Theſe were ſuch juſt Anſwers, and the Remembrance of the Service which it was to the Publick, that thoſe Troops came over ſo timely, and with ſuch Expedition, was ſo forcible, that they thought the Expence of the Money a Trifle not to be mention'd: So it paſs'd by a great Majority, that the Chairman of the Committee ſhould leave the Chair, and the Speaker reaſſume the Houſe.

However, that we may not go away with a falſe Story, and that the Ages to come may not be impoſed upon with the Rumour of great Embezzlements wink'd at and huſh'd up, the Account, as it was laid before the Houſe, is very proper to be tranſmitted to Poſterity, being the Particulars of the Expences, as well of

bringing thoſe Troops hither, as of carrying them back, and this the Reader will find in the *Appendix*, No. K.

This Matter being over, we muſt not forget that more Votes paſs'd upon the Supply, which we note, becauſe the Reader may add them to what went before, and caſt up as he goes on, what was requir'd for the Years Expence; theſe Votes are as follows:

On *Wedneſday* the 15*th* of *May*, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, it was Reſolved,

I. *That ſo much as will diſcharge the principal Sum of* 61,707 l. 3 s. 2 d. *reſting unſatisfied upon the Low-Wine Act, which expired the* 24th *of* June, 1714, *and the Intereſt thereupon, be granted for that Purpoſe.*

II. *That ſo much as will diſcharge the principal Sum of* 314,219 l. 11 s. 2 d. Farthing, *reſting unſatisfied upon the Duties on Candles, by the Act which expired the* 1ſt *of* May, 1715, *and the Intereſt thereupon, be granted for that Purpoſe.*

III. *That the Sum of* 577,014 l. 16 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. *be granted for making good the Deficiencies of the Supplies granted in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, of which the Sum of* 334,239 l. 9 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. *to be applied towards the Debt of the Navy, as it ſtood the* 31ſt *of* December, 1716.

Theſe Votes having paſs'd, the great Queſtions for raiſing the Money came on, and this introduced the Treaty which was now entred into with the *South Sea* Company, and with the *Bank of England*, as well for raiſing the Sums mention'd to be wanting for the Publick, as to make a Beginning in the great Work of Reducing the Nation's Debts; which Tranſactions being of great Uſe in Hiſtory, as well as for

our

our particular Inſtruction, ſhall be laid down as ſuccinct and explicit as the Brevity of this Work will allow.

The Treaty with the *South-Sea* Company and the *Bank* ſeverally, had been begun by the Miniſtry ſome Time before. The Miniſtry demanded a Loan of *Two Millions* of the firſt, and of *Two Millions and a Half* of the laſt, at a Rebate of Intereſt on their whole Funds, ſo that, as before they receiv'd Six *per Cent.* they were now only to receive Five *per Cent.* and ſo the preſent Loan requir'd no new Fund: For this the Companies demanded an Addition of Years to their Charter; but the Houſe inſiſted upon it without the Grant of Years, leaving that to another Seſſion.

That this may be more clearly underſtood, it is proper to give here the ſeveral Propoſals of the ſaid Companies to the Publick, as they were laid before the Houſe, and are as follows, *viz.*

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament Aſſembled.*

The Governour and Company of Merchants of *Great-Britain*, Trading to the *South-Seas*, and other Parts of *America*, and for Encouraging the *Fiſhery*, having under their Conſideration, how they may be moſt ſerviceable to His Majeſty and his Government, and to ſhew their Zeal and Readineſs to concur in the Great and Honourable Deſign of Reducing the National Debts, in ſuch manner as may be conſiſtent with, and for the

the Support of *Parliamentary Credit*, do humbly propoſe,

I. *THAT they will be content, and do ſubmit, that their preſent Capital Stock of Ten Millions, be encreaſed to the Sum of Twelve Millions, either by Subſcription or otherwiſe, as by their General Court ſhall be thought moſt expedient.*

II. *That the Two Millions ſo to be advanced, ſhall be paid into his Majeſty's* Exchequer *by Four equal Payments, the laſt whereof to be on or before the* 24th *of* December *next, and ſhall be employed towards Redeeming the Principal and Intereſt charged on the Four Lottery Acts of* 1711, *and* 1712; *and the* Annuities *of Three Pounds* per Cent. *payable for the Bankers Debt contracted in the Reign of King* Charles II. *and not otherwiſe.*

III. *That the preſent Annual Sums of* 600,000 l. and 8000 l. *payable to the Company, be continued to them, for and in reſpect of their ſaid Ten Millions, until the Twenty Fourth of* June, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighteen; and that for the Two Millions to be advanced as aforeſaid, there ſhall be allowed to the Company an Annuity, after the Rate of Five Pounds* per Cent. per Annum, *from the reſpective Times of Payment thereof into the* Exchequer, *until the ſaid Twenty Fourth of* June, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighteen.*

IV. *That from and after the ſaid Twenty Fourth of* June, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighteen, there be payable to the Company, by Weekly Payments, as the Funds ſhall produce, an Annual Sum of Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds, being after the Rate of Five Pounds* per Cent. per Annum *for the whole Twelve Millions, together with their preſent Allowance of Eight Thouſand Pounds* per

per Annum, *to continue until redeemed by Parliament, as herein after is mentioned.*

V. *That the preſent Duties and Revenues chargable with the Payment of the preſent Annual Sum of Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds, and Eight Thouſand Pounds, together with ſuch Duties and Revenues as ſhall be redeemed by the ſaid Two Millions to be advanced as aforeſaid, ſhall be continued and made the Fund for, and chargeable with the Payment of the ſeveral Annuities, which, purſuant to this Propoſal, ſhall become due or payable to the Company, and with all Arrears thereof, incurr'd and to be incurr'd, and that the Surplus of all the ſaid Duties and Revenues, after ſuch Payment to the Company as aforeſaid, ſhall be apply'd and appropriated for and towards paying and diſcharging ſome other of the preſent National Debts.*

VI. *That the Sums unpaid, charged on the general Mortgage, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ten, which is part of the Company's preſent Funds, be paid out of the* Aggregate Fund, *to ariſe out of the Savings of the ſeveral Funds which ſhall be redeemed or reduced this Seſſion.*

VII. *That all* Transfers *of the Company's preſent and increaſed Capital Stock, ſhall be free and exempt from any further Duties than the Transfers are at preſent ſubject to by Parliament; and that their preſent and increaſed Capital and Stock in Trade be exempt from all Taxes and Impoſitions whatſoever.*

VIII. *The Company do ſubmit, That the ſaid Annual Sum of Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds for the ſaid Twelve Million, and the ſaid Annual Sum of Eight Thouſand Pounds, may be redeemable by Parliament upon a Years Notice to be given by Authority of Parliament, on any of the Four uſual Quarterly Feaſt Days in the Year, after the Twenty Fourth of* June, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and*

Twenty

Twenty Five; and upon Payment to the ſaid Governour and Company of the ſaid Capital Sum of Twelve Millions, and all Arrears of the ſaid Annual Sums of Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds, and Eight Thouſand Pounds.

By Order of the General Court of the aforeſaid Governour and Company, *May* the 10*th*, 1717.

JOHN URY, *Secretary.*

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament Aſſembled.*

The Governour and Company of the *Bank* of *England*, being willing to contribute their Aſſiſtance in the propoſed Deſign of eaſing the National Debts, in ſuch manner as may be conſiſtent with the Support of *Parliamentary Credit*; humbly propoſe,

THAT *the Original Fund of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* per Annum *payable to the* Bank, *in conſideration of Sixteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds advanced for the Service of the Government, remain ſecured to them to the firſt Day of* Auguſt, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty Two, and a Years Notice, as it ſtands confirmed to them by ſeveral Acts of Parliament.*

That they are content to accept an Annuity of Eighty Eight Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty One Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Ten Pence Half-Peny, being after the Rate of Five Pounds per Cent. per Annum, *on the Principal Sum of Seventeen Hundred Seventy Five Thouſand and Twenty*

ty Seven Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, and Ten Pence Half-Peny, in lieu of the preſent Annuity of One Hundred and Six Thouſand Five Hundred and One Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Five Pence, payable to the ſaid Governour and Company out of the Duties on Houſes, to commence from the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighteen, ſubject to Redemption by Parliament, on Twelve Months Notice, after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Twenty Three, and Repayment of the Principal and all Arrears of the ſaid Annuity.

As to the Exchequer-Bills, iſſued by Virtue of ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and now ſtanding out for Four Millions Five Hundred Sixty One Thouſand and Twenty Five Pounds Principal Money, or thereabouts.

The ſaid Governour and Company are content to accept an Annuity after the Rate of Five Pounds per Cent. per Annum, for the Sum of Two Millions, part thereof to commence from the Twenty Ninth Day of September, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventeen, ſubject to Redemption by Parliament, on Twelve Months Notice, after the Twenty Ninth Day of September, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Twenty, and Repayment of the ſaid Two Millions, and all Arrears of the Annuity attending the ſame.

And to continue the Circulating and Exchanging for Money at demand, the Remainder of the ſaid Bills, at the preſent Allowance of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum: And are alſo content, that the Intereſt, now payable on ſuch Bills, may be reduced to One Peny per Cent. per Diem, from and after the Twenty Ninth Day of September, One

One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventeen; *and that the ſaid Intereſt may ceaſe on any of the ſaid Bills, during the Time that ſuch Bills may lie in the* Exchequer, *or in the Hands of any Publick Officers*; *provided that the* Exchequer-Bills *hereby propoſed to be Circulated and Exchanged for Money, or any of them, be not redeemable but upon Twelve Months Notice, after the Twenty Ninth Day of* September, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Twenty Four, and Repayment of the Principal and Intereſt, and all Arrears of the ſaid Allowance of Three Pounds* per Cent. per Annum; *and that the Allowances of Forty Five Thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *and Eight Thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *payable to the ſaid Governour and Company, by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, for making* Exchequer-Bills *Specie, until the ſame ſhould be reduced to Nineteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds, be continued to them until the Twenty Fifth Day of* March, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighteen.*

That no more Exchequer-Bills, *or Bills of like Nature, be iſſued without conſent of the* Bank, *until ſuch* Redemption *be made.*

The ſaid Governour and Company are willing to advance the Sum of Two Millions Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds to the Publick, or ſuch Part thereof as may be wanted, in order to redeem the Publick Funds, at ſuch Time and Times, before the Twenty Fifth Day of March, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighteen*; *and in ſuch Proportions as ſhall be found neceſſary, at an Intereſt of Five Pounds* per Cent. per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament.*

Provided that the Five Sevenths *Exciſe,* Houſe-Money, *and Duties of the* Aggregate Fund, *be ſettled to anſwer all theſe Payments, with Preference*

to

to all others, and that the Corporation of the Bank *do continue with all its Capacities, Privileges and Advantages, till all these Redemptions are made.*

And that all such Privileges and Clauses as shall be thought necessary and reasonable, to enable the Bank *to perform the respective Services proposed, be inserted in the Bill to pass on this Occasion, and that no further Duties or Taxes may be laid on their present or increased Stock, nor in any Transfer of the same, nor on any Bonds or Bills to be issued by the* Bank *for Support of their Credit.*

Sign'd by the Order of the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*,

JO. INCE, *Secretary.*

The Proposals were acceptable enough to the House, except that of the Term of Years to be added to the Company, *&c.* and the giving Five Years notice for the Redeeming the Loan, which the House rejected after some very warm Debates, particularly about the latter. However, in the End, the Communities, as they were called, receded from the Demands of Time, leaving it to the Parliament, who referred the adding Time, as before, to another Session, and reduced the Time for Notice of Redemption to one Year; and so this great Affair pass'd, and the Two Companies engag'd to advance, the *Bank* Two Millions and an Half, and the *South-Sea* Company Two Millions, if call'd for; and this Proposal was pass'd into a Law, as we shall see in its Place.

This

This was the happy Time in which *Great-Britain* may be ſaid, not only to ſee an End of her Engagements, and of running into Debt, but when ſhe began to make a Beginning to leſſen her Debts, and to ſwim lighter and lighter, till by degrees, it is hoped, ſhe may be able to hold her Head once more above Water, and not hear her Enemies Reproach her with being turn'd Bankrupt, and owing more Money than ſhe can pay; for even by theſe very Acts, and the Conſequences of them, it is apparent, that the Government ſaves One *per Cent.* upon the Intereſt of above *Nine Millions* of Debt, beſides above 250,000 *l.* in the Intereſt of the Funds of the *Bank* and *South-Sea* Company, as will appear by the following Particulars voted in Parliament, and upon the Foot of which Votes the ſeveral Acts were Paſſed; and for this Reaſon, I place theſe Votes here, which whoever reads, needs not to put himſelf to the Trouble to look for the Acts to make a Calculation.

I. *That the preſent Annual Sums of* 600,000 l. *and* 8000 l. *payable to the* South-Sea-Company, *be continued to them for, and in reſpect of their Capital Stock of Ten Millions, until the* 24th *Day of* June, 1718, *incluſive.*

II. *That from and after the ſaid* 24th *Day of* June, 1718, *there be payable to the ſaid Company, by weekly Payments, an Annual Sum of* 500,000 l. *being after the Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. per Ann. *for the ſaid Ten Millions, together with their preſent Allowance of* 8000 l. per Annum *to be continued until redeemed by Parliament.*

III.

III. *That the preſent Duties and Revenues chargable with the Payment of the preſent Annual Sums of* 600,000 l. *and* 8000 l. *ſhall be continued and made the Fund for, and chargeable with the Payment of the ſaid Annuities of* 500,000 l. and 8000 l. *as the ſame ſhall become due and payable to the Company, and with all Arrears thereof incurred, and to be incurred, and that the Superplus of all the Duties and Revenues, after ſuch Payment to the Company as aforeſaid, ſhall attend the farther Diſpoſition of Parliament.*

IV. *That the ſaid Annual Sums of* 500,000 l. *and* 8000 l. *be made redeemable by Parliament, upon a Years Notice, to be given by Authority of Parliament, on any of the four uſual Feaſt-Days in the Year, after the* 24th *Day of* June, 1723, *and upon Payment to the ſaid Company of the ſaid Sum of Ten Millions, and all Arrears of the ſaid Annual Sums of* 500,000 l. *and* 8000 l.

V. *That all Transfers of the ſaid Company's Stock ſhall be free and exempt from any farther Duties than the Transfers are at preſent ſubject to by Parliament; and that their Capital and Stock in Trade be exempt from all Taxes and Impoſitions whatſoever.*

VI. *That the ſaid Company be obliged to advance ſuch farther Sums, not exceeding Two Millions, as the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury ſhall call for at any Time or Times before the* 24th *Day of* December, 1717, *at an Intereſt not exceeding* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament; and that the Monies ſo called for (if any) be applied for, or towards Redemption of the Principal and Intereſt charged on the four Lottery Acts of* 1711, *and* 1712. *and of the Annuities of* 3 l. per Cent. per Annum, *charged on the hereditary Exciſe; and that the ſaid Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum,

num, *to be paid to the ſaid Company, for the farther Sums to be advanced, be ſecured, as well upon the Surplus of the ſaid Duties and Revenues to ariſe over and above their ſaid Annuities payable for the ſaid Ten Millions, as alſo upon the Duties and Revenues to be redeemed with the ſaid Sums, not exceeding Two Millions, to be farther advanced as aforeſaid.*

VII. *That the Annual Fund of* 1,065,300 l. 13 s. 5 d. per Annum, *payable to the Governour and Company of the* Bank of England, *out of the Duties on Houſes, ſhall be continued to them to the* 24th *Day of* June, 1718.

VIII. *That an Annuity of* 88,751 l. 7 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*being after the Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *on the principal Sum* 1,775,027 l. 17 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. *due to the Governour and Company of the* Bank of England, *in lieu of their preſent Annuity of* 106,501 l. 13 s. *and* 5 d. per Annum, *out of the Duties on Houſes*) *be ſecured to the ſaid Governour and Company, from the* 24th *Day of* June, 1718, *redeemable by Parliament, or Twelve Months Notice, after the ſaid* 24th *of* June, 1718.

IX. *That the preſent Allowances to the ſaid Governour and Company of the* Bank of England, *payable to them for Circulating and Exchanging for ready Money the Principal Sum of* 4,561,025 l. *be continued unto them until the* 25th *Day of* December, 1717.

X. *That an Annuity of* 100000 l. *being after the Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *on the Sum of Two Millions, be ſecured to the ſaid Governour and Company of the* Bank of England, *in Conſideration of their undertaking to deliver up as many of the* Exchequer Bills *as ſhall amount to the Sum of Two Millions, to be cancell'd, and that the Annuity*

of

of 100000 l. do commence from the 25th Day of December, 1717, redeemable by Parliament on 12 Months Notice after the ſaid 25th of December, 1717, and the Repayment of the ſaid Two Millions, and all Arrears of the ſaid Annuity attending the ſame.

XI. That for undertaking to circulate and exchange for ready Money at Demand, (the Remainder (computed to amount to 2,561,025 l. or thereabouts) of the ſaid preſent Exchequer Bills, the Allowances of 3 l. per Cent. per Annum, be continued and ſecured to the ſaid Governour and Company of the Bank of England; and that the Intereſt now payable on the ſaid remaining Bills, reduced to one Peny per Cent. per Diem, from and after the 25th Day of December, 1717. and that ſuch Intereſt running in any of the ſame Bills, during the Time they ſhall lye in the Exchequer, or in the Hands of any publick Officers, be ſaved to the Publick, and that the ſaid Exchequer Bills ſo to be circulated and exchanged, be redeemable upon a Years Notice after the 29th of September, 1717.

XII. That no more Exchequer Bills, or Bills of the like Nature, be iſſued without Conſent of the Bank, until ſuch Redemption be made.

XIII. That the ſaid Governour and Company of the Bank of England, be obliged to advance to the Publick ſuch farther Sums, not exceeding 2,500000 l. as the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or High Treaſurer for the Time being, ſhall call for at any Time or Times before the 25th Day of March, 1718, at an Intereſt of 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, redeemable by Parliament.

XIV. That the Houſe-Money and Duties of the Aggregate Fund be ſettled to anſwer all the ſaid Payments to the ſaid Governour and Company of

the Bank of England, *with Preference to all others.*

XV. *That the Annuity to be eſtabliſhed for paying off the four Lotteries of* 1711, *and* 1712, *and the Bankers Debt, be made transferable and payable at the* Bank.

Upon theſe Heads the Bills were brought in and paſs'd, and the Effect of theſe Bills is what is meant above, when mention was made that the Conſequences of theſe Things, ſav'd the Nation the Sum of *One per Cent*: at leaſt, upon the Intereſt of ſeveral *Millions* of Debt, over and above what is ſaved by the Articles themſelves. The Caſe is thus, *viz.*

The ſeveral Lotteries of the Years 1711, and 1712, together with the Bankers Annuities, the Particulars of which are to be ſeen in the Account of Debts mention'd before, and placed in our *Appendix*, were the particular Debts purpoſed to be redeemed by the *Four Millions and Half* which the *Bank* and *South-Sea-Company* were to advance, as by the Propoſals above. But as the Government was to be ſuppoſed to pay 5 *l. per Cent.* to the *Bank* and *South-Sea-Company*, for the ſaid *Four Millions* and *Half*, ſo it was propoſed to give the Proprietors of thoſe Lotteries and Annuities their Choice, whether they would take their Money, or continue it upon the ſame Security, at 5 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt; if they choſe to take their Money, then the *Bank* and the *South-Sea-Company* are to be called upon for the Money to pay them with; if they choſe to continue it upon the ſame Fund, they were to come and ſubſcribe the ſeveral Sums, and the Names of the Perſons, together with

with their ſaid Aſſent to continue their Money at *Five per Cent.* And to this End, Books for the Subſcription were to be made out, and notice to be given in the *Gazette*, when and where they ſhould ſubſcribe, and proper Officers to be appointed to attend.

Now that we may diſmiſs this Head at once, and yet leave it full and explicit for the Underſtanding of every ordinary Capacity, and becauſe it is a Tranſaction that ſhall live in the Ages to come, as the peculiar Glory of King *George*'s Reign, it may be convenient to mention what follows; tho' part of it was not Tranſacted till after the End of the Year we are upon.

And *Firſt*, We are to obſerve, that the Acts being paſs'd, which effectually ſettled theſe Things, and the *Bank* and *South-Sea-Company* having accepted, and being now ready to perform the Conditions, the Lords of the Treaſury reſolved immediately to put the Thing to the Tryal, and make the Experiment, whether the Publick Credit was in a Poſture to ſupport the Loans, though with an Abatement of Intereſt, or whether the People would come for their Money.

Accordingly the Books were opened, and the following Publication was made in the *Gazette*, and other Publick Papers, that all People might come for their Money, as follows, *viz.*

'WHereas by an Act now paſſed in Parliament, the Proprietors of the Orders hereunder deſcribed, or others authorized by writing under their Hands in this behalf,

'half, are to ſignify and declare by Subſcri-
'ptions, in Books to be laid open for that Pur-
'poſe, until the 29*th* Day of *September*, 1717,
'unleſs the ſaid Subſcriptions be ſooner com-
'pleated, their Option or Choice, either to ac-
'cept in Lieu and Diſcharge of their princi-
'pal Money, and the Intereſt thereupon from
'*Midſummer* 1717, to *Michaelmas* following,
'an Annuity or Annuities after the Rate of
'5 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by Par-
'liament, or to have their Principal and In-
'tereſt paid and ſatisfied in ready Money, as
'by the ſaid Act is directed: The Managers
'and Directors nominated and appointed in
'Purſuance of the ſaid Act to this Service give
'Notice, That the Books for taking the ſaid
'Subſcriptions were opened at the publick Of-
'fice for that Purpoſe, adjoining to the Ban-
'queting-Houſe in *Whitehall*, on *Wedneſday* the
'24*th* of *July*, 1717, at eight a Clock in the
'Forenoon, and will continue open at the
'ſame Place every Day (*Sundays* excepted)
'from 8 in the Forenoon, to 2 in the After-
'noon, until the ſaid 29*th* Day of *September*,
'1717, unleſs the ſaid Subſcriptions be ſoon-
'er compleated. Therefore the Proprietors,
'Executors, Adminiſtrators, Guardians, Tru-
'ſtees, Femmes Covert, and others entitled
'to, or intereſted in the ſaid Orders, are to
'take Notice hereof, and before the ſaid
'29*th* Day of *September*, 1717, at fartheſt, to
'bring their Orders, and make their Sub-
'ſcriptions either for Annuities, or for ready
'Money accordingly.

'The Books of Subſcriptions do contain as
'followeth,

'1.

1. ‘ Books for the Subſcriptions of the Or-
‘ ders in the Lottery, called the 10*l.* Lot-
‘ tery, *Anno* 1711.
2. ‘ Books for the Subſcription of the Or-
‘ ders in the Claſs-Lottery for 2,000,000*l.*
‘ *Anno* 1711.
3. ‘ Books for the Subſcriptions of the Or-
‘ ders in the Lotteries *No.* 1, *No.* 2, and
‘ *No.* 3. called the 10*l.* Lotteries, *Anno*
‘ 1712.
4. ‘ Books for the Subſcriptions of the Or-
‘ ders in the Claſs-Lottery for 1,800,000*l.*
‘ *Anno* 1712.
5. ‘ Books for the Subſcriptions of the Or-
‘ ders for Annuities, commonly called
‘ the Bankers Annuities.

‘ The Right Honourable the Lords Commiſ-
‘ ſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury give Notice,
‘ that they have required the Paymaſters and
‘ Comptrollers of the Orders in the Lotteries
‘ now ſubſcribing for Annuities, their Deputies
‘ and Clerks, to give conſtant and diligent At-
‘ tendance in their Offices daily (*Sundays* except-
‘ ed) from Eight in the Morning to One, and
‘ from Three to Six in the Afternoon, to direct
‘ and pay, with the utmoſt Expedition, all Ar-
‘ rears of Intereſt on the Orders in every of the
‘ ſaid Lotteries, to and for the Quarter ended
‘ at *Midſummer* laſt 1617, Money ſufficient be-
‘ ing put by their Lordſhips into the Hands of
‘ the reſpective Paymaſters of the ſaid Lottery
‘ Orders for that Purpoſe.

This Publication being made, and the Books opened, it was ſoon ſeen which way the Stream would run; for as in the firſt Place, there were few or none that deſired to take their Money, ſo if there had been ever ſo many,

there were People always ready, and Money lodg'd by private Hands with the Clerks, to buy the Intereſt of any that deſired to part with it, and to be entred in their ſtead; ſo that if the Proprietors of all thoſe Lottery Orders had demanded their Money, it was plain, that the Government needed not to have call'd upon the *Bank* or *South-Sea-Company* for one Farthing, and thus at the Time of the Writing theſe Sheets, we find, the Books being cloſed, there is but 471 *l.* 4 *s* 0*d.* demanded in Money, all the reſt being ſubſcrib'd to continue upon the ſame Security at 5 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt, the Sum amounting to *Nine Millions, Two Hundred and Thirty Thouſand, Eight Hundred and Seventy Three Pounds, Eighteen Shillings and Four Pence*; ſo that, *we ſay*, 'tis evident, the *Government* will not have occaſion on this *Account* for one Peny of that Money which the ſaid *Communities* are to furniſh.

This is a glorious Inſtance of the flouriſhing Condition of the Kingdom in this *Third* Year of the King, and in but one Year after the Diſtraction of a furious Rebellion.

We are now come to the middle of *June*, *that is*, as to Parliament Buſineſs; and as there were many Bills depending in the Houſe, and ſome ready for the Royal Aſſent, his Majeſty came to the Houſe the 21*ſt* of *June*, and without making any Speech to the Parliament, Paſſed the following Bills:

An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1717. *and to authorize Allowances to be made to certain Receivers; and to obviate a Doubt concerning Goods imported from the Iſlands of* Jerſey, Guernſey, Sarke, *and* Alderney; *and to aſcertain the Duties upon Sheep-skins and Lamb-skins*;

skins; and to prevent Frauds in the Duties upon Starch; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders loſt, burnt, or deſtroyed, and for enlarging the Time for adjuſting Claims in ſeveral Lotteries; and for preventing Frauds in the Duties in Low-Wines and Spirits carried Coaſt-wiſe.

An Act for continuing the Duty of Two Penies Scots, *or One ſixth Part of a Peny Stirling, on every Pint of Ale or Beer that ſhall be vended or ſold within the City of* Edinburgh, *and Privileges thereof, for the Benefit of the ſaid City; and for diſcontinuing the Payment of the Dues, commonly called the Petty-Port Cuſtoms at* Edinburgh, *during the Continuance of this Act.*

An Act for laying a Duty of Two Penies Scots, *or One ſixth Part of a Peny Stirling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that ſhall be vended or ſold within the Town of* Dumfries, *and Privileges thereof, for paying the Debts of the ſaid Town, and for building a Church, and making a Harbour there.*

An Act for the Preſervation and Improvement of the River Wear, *and Port and Haven of* Sunderland, *in the County of* Durham.

An Act for Repairing the High-ways, from ſeveral Places therein mentioned, leading towards Highgate *Gate-Houſe and* Hampſtead, *in the County of* Middleſex, *and for electing Truſtees for keeping up a ſufficient Number for the Repairing the Highways upon the Roads from* High-gate *Gate-houſe to* Barnet *Block-houſe; and alſo of the Highways between* Kilburn-bridge, *and* Sparrows-Herne, *in the County of* Hertford.

An Act to enable the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh of St. Mary Rotherhith *in the County of* Surrey, *(by certain Funeral Rites therein mentioned) to finiſh the ſaid Pariſh Church.*

We

We are oblig'd here to give the full Titles of the Bills, becauſe of additional Clauſes to ſome of them, particularly the Malt-Bill, which we ſhould have otherwiſe called only in ſhort the MALT-ACT, as uſual.

It was in this Seſſion, and at this Interval, that the famous Caſe of the Earl of *Oxford* came before the Houſe, and which the Publick Affairs being in a manner near a Cloſe, held the Houſes employ'd to within a few Days of the End of the Seſſion.

The Earl had now been confin'd in the Tower almoſt Two Years, and finding that the Seſſion was like to go off without entring upon his Caſe, whether it was that his long Confinement was ſo irkſome to him, as that he was grown deſperate; for ſome, even of thoſe that wiſh'd him well, blam'd his attempt; or whether it was, that his Friends thought it was the moſt favourable Juncture for him to bring his Buſineſs on, there not being at this Time ſo perfect a Harmony among the great Men, as had been when he was Impeach'd, and ſome that were particularly eminent in his Proſecution having ſeem'd to change Hands; *I ſay*, whether of theſe was the Point, is not determin'd, neither is it very ſignificant to the Caſe. But the Fact was, That on the 22*th* of *May*, the Earl cauſed a Petition, Sign'd with his Name, to be preſented to the Houſe of Peers by the Lord *Trevor*, in which he ſet forth:

That he had been long confin'd, upon an Impeachment brought up againſt him to their Lordſhips Houſe, by the Commons of Great-Britain, *for* High-Treaſon, *and other* High Crimes *and* Miſdemeanours; *ſubmitting his Caſe to their Lordſhips Conſideration, and praying that his Impriſonment might not be indefinite.* This

This Petition was ſomething ſurprizing, and was taken by ſome, to be a Calling upon the Houſe to bring him to Tryal, and for ſome time was reſented as ſuch, at leaſt in the Houſe of Commons; however, the Lords, who acted with the utmoſt Calmneſs and Sedateneſs, proceeded without taking it by any ſuch Handle, and heard with Patience whatever the Earl's Friends had to alledge in his Favour, and ſeveral long Speeches were made upon the Niceties and Scruples which offer'd on one ſide as well as on the other; particularly, ſome of the Lords inſiſted in his behalf, that the Impeachment was *ipſo facto* deſtroy'd and determin'd, ſeeing he was not brought to Tryal the ſame Seſſions in which he was Impeached; and that the Prorogation was an actual *Superſedeas* to the whole Proceedings; this was warmly Debated, and the Earl of *Nottingham* inſiſted ſo ſtrenuouſly upon it, that he demanded leave to enter his Proteſtation againſt the Vote paſs'd on the other ſide: A ſtrange Change in this noble Perſon, from the Temper which he ſhew'd at the Time of the Impeachment!

However, this being over-rul'd or rejected, the Duke of *Buckingham* mov'd to appoint a Day for the Earl's Tryal, which after ſome Debates, and appointing a Committee to ſearch Precedents, was fix'd and appointed; and 'tis to be obſerved here, that the appointing a Day for the Tryal, did not occaſion ſo long a Debate, as the ſhortening the Day; and it was ſomething wonderful to find the Earl's Friends preſſing the Houſe to appoint a ſhort Day; and the Governments Friends, if we may be allowed

ed that Diſtinction, pleading for Time; as if the Earl was in a greater Readineſs or Forwardneſs to make his Defence, than the *Commons* were in to make good their Charge.

But ſo it was, the Duke of *Buckingham*, who made the Motion, preſs'd earneſtly for a ſhort Day, and nam'd the *6th* of *June* to be the Day of Tryal; this cauſed ſeveral Speeches and Debates, needleſs to be repeated here. However, on a Diviſion, it was carried for a Week longer, 85 Voices againſt 44, and the *13th* of *June* was fixt for the Earl's Tryal.

As theſe Things cauſed long Debates in the *Houſe of Lords*, ſo the Meſſage ſent to the *Commons*, to acquaint them that the *Lords* had appointed the *13th* of *June* for the Tryal, cauſed long Debates among them: The *Commons* ſaw the Face of their Affairs a little changed; ſome People, who were active and vigorous in this Proſecution when it was firſt begun, and upon whom the Houſe might be ſaid, in ſome meaſure, to depend for the carrying it on, ſeem'd to look coldly upon the Matter, and to decline the Work, or at leaſt, to have leſs of that Confidence which the Houſe uſually ſhew'd them, and was due to them before. This cauſed a Vote in the Houſe, to appoint a Committee to enquire into the State of the Impeachments at that time depending before the Houſe.

This Committee found, upon their Enquiry, that the Secret Committee had ſuffered ſome Diſlocation of Members ſince the laſt Seſſion, *viz.* ſeveral Members were called up from it to the Houſe of Peers, as the Lord *Onſlow*, the Lord *Connigsby*, and others; and ſome other

ther Members ſeemed, as is ſaid, to be gone off, *&c.* So that the firſt Thing the New Committee for Enquiry, *&c.* did, was to move the Houſe that more Members might be added to the Committee, and the Houſe was mov'd accordingly, upon which *Lawr. Carter* Eſq; Sir *William Thompſon* Recorder of *London*, Sergeant *Birch*, and Serjeant *Pingelly*, were added to the Secret Committee; and now they acted openly, and dropt Mr. *Walpole* out of the Chair, for he was Chairman of the former Committee, whereas now they made Mr. *Lawr. Carter*, Member for the Town of *Leiceſter*, Chairman, and then four more were added to the Committee, *viz.* Mr. *Addiſon* Secretary of State, Mr *James Craggs* Secretary at War, Mr. Serjeant *Mead*, and Mr. *Jeſſop*; and at another time after that Mr. *Nicholas Lechmere*, who was juſt then rechoſen into the Houſe, after his being made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.

Having thus gotten all the eminent Lawyers of the Houſe to be nam'd of the Committee, they fell immediately to the Buſineſs, *viz.* preparing to make Good the Articles of Impeachment, in caſe the Houſe ſhould agree to proceed to the Tryal; but all this while they left the World in ſuſpence as to their Reſolution, even till the Day before the Day appointed for Tryal, when the *Commons* ſent a Meſſage to the *Lords*, to demand longer Time for their Preparations. This was, according to a Report made to them by the Committee, in the Terms following, *viz.*

That the Committee had met ſeveral Times, and made ſome Progreſs in the Matters to them referr'd; but that the Proſecution of the ſaid Impeachment

peachment having been interrupted for ſo many Months, by the Intervention of many weighty and urgent Affairs, which more nearly and immediately concern'd the Welfare, Defence, and Security of the Kingdom; it was become abſolutely neceſſary for thoſe who ſhould be appointed to manage the ſaid Impeachment, to review, and carefully peruſe all the Treaties, Records, Letters, and other Papers proper and neceſſary for ſupporting this Proſecution; which being very voluminous, it would be impoſſible, within the Time appointed for the Tryal, to adjuſt and apply the proper Evidence to the ſeveral Articles.

This Meſſage being ſent to the *Lords*, they granted Time to the 24*th* of *June*, upon which, the *Commons* ſeriouſly apply'd themſelves to prepare for the Tryal; and here it was to be obſerv'd, that the *Earl's Party*, (as they were called) in the Houſe of *Peers*, argued and inſiſted ſome time upon the firſt Day, alledging, that the *Lords* having fix'd a peremptory Day for the Tryal, they ought not to put it off, or allow any farther Day: What the Myſtery of their hurrying on the Tryal ſo warmly was, was not ſeen till afterwards; but the Queſtion being put, it was carry'd for a longer Time, as above.

And now the *Commons* began to let it be ſeen, that they reſolv'd to go on with the Tryal, and accordingly the preparatory Orders were Voted, *viz.*

1. *That* Managers *be appointed to make good the Articles of Impeachment againſt* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer.

2.

2. *That the Committee, who were appointed to conſider of the State of the ſaid Impeachment, be the ſaid Managers,* (to whom four other Gentlemen were added by the Houſe).

3. *That the ſaid Committee have Power to ſend for ſuch Perſons, Papers, and Records, as ſhall be thought neceſſary to be uſed at the Tryal of the ſaid Earl; and that they have Power to ſit* de Die in Diem, *and to adjourn to ſuch Time and Place as they think fit; and they were to prepare Evidence, and to proceed in the moſt ſpeedy and ſecret Way they can, for the Advantage of the Proſecution.* And,

4. *That Mr.* Anthony Cratcherode *be appointed Sollicitor to attend the Managers in Proſecuting the Articles of Impeachment againſt the ſaid Earl.*

Four Days after, the Commons order'd alſo, *That ſuch Members of the Committee appointed to be Managers at the Trial of the Earl of* Oxford, *as are Juſtices of the Peace for the County of* Middleſex, *be impower'd to examine, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, ſuch Perſons as ſhall be judged neceſſary to be produced at the ſaid Tryal.*

On the Day appointed by the Lords, *viz. Monday* the 24*th* of *June*, the Commons Reſolv'd, *That this Houſe will be preſent at the Tryal of* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, *as a Committee of the whole Houſe*, and order'd,

1. *That the Managers appointed to make good the Articles of Impeachment againſt the ſaid Earl, do firſt go out of the Houſe to the Places appointed for them in* Weſtminſter-Hall, *before the other Members do go out of the Houſe.*

2. *That after Mr.* Speaker *ſhall have left the Chair, the Members be call'd over by the Clerk, by their Counties as uſual, for their more regular Proceeding.*

3. *That*

3. *That no Member do preſume to go out of the Houſe till the County for which he ſerves be called.*

4. *That no Perſons but Members of this Houſe, do preſume to ſit in the Places appointed for the Members in* Weſtminſter-Hall.

5. *That the Paſſages for the Members of this Houſe to and from their Places in* Weſtminſter-Hall *be kept clear*, &c.

6. *That the Serjeant at Arms do take into his Cuſtody all ſuch Perſons as ſhall be, or ſhall attempt to come into the Places prepared for the Members of this Houſe*, &c. And,

7. *That the Names of the Committee appointed to be* Managers *be called over*: Which being done accordingly, the Houſe reſolved it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, in order to be preſent at the ſaid Tryal.

The Day being come for the Tryal, and the Earl of *Oxford*, Priſoner, being brought up from the *Tower*, the Lords about *Eleven* a Clock mov'd from their Houſe Two by Two in great State, and with all the uſual Formalities, too long to require a Repetition in our *Annals*. The Lord *Cowper*, who was appointed Lord High-Steward for the Day, going alſo in great State, with the Judges, and with all his proper Officers, into *Weſtminſter-Hall*.

On the other Hand, the Commons, according to the Orders above, appeared in the Place aſſigned for them, the Managers being in a Place ſeparated for them.

His Majeſty was alſo in the Place appointed for the Royal Family, with the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*.

The

The whole Aſſembly being plac'd, the Lord High-Steward Conſtituted the Court, by cauſing his Commiſſion to be read, receiving the White-Staff, and aſcending ſome Steps to his Seat of Juſtice; and immediately Proclamation was made, to order the Lieutenant of the *Tower* to bring the Priſoner to the Bar, which was done: The Earl coming up to the Bar, kneeled down, and continued kneeling till the Lord High-Steward told him he might riſe; he behav'd Grave and Decent, yet Chearful and not Dejected, and when he roſe up from his Knees, bowed with tokens of Reſpect to the Lord High-Steward, and to the Peers, which Civility was returned with great Courteſie by them all.

Theſe Matters of Ceremony being over, the Articles of Impeachment were read, the Earl's Anſwer, and the Replication of the *Commons*, which however being incerted in the *Appendix* to our former Annals, we omit here for Brevity, and come to the Proceedings, in which alſo we ſhall be as brief, as will conſiſt with a due Preſervation of the Hiſtory of Fact.

After the Reading theſe Things, the Lord *High-Steward* addreſſing himſelf to the Earl Priſoner, ſpoke as follows:

'*Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, 'it has been uſual, before the *Commons* pro-'ceed, to ſay ſomething from this Place to 'Perſons in your Lordſhip's preſent Conditi-'on; partly by way of Exhortation to a rea-'ſonable Confidence in the great Honour, 'Juſtice, Wiſdom, Integrity and Candour of 'their Judges, their Peers, the Houſe of

'Lords in Parliament aſſembled; and partly 'by way of Direction, to aſſiſt them in their 'Behaviour and Conduct during the Courſe 'of their Tryal.

'But conſidering the many great Offices 'your Lordſhip has born in the State, your 'long Experience and known Learning in all 'Parliamentary Proceedings, I cannot but 'think it would ſeem improper for me to be 'ſpeaking to your Lordſhip in that manner.

'Wherefore I proceed barely to acquaint 'your Lordſhip and others whom it may con-'cern, with ſuch Orders as the Lords have 'made, which 'tis fit ſhould be taken Notice 'of thus early in this Tryal.

'1. Your Lordſhip and all other Perſons, 'who have occaſion to ſpeak to this Court, 'muſt addreſs their Speech to the Lords in 'general, and not to any Lord in parti-'cular.

'2. Your Lordſhip's Council may be pre-'ſent at the Bar, in order to be heard to a-'ny Point or Matter of Law, if ſuch ſhall a-'riſe on either of the Articles for High-Trea-'ſon; and that you may make your full Defence 'by Council, if you think fit, on the Articles 'for High-Crimes and Miſdemeanours, as well 'on Matters of Fact as of Law.

'3. That your Witneſſes are to be examin'd 'on Oath, as well to the Articles for High-'Treaſon, as thoſe for High Crimes and 'Miſdemeanours.

Then the Lord High-Steward, with the Lords Leave, went down, and having ſeated himſelf

himſelf by the Table, told the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, That they might now proceed: Upon which Mr. *Stanhope* ſaid, *My Lords, The Diſtance of the Lord High-Steward from this Place, may have been the Occaſion, that We have miſtaken ſomething that fell from thence; We do therefore deſire to avoid all Miſtakes, (and I believe We might be miſtaken) for we underſtood by my Lord High-Steward, that* Council ſhould be allowed the Priſoner at the Bar, as well to the Defence of the High-Treaſon, as to the High Crimes and Miſdemeanours: *It is poſſible, We miſapprehend his Lordſhip, but we hope his Lordſhip will be pleaſed to explain it to Us.* Hereupon the Lord High-Steward ſaid, 'To prevent Miſtakes, I repeat what I 'ſaid, That *Council* for the Lord (the Pri-'ſoner at the Bar) may be preſent at the 'Bar, in order to be heard to any Matter 'or Point of Law (if any ſuch ſhall ariſe) 'relating to the *High-Treaſon*, and likewiſe 'to make that Lord's Defence on the Articles 'of Impeachment of High Crimes and Miſ-'demeanours, as well in *Matters of Fact*, as '*Matters of Law*.

Hereupon the *Managers* began, and ſeeing there was but one of them, *viz.* Mr. *Hampden*, allow'd to go through their Pleading; it cannot be very Burthenſome to mention his Speech at large, that ſo our Account may be compleat; but that it may not interrupt the Hiſtory of the Fact, it is placed in the *Appendix*, No. L.

After Mr. *Hampden*'s Speech, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl* was going on, when the Lord *Harcourt* made a Motion to adjourn to the Houſe of Lords, where, upon a long Debate, it was reſolv'd, not to admit the *Commons* to proceed in making good the Articles for High Crimes, *&c.* till Judgment be firſt given upon the Articles for High-Treaſon.

This being declared to the *Managers* at the *Lords* return to the Hall, the *Managers* reply'd: *That they conceived it to be ſo much the undoubted Right of the* Commons *to proceed in their own Method, in Maintenance of the Articles exhibited by them, and did apprehend that this Reſolution of their Lordſhips might be of ſo fatal Conſequence to the Rights and Privileges of all the* Commons *of* Great-Britain, *that they could not take upon them to proceed any further, without reſorting to the* Houſe of Commons *for their Direction therein.*

Upon this Proceeding, Conferences, ſearching Precedents, and the like Methods of managing ſuch Diſputes, took up ſome Days, and in particular, on the 27*th*, the *Commons* at a Conference, deliver'd the following Paper to the *Lords*, viz.

The Commons *having taken into their Conſideration your Lordſhips Reſolution communicated to their Managers, relating to the Proceedings on the Tryal of* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, *and being deſirous, as far as in them lies, to maintain a good Correſpondence with your Lordſhips, have deſired this Conference, and have commanded us to acquaint your Lordſhips, That they conceive it to be the undoubted Right of the* Commons,

Commons, *to impeach a Peer, either for High-Treaſon, or for High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, or, if they ſee occaſion, to mix both the one and the other in the ſame Accuſation.*

The Impeachment preferr'd againſt Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer *is one continued Accuſation, conſiſting of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, and alſo of Charges of High-Treaſon. The Facts on which the Articles preceding thoſe of High-Treaſon are grounded, are laid together in order of Time, and follow one another ſucceſſively, in the Manner they were committed.*

As the Commons *thought this the moſt natural Method for exhibiting the ſeveral Articles againſt the ſaid Earl, they were of Opinion, That they ſhould proceed in the Proof of theſe ſeveral Facts after the ſame Method, ſince it is manifeſt, that in laying open the Courſe of ſuch a wicked Adminiſtration, the preceding Parts of it give Light to thoſe which follow; and that, the Proof of thoſe of High-Treaſon.*

Your Lordſhips received theſe ſeveral Articles of Impeachment, without making any Exception againſt the Form in which they were exhibited. The ſaid Earl made his Anſwer to them in the ſame Order, and has no where inſiſted to be Try'd in any other Method; ſo that the Commons *are ſurpriz'd to find a ſtop put to their Proſecution by an Objection which has never been ſtarted by the ſaid Earl, and which your Lordſhips had given them ſo little Reaſon to expect.*

To this muſt be added, That as the Commons *only are Maſters of the Evidence, and as upon that Account they are beſt able to determine, what to Charge firſt, and what next; ſo they are moſt proper to determine in what Method to pro-*

ceed for the Advantage of the Proſecution, in the Event of which all the Commons of Great-Britain are ſo highly concern'd.

To which they further add, That they ſee no Reaſon but that your Lordſhips may as well invert the whole Order of the Articles, as preſcribe to the Commons thoſe particular Articles on which they are firſt to proceed, which will neceſſarily produce ſuch a Confuſion, both in the Facts and Evidence, as is by no means conſiſtent with that Clearneſs and Perſpicuity in which the Commons think this Affair ought to appear.

The Commons, upon examining Precedents, do find divers Precedents of Impeachments for High-Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours in the ſame Accuſation; and do not find that the Lords ever objected to ſuch Proceeding, or ever gave Judgment upon any particular Article of an Impeachment before the Commons had gone through, and concluded their Evidence upon all the Articles, or ſo many of them as they thought fit; and the Commons are at a loſs to conceive what Arguments or Precedents can be brought to ſupport the Reſolution of your Lordſhips, to give Judgment upon one part of the ſame Accuſation, reſerving the other part for a ſubſequent Tryal, as they are to know what your Lordſhips mean by admitting the Commons to proceed upon the Articles of High-Crimes and Miſdemeanours, after the Judgment is given upon the Articles for High Treaſon, ſuppoſing the Judgment proper for High-Treaſon ſhould be given againſt the ſaid Earl.

For theſe Reaſons, the Commons aſſert it as their undoubted Right to proceed on the Tryal of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, after the Method in which their Managers were proceeding, when interrupted by your Lordſhips Reſolution.

Theſe

These Heads being Debated in the *House of Lords*, brought it to the Question a second Time, Whether the *Commons* should be admitted to proceed, or whether the House should insist, and it was carry'd to *insist on their former Resolution*; and they also ordered a Paper of Reasons in Maintenance of their Resolution to be drawn up and delivered to the *Commons* at another Conference: Which Reasons are as follow.

Their Lordships, in order to preserve a good Correspondence with the House of Commons, (*which they shall always endeavour to do as far as lies in their Power*) *have desired this Conference upon the subject Matter of the last Conference, and have directed us to acquaint you, That their* Lordships *judge it a Right inherent in every Court of Justice, to order and direct such Methods of Proceedings as such Court shall think fit to be observed in all Causes depending before them, which can have no Influence to the Prejudice of Justice; and where such Methods of Proceedings are not otherwise settled by any positive Rule. The Power of Judicature on all Impeachments being a Right unquestionably inherent in their Lordships, and it not being determined by any positive Rule, whether the* House of Commons *may proceed to make good the several Articles exhibited for Misdemeanours, in such Order as they shall think fit, before they proceed to make good the Articles exhibited for High-Treason; and there being no Precedent where the* Commons, *upon the Tryal of any such Impeachment, attempted to proceed in the first Place, to make good any of the Articles contain'd in such Impeachment for High*

Crimes and Misdemeanours; their Lordships *considering the Nature of the Impeachment now depending before them, and the Method wherein the Managers for the* House of Commons *were beginning to proceed upon the Tryal, to make good the first Article thereof, which is a Charge for High Crimes and Misdemeanours only; and also considering, the very different Methods of Proceeding on an Impeachment of a Peer for High Treason, as well before, as upon the Tryal thereof, and the Circumstances attending such a Tryal, thought themselves obliged to come to the Resolution communicated to the* Commons *on the* 24th *Instant, as well for the doing Justice in the Case depending before them, as for the preventing a new President to be made on this Tryal; in Consequence whereof, a new and unjustifiable Form of Proceeding against a Peer upon an Impeachment for High Treason and High Crimes might be introduced at his Tryal upon those Articles in which he is charged for High Crimes and Misdemeanours only, to the Prejudice of the Peerage of* Great-Britain *in all Time to come,* viz. *The Trying a Peer on Articles for High Crimes and Misdemeanours without the Bar, the detaining in Custody a Peer so accused, and repeated Commitments of him to the* Tower, *during the Time of such Tryal, and subjecting a Peer to as ignominious Circumstances on his Tryal, on Articles for Misdemeanours, as if he was then on his Tryal on Articles for High Treason: Whereas a Peer on his Tryal on Articles for Misdemeanours only, ought not to be deprived of his Liberty, nor sequestred from Parliament; and is entitled to the Privilege of sitting within the Bar*

Bar during the whole Time of his Tryal: In all which Particulars, the known Rule of Proceedings in ſuch Caſes may be evaded, ſhould a Peer be brought to his Tryal on ſeveral Articles exhibited againſt him on High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, and for High Treaſon mixed together, and the Commons *be admitted to proceed in order to make good the Articles for High Crimes and Miſdemeanours before Judgment be given upon the Articles for High-Treaſon. Their* Lordſhips *have fully conſidered the Matters offered to them by the* Houſe of Commons *at the laſt Conference relating to the Proceedings againſt* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer; *and their* Lordſhips *are fully ſatisfied, That the Reſolution they have taken and communicated to the* Commons *on the* 24th *Inſtant, is juſt and reaſonable; and that the* Houſe of Commons *are not put under any real Inconvenience thereby, in carrying on their preſent Proſecution. Their* Lordſhips *have commanded us to let you know, That they do inſiſt on their ſaid Reſolution,* viz. *That the* Commons *be not admitted to proceed in order to make good the Articles againſt* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer *for High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, till Judgment be firſt given upon the Articles for High-Treaſon.*

Thus far the Two Houſes debated Things with ſome Calmneſs, but they grew warmer the next Day, when the *Commons* having conſider'd the Reaſons above, ſent a Meſſage to the *Lords* to deſire a free Conference, and the *Lords* refuſed it; and now the Party of the Earl of *Oxford* began to ſee his Deliverance at hand,

hand, for the *Lords* refuſing to grant the *Commons* a free Conference, ſet the Two Houſes into a new Diſpute, and remov'd the wiſh'd for Agreement about the Tryal even out of View.

This denying a free Conference, was urg'd in the *Houſe of Lords* upon this Foundation, *viz.* That it was a Point relating wholly to their *Lordſhips* Judicature, in which the *Commons* had no concern, at leaſt, that they could not admit it to be Debated, and ſome Precedents were brought, in which the *Commons* had denied the *Peers* a free Conference, *viz.* in Money Bills, in which the ſame Reaſons, *Vice verſa*, were given, *viz.* That it was a Money Bill, in which the *Lords* had no right to make any Amendments. Theſe Things were going on to great Heights, and the *Commons* deſiring a Conference of the *Lords* upon this Subject, they gave in a Paper to the Managers for the *Peers*, as follows:

The Commons *having taken into Conſideration your* Lordſhips *Meſſage*, viz. That your *Lordſhips* did not think fit to give a free Conference on the ſubject Matter of the laſt Conference, as was deſired by the *Commons*: *And they being ſtill deſirous, to the utmoſt of their Power, to preſerve a good Correſpondence with your* Lordſhips, *have asked this Conference; and have commanded us to acquaint your* Lordſhips, *That they are very much ſurpriz'd to find your* Lordſhips *deny a free Conference, after your* Lordſhips *have already agreed to a Conference deſired by the* Commons *on the ſame ſubject Matter, and after your* Lordſhips *have on your Parts alſo deſired*

red a Conference upon the ſame Subject. That free Conferences are the moſt ancient and eſtabliſhed Methods for adjuſting the Differences that have at any time ariſen between the Two Houſes, and, as the Commons *conceive, is the only Method to preſerve a good Correſpondence between them on ſuch Occaſions, which, at this Time, is of the higheſt Importance; becauſe a Miſunderſtanding on this Account, would tend to defeat the Tryal of the Impeachment of the* Commons. *That the* Commons *conceive clearly, that the ſubject Matter of the laſt Conference is not a* Point of Judicature, *but a Point* relating only to the Proſecution *of the* Commons, *it having ariſen before any Matter of Judgment had come before your* Lordſhips *upon the Tryal. For which Reaſons the* Commons *conceive, that your* Lordſhips *ought not to have denied them a free Conference upon the ſubject Matter of the laſt Conference.*

Theſe Things were read and conſidered, but the *Lords*, tho' many of them were zealous for bringing on the Tryal, and bringing the Earl to Juſtice, yet being tender of the Privileges of the *Peers*, and clear in it that the *Commons* were in the Wrong, reſolv'd to inſiſt upon it, that they ought not to grant them a free Conference upon this Subject; and having put the Queſtion again in their Houſe, it paſs'd, not to grant a free Conference, which was ſignified to the *Commons*, as alſo that the *Lords* would preſently proceed further on the Tryal of the Earl.

The *Commons* took no notice of this Meſſage at all, nay, ſome mov'd, as we were told, not to receive it. However, ſeeing the *Lords* were reſolv'd

reſolv'd to proceed, the Houſe adjourn'd; ſome ſuggeſted, that this Adjournment was ordered, that they might not receive any more Meſſages about it, or be ſent to from the Hall to appear at the Tryal.

Theſe Things were not carry'd thus, even in the *Houſe of Commons*, without ſome variety of Opinions and Motions; ſome who were zealous for Juſtice, that look'd upon it as a Service to their Country, to bring a great Offender to Juſtice, and ſuch they accounted the Earl to be, were for quitting the Nicety they contended for; and not doubting but they ſhould be able to make good the Charge of High Treaſon againſt him, were for giving the *Lords* the Point, and proceeding. But others no leſs zealous, and fully as much picqu'd in their Opinion of the Earl's Guilt, were yet of Opinion, that they ought not to make any Precedent which might be made uſe of by Poſterity to the Diſadvantage of the *Commons*, and in Prejudice of their Rights, but that they ſhould proceed in the ordinary Methods of Juſtice, and preſerve the Privileges of their Houſe entire, as their Anceſtors had done before them.

It was propoſed however by ſome, to proceed by Attainder, and Sir *William Strickland* mov'd it, tho' in other Words, *viz.* That leave be given to bring in a Bill, to inflict ſuch Pains and Penalties on *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, as his Traiterous Practices and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours do deſerve, and as ſhall be thought reaſonable. This bred a high Debate in the Houſe, which ended in an Adjournment for that Time.

In the mean time, the *House of Lords* proceeded in the Formalities of Judicature; they went down to the Hall, took their Places in Judgment, ordered the Lieutenant of the *Tower* to bring the Earl to the Bar, and made Proclamation in these Words: 'Whereas '*Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, 'stands Impeach'd of High Treason and other 'High Crimes and Misdemeanours, by the '*House of Commons*, in the Name of themselves 'and of all the *Commons* of *Great-Britain*, all 'Persons concern'd are to take Notice, that 'he now stands upon his Tryal, and they may 'now come forth in order to make good 'their Charge.

After this, the Court sat perfectly silent, and looking upon one another as if expecting the *Commons* should appear, this Silence held about a quarter of an Hour, when the *Lords* adjourn'd to their House, where the Question was put, that the Earl should be acquitted, and it pass'd in the Affirmative; and then the Method of giving Judgment was discuss'd, the very Words prescribed, and Directions given to the Lord *High Steward* concerning the farther Proceedings in the Hall.

Hereupon the House returned to the Hall, where the Proceedings in conclusion of this great Affair, being very short, and yet the Occasion very nice, I think it cannot but be agreeable to the Exactness of these Memorials, and useful to the Reader, to have them express'd in the very Form of the Tryal, as follows, *viz.*

The

The Houſe was then again adjourned into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and being there reſumed,

L. H. Steward. Make Proclamation for Silence.

Ser. at Arms. O yes, *&c.*

O yes, *&c.* Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, bring forth your Priſoner to the Bar.

L. H. Steward. My Lord, the Clerk acquaints me, that, for want of Light in the Paſſage, he could not take an exact Liſt of your Lordſhips, I therefore deſire that he may now take a Liſt of the Lords preſent.

Then the Clerk took a Liſt of the Lords preſent.

L. H. Steward. If your Lordſhips think fit, your Names ſhall now be called over.

Lords. Ay, Ay.

Then their Names were called over.

Lords. The Earl of *Oxford* is not yet gone from the Bar.

Then the Earl was ordered to withdraw from the Bar. And being withdrawn,

L. H. Steward. My Lords, I ſhall now ſtate the Queſtion, upon which your Lordſhips are to give your Votes; it is this, That *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, be acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt him by the Houſe of Commons, for High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, and of all Things therein contained, and that the ſaid Impeachment be diſmiſſed.

L. H. Steward. The Clerk ſhould attend near the Lords with Candles, as they give their Votes.

Then the Lord High Steward put the Queſtion

ſtion to their Lordſhips, beginning at the youngeſt Baron, in manner following.

L. H. Steward. My Lord, your Lordſhip has heard the Queſtion ſtated, what ſays your Lordſhip, is your Lordſhip Content, or not Content?

The Names of the Lords preſent, who were all Content, are as follows.

BARONS.

Newburgh
Parker
Cobham
Carleton
Bingley
Bathurſt
Foley
Maſham
Lanſdowne
Trevor
Middleton
Manſel
Montjoy
Hay
Boyle
Harcourt
Belhaven
Gower
Haverſham
Herbert
Aſhburnham
Guildford
Stawell
Carteret
Lumley
Osborne
Cornwallis
Berkley of Stratton
Leigh
Bruce
Teynham
Compton
St. *John*
Hunſdon
North and *Grey*
Willoughby of *Brooke*
Fitzwalter
Delawar
Willoughby of *Ersby*
Abergavenny

BISHOPS.

St. *Aſaph*
Cheſter
Briſtol
Rocheſter
St. *Davids*
Hereford
Landaff
Bath and *Wells*
Carliſle

Carliſle
Litchfield and *Coventry*
Wincheſter
London.

VISCOUNTS.

Caſtleton
Tadcaſter
Lonſdale
Longueville
Townſhend
Say and *Seal*
Hereford.

EARLS.

Halifax
Briſtol
Carnarvon
Uxbridge
Dartmouth
Strafford
Ferrers
Ilay
Deloraine
Orkney
Loudoun
Buchan
Cholmondeley
Poulet
Greenwich
Rochford
Plimouth
Abingdon
Rocheſter
Litchfield
Burlington
Carliſle
Angleſea
Cardigan
Clarendon
Scarſdale
Mancheſter
Northampton
Salisbury
Dorſet
Pembroke
Derby.

DUKES.

Portland
Ancaſter
Rutland
Buckingham
Devonſhire
Shrewsbury
St. *Albans*
Grafton
Cleaveland & *Southampt.*
Somerſet
Kent.
Kingſton.

ARCHBISHOPS.

York.
Canterbury.

L. H. Steward. My Lords, upon the Queſtion ſtated, I am Content.

L. H. Steward. My Lords, *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* is acquitted of the High-Treaſon and other High-Crimes and Miſdemeanours wherewith he ſtands charged, by the Unanimous Vote of all your Lordſhips here preſent.

L. H. Steward. Call the Earl to the Bar.

Ser. at Arms. O yes, *&c.* Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, bring the Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* to the Bar of this Houſe.

L. H. Steward. *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, I am to acquaint your Lordſhip, that your Lordſhip is acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment Exhibited againſt you for High-Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, by the Houſe of Commons, and all Things therein contained; and thereupon I am to pronounce this Judgment, which I pronounce accordingly.

It is Conſidered, Ordered and Adjudged by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, that *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* ſhall be, and is hereby acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt him by the Houſe of Commons for High-Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, and of all Things therein contain'd, and that the ſaid Impeachment ſhall be, and is hereby diſmiſſed.

L. H. Steward. Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, you are now to diſcharge your Priſoner.

L. H. Steward. My Lords, This is all tha remains to be done by Vertue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, I do therefore declare the ſame to be diſſolved.

Then the Lord High-Steward broke his Staff.

L. Chancellor. Is it your Lordſhips Pleaſure to adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament?

Lords. Ay, Ay.

L. Chancellor. This Houſe is adjourn'd to the Chamber of Parliament.

Thus ended this great Affair, and the Earl's being immediately Diſcharg'd at the Bar, and paying his Reſpects to the Court, and to the Lords, and having receiv'd the Compliments of his Friends, went away directly to his own Houſe.

However, the *Commons* did not reſt here, but on the *Wedneſday* after, reaſſuming the Debate mentioned above, and reſolving to ſhew their Reſentment at this Proceeding, they, after a very cloſe Debate, reſolv'd, that an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, to except the Earl of *Oxford* out of the *Act of Grace*, which was intended to be brought into the Houſe. This Addreſs, as it ſets forth the juſt Reſentment of the *Commons*, and may be the Foundation of whatſoever the Houſe may think fit hereafter to do in the Caſe of the Earl, is abſolutely neceſſary to be incerted here, and is as follows:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

'WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful Sub-
'jects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*
'in Parliament aſſembled, do moſt humbly
're-

'represent to your Majesty, That in our Impeachment exhibited against *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, we did set forth, That he the said Earl did traiterously adhere to, aid, and abet the late *French* King, then an Enemy to her late Majesty, and did begin and carry on a Clandestine and separate Correspondence and Negotiation with the Minister of the said *French* King; in Consequence of which it is evident, that great Part of the Forces maintained at the Expence of so much *British* Treasure, in order to reduce the Power of *France*; as likewise great part of the same End, were, in reality, made subservient and instrumental to awe the good Allies of her Majesty into a Compliance with the hard Terms dictated by *France*. The unhappy *Catalans* were abandoned; the Emperor, Empire, and King of *Portugal*, were left to treat for themselves; the Kingdom of *Sicily* was given to the Duke of *Savoy*, as an Inducement and Reward to him for quitting the Common Cause, in direct Defiance and Violation of the Grand Alliance, and of the declared Sense of most of our Good Allies, and especially of the *Dutch*, who, to this Day, have never assented to that Condition of the Treaty of *Utrecht*. A shameful and dishonourable Treaty of Peace was at last concluded, by which impracticable Terms of Trade were imposed on *Great-Britain*; the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, which had been addressed for by Parliament, was eluded by a treacherous Connivance, as the making of a new Canal at *Mardyke*; and the Security which was proposed by removing the *Pretender* out

'of *France*, was, in the like Manner, evaded 'by a treacherous Connivance at his reſiding 'in *Lorrain*.

'It is owing to your Majeſty's unwearied 'Endeavours for the Good of your Subjects, 'and that juſt Regard which is paid to 'your Majeſty by Foreign Princes and States, 'that we ſee our Selves deliver'd, in a great 'Degree, from the Effects of theſe pernicious 'Meaſures, which might otherwiſe have proved 'fatal to your Kingdoms: But as we reflect, 'with equal Gratitude and Admiration, on 'your Majeſty's being able to retrieve ſuch Miſ-'carriages, eſpecially in a Time which has 'been diſtur'd by Publick Tumults and Re-'bellion; we think it is a great Aggravati-'on of Guilt in thoſe who gave up ſo many 'National Advantages, at a Time when they 'laboured under no ſuch Difficulties at Home, 'and when the continued Succeſſes of a long 'and glorious War had put them into a Con-'dition of gaining the moſt beneficial Terms 'from the Enemy.

'Your faithful Commons did likewiſe ex-'hibit ſeveral other Charges againſt the ſaid 'Earl, repreſenting him, in many notorious 'Inſtances, as a Perſon who had abuſed the 'Truſt and Confidence which her late Majeſty 'had repoſed in him, and ſacrific'd the Ho-'nour of his Sovereign, and the Good of 'her People, to private Views of Intereſt and 'Ambition.

'Your faithful Commons have not been 'wanting in their Endeavours to bring the 'ſaid Earl to Juſtice; but by reaſon of the 'unhappy Differences that have, in this Pro-'ceeding, ariſen between the Two Houſes,

'we

'we have found our ſelves diſappointed of 'our juſt Expectation, and reduced to the 'Neceſſity either of giving up Rights and Pri-'vileges of the higheſt Importance to all the '*Commons* of *Great-Britain*, or ſeeing this great 'Offender eſcape with Impunity for the pre-'ſent.

'For theſe Reaſons, we do moſt humbly 'beſeech your Majeſty, that your Majeſty will 'be pleaſed to except *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* 'and Earl *Mortimer* out of the Act of Grace, 'which your Majeſty has been graciouſly plea-'ſed to promiſe from the Throne, to the 'End the Commons may be at Liberty to pro-'ceed againſt the ſaid Earl, in a Parliamen-'tary Way.

To this Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

'I Will give Directions, in relation to the 'Earl of *Oxford*, as you deſire; and it is 'with Pleaſure I obſerve the Senſe expreſſed 'in your Addreſs of My Endeavours for the 'Security, Honour, and Advantage of theſe 'Kingdoms.

The Seſſion drew now to a Cloſe, and the Houſes were principally taken up in Winding up their Bottoms, and finiſhing the Bills which were depending, when on the 6*th* of *July* in the Morning, the Earl of *Sunderland*, Secretary of State, delivered in the Houſe of Peers, the *Act of Grace*, of which mention has been made ſo often. It was immediately read and paſs'd in

the Houſe of Lords, and ſent down to the Houſe of Commons, where it met with the like Diſpatch, and was ſent back to the Lords the ſame Afternoon without any Amendment.

All Things being then ready, about Five a Clock the King came to the Houſe, and having paſs'd all the Bills, cloſed the Seſſion with the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Seſſion, without expreſſing my Thanks to you, for the Diſpatch you have given to the Publick Buſineſs, and declaring the Satisfaction I promiſe my Self in Meeting you again early the next Winter, with the ſame good Diſpoſitions for the Service of your Country. The Meaſures we have taken in this Parliament, have, by the Bleſſing of Almighty God, effectually defeated all the Attempts of our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad; and, as the Principles on which thoſe Meaſures are founded, are equally conducive to the Supporting the juſt Rights of the Crown, and the Liberties of the People, I ſhall always perſevere in them my ſelf, and diſtinguiſh thoſe who adhere to them with the ſame Steadineſs and Reſolution.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you, in the moſt affectionate Manner, for the Supplies you have granted me, and for that Conſtancy and Zeal which you have ſhewn in Reducing our National Debts, notwithſtanding the many Incidents and Obſtructions you have met with in the carrying on of that great Work. As you have furniſhed me with the Means of diſappointing any Deſigns of a Foreign Enemy againſt theſe my Kingdoms, ſo I cannot but aſcribe, in a great Meaſure,

ſure, the happy Proſpect of our Affairs Abroad, to that Publick Spirit which has appeared in your Proceedings, and has convinc'd the World, that no Inſinuations or Artifices can divert you from your Duty to your Sovereign, and a diſintereſted Regard to your Fellow-Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great Pleaſure that I ſee the Tranquillity of the Nation ſo well eſtabliſh'd, as to admit of an Act of Grace, which I have long deſired a fit Opportunity to grant. I hope that ſuch as ſhall, by this Means, be reſtored to the Enjoyment of Security, and the Protection of thoſe Laws againſt which they have offended, will have a due Senſe of this my Indulgence, and give me the moſt acceptable Return they can poſſible make me, that of becoming Friends, inſtead of Enemies, to their Country.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's Command, ſaid:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT *is His Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to* Monday *the Twelfth Day of* Auguſt *next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to* Monday *the Twelfth Day of* Auguſt *next.*

The Publick Bills paſſed this Seſſion, were as follows:

I. *An Act for Redeeming ſeveral Funds of the Governour and Company of the* Bank *of* England, *purſuant to former Proviſo's of Redemption, and for ſecuring to them ſeveral New Funds and Al-*

lowances redeemable by Parliament, and for obliging them to advance further Sums, not exceeding Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, at 5 l. per Cent, *as shall be found necessary to be employed in lessening the National Debts and Encumbrances, and for continuing certain Provisions formerly made for the Expences of his Majesty's Civil Government, and for Payment of Annuities formerly purchased at the Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. *and for other Purposes in this Act mentioned.*

II. *An Act for redeeming the yearly Fund of the* South-Sea-Company (*being after the Rate of* 6 l. per Cent. per Annum), *and settling on the said Company a yearly Fund, after the Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament, and to raise for an Annuity or Annuities at* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum, *any Sum not exceeding* Two Millions, *to be employed in lessening the National Debts and Incumbrances, and for making the said new yearly Fund and Annuities to be hereafter redeemable in the Time and Manner thereby prescribed.*

III. *An Act for redeeming the Duties and Revenues which were settled to pay off Principal and Interest on the Orders made forth on four Lottery Acts, passed in the Ninth and Tenth Years of Her late Majesty's Reign; and for redeeming certain Annuities payable on Orders out of the Hereditary Excise, according to a former* Act *in that Behalf, and for establishing a general yearly Fund, not only for the future Payment of* Annuities *at several Rates, to be payable and transferrable at the* Bank of England, *and redeemable by Parliament; but also to raise Monies for such Proprietors of the said Orders, as shall choose to be paid*

the

the Principal and Arrears of Intereſt in ready Money; and for making good ſuch other Deficiencies and Payments as in this Act *are mentioned, and for taking off the Duties on Linſeed Imported, and* Britiſh *Linnen Exported.*

IV. *An Act for the better Collecting and Levying the Revenue of the Tenths of the Clergy.*

V. *An Act to explain and amend ſeveral Laws therein mentioned, for the better Preſervation of the Game.*

VI. *An Act to impower Commiſſioners in Commiſſions of Bankrupts iſſued ſince the* 24th *Day of* June, 1706, *and on or before the* 26th *Day of* June, 1716, *to make Certificates for Bankrupts, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, Commiſſioners of the Great-Seal, or two Judges, to confirm the ſame, notwithſtanding the* Acts *of the Fourth and Fifth of Queen* Anne *are expired, and for continuing a Clauſe in a former* Act, *for adjuſting Accounts between Bankrupts and their Debtors.*

VII. *An Act for the better regulating of Pilots, for the Conducting of Ships and Veſſels from* Dover, Deal, *and the Iſle of* Thanet, *upon the Rivers of* Thames *and* Medway.

VIII. *An Act to continue an* Act *of the Firſt Year of His Majeſty's Reign, entitled,* An Act for taking and ſtating the Debts due, and growing due to *Scotland* by way of Equivalent in the Terms of the Union, and for Relief of the Creditors of the Publick, and the Commiſſioners of the Equivalent.

IX.

IX. *An Act for the better regulating the Office of Sheriffs, and for aſcertaining their Fees, and the Fees for ſuing out their Patents, and paſſing their Accounts.*

X. *An Act for the better enabling Sheriffs to ſue out their Patents, and paſs their* Accounts.

XI. *An Act for continuing the Liberty of Exporting* Iriſh *Linnen Cloth to the* Britiſh *Plantations in* America *Duty free, and for the more effectual Diſcovery of, and proſecuting ſuch as ſhall unlawfully Export Wool and Woollen Manufactures from* Ireland; *and for Relief of* John Fletcher, *in reſpect of the Duty by him paid for a Quantity of Salt loſt in the Exportation for* Ireland.

XII. *An Act to enlarge the Time for making Claims before the Commiſſioners, appointed to enquire of the Forfeited Eſtates.*

XIII. *An Act to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to take, examine, ſtate and determine the Debts due to the* Army.

XIV. *An Act for explaining an* Act *paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entitled,* An Act to oblige Papiſts to Regiſter their Names and real Eſtates, and for enlarging the Time for ſuch Regiſtring, and for ſecuring Purchaſes made by Proteſtants.

XV. *An Act for repairing the Highways from that Part of* Counter's-Bridge, *which lies in the Pariſh of* Kenſington, *in the County of* Middleſex, *to the Powder-Mills in the Road to* Stains, *and*

to

to Cray-ford-Bridge, *in the ſaid County, in the Road to* Colnebroke.

XVI. *An Act for explaining and making more effectual the* Acts *of the Fifth and Eighth Years of her late Majeſty Queen* Anne, *for amending the Road between* Hockley *in the County of* Bedford, *and* Stony-Stratford *in the County of* Bucks.

XVII. *An Act for the King's moſt Gracious, General, and Free Pardon.*

And thus ended this great Seſſion of Parliament, eminent for Two of the moſt ſignificant Tranſactions of this Reign, *viz.* this of the Earl of *Oxford*, and that of beginning to pay the Publick Debts, without any Breach in Parliamentary Credit.

Before we proceed to ſuch other Affairs as will cloſe the Annals of this current Year, it will be neceſſary to take ſome Notice, not of the general Act of Grace only, but of ſuch Events as followed it, or went along with it, through the various Diſpoſitions of the particular Objects of it at that Time, and alſo how it was receiv'd.

We have obſerv'd how the long Expectation of it, agitated the Minds of the People; it is obſervable, that ſome, through their Impatience for want of it; others, through Fear of their not being comprehended in it, or rather, of their being excepted out of it; and others, through their diſlike of the general Tenor of it, had appear'd ſo diſſatisfied about it, and ſpoke ſo contemptibly of it, that it was really

really enough to have provoked any Prince, moved by Principles less Generous and less Compassionate than the King was, to have, at least, delay'd it, if not wholly laid by the Thoughts of it. And this gave ground to that Expression in a certain Book Published at that Time, which was taken mighty ill by many, and esteem'd as a piece of Flattery, if not Blasphemy, by some, *viz. That the Clemency of King* GEORGE *was not only great and godlike, but even extended farther than that of God himself.* The Author however, explain'd himself effectually, and very much to the Disadvantage of the Complainers, *thus*, viz. 'That, according to the 'Tenor of the Gospel, God Almighty, how-'ever merciful in his Nature, yet had pro-'claimed Pardon to none but the Penitent; 'whereas King *George* had pardoned, not 'those who repented only, but even those who 'contemned the very Grace they received, 'and insulted the King that forgave them; and 'this in the very Act of their Accepting his For-'giveness, receiving the Grace with Unthank-'fulness, and with ungrateful and undutiful 'Reproaches against the Hand that gave it. And we find that it was without a Spirit of Prediction, that an eminent Person ventured to say, it would not be long e're we should see some of those very Persons shew their great Contempt of the last Pardon, by putting themselves in a Condition to want another.

However, as his Majesty had now given a general and free Pardon, of which we may say, that it was as a finishing to the whole Transaction of the Rebellion, it is very necessary to these Collections, to transmit an Account of the

the Perſons who receiv'd the Benefit of it, and alſo of thoſe who were excepted out of it.

As to the Perſons excepted out of it by Name, they were no more than,

Firſt, The Earl of *Oxford*, in Purſuance of the Addreſs of the *Houſe of Commons* above-mentioned.

2. *Simon* Lord *Harcourt*, Lord Chancellor in the Reign of the late Queen.

3. *Matth. Prior*, Eſq; he was private Agent in the *French* Court, in the late Tranſaction of the Peace.

4. *Tho. Harley*, Eſq; he alſo was ſuppoſed to be ſent over upon private and unjuſtifiable Practices, at the Time when the Treaty of *Utrecht* was negotiating, and to carry Inſtructions, *&c.*

5. *Arthur Moor*, he was one of the Commiſſioners of Trade, and a private Negotiator in the *Spaniſh* Affairs.

6. *James Duke Criſp.*

7. *Butler Nodes.*

8. *Daniel O Bryan.*

9. *Will. Rednayne* a Printer.

10. *Robert Thompſon.*

Theſe laſt were mean Perſons, and the Reaſons of their being excepted are, as themſelves, below the Obſervation of Hiſtory.

Beſides theſe, there were excepted by Name, the five Aſſaſſinators in *Newgate*, being five Perſons who had been confin'd by Act of Parliament ever ſince King *William*'s Reign, for the Aſſaſſination Plot.

The other Exceptions are but Five, except ſuch as are uſual in all General Pardons; but as there has been much noiſe about them,

and

and the Clemency of the Administration, as well as of the King Personally, has been reflected on in this Case, it cannot be unprofitable to give the Heads of the Exceptions, even as they were drawn up by those who cavill'd at them most, that so the World may judge, whether, as matters then stood, there could be any room to complain, or that fewer Exceptions could be reasonably made.

The said Heads of Exceptions are as follows, *viz.*

1. Excepted and Fore-priz'd out of this Act of General and Free Pardon, all such Persons, who ARE, on the *6th* of *May* 1717. any ways employed by, or in the Service of the *Pretender*.

2. All such, who having been in the late Rebellion, and fled beyond Sea, have return'd again before the *6th* of *May* without License, or shall do so still.

3. All Treasons committed contrary to an Act of Parliament, 3 *Anna*, entitled, *An Act to prevent Traiterous Correspondence with her Majesty's Enemies.*

4. All Violations of the Privileges of Ambassadors, Publick Ministers, *&c.*

5. All Voluntary Murthers, Petty Treasons, Wilful Poysonings, Slaughters of Fore-thought, Felony, *i. e. Duels*, wilful Burnings of Houses, or Barns, or Stacks of Corn or Hay.

6. All Piracies and Robberies *super Altum Mare*, upon the High Seas; and those who shall procure or abet such Pirates, or receive any Goods taken in Piracy.

7. All Soldiers, Deserters from his Majesty's Service, if they do not return to their Colours by the 10*th* of *September* next.

8.

8. All Levying War againſt his Majeſty, High-Treaſon, or unlawful Correſpondence with his Majeſty's Enemies, done and committed by any Perſon in any Military Commiſſion from his Majeſty.

9. All Burglaries, Robberies of Churches, and Robberies on, or near the Highway.

10. Alſo the deteſtable and abominable Vices of Sodomy and Buggery.

11. All Rapes and Raviſhments of Women.

12. All Perjuries, Subornation, Bribery, and Corrupting of Perſons to give falſe Teſtimony; alſo Forging and Counterfeiting of any Fines, Records, Deeds, Wills, Eſcripts, or Writings whatſoever.

13. All Forging or Counterfeiting Exchequer Bills, and tendering in Payment ſuch forged Bills, or demanding Payment upon them: Forging or Counterfeiting Bank Bills, the Common Seal of the Bank, or Bank Notes, *&c.* altering or razing any Bank Bill, or the Endorſement thereon.

14. Forging and Counterfeiting Seamens Tickets, or Authorities for receiving Seamens Wages, *&c.*

15. All Offences, ſince the King's Acceſſion, done againſt an Act of Parliament, called, *An Act for preventing Dangers, which may happen from Popiſh Recuſants*; and, *An Act for diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in Parliament.*

16. All Offences, as above, againſt an Act in King *William*'s Time for ſettling the Succeſſion; and againſt an Act in Queen *Anne*'s Time for altering the Oaths, *&c.* and againſt another Act of King *George*'s Time, called, *An Act for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.*

17. All

17. All Offences, Contempts, and Misdemeanours, for which any Person has been so far Prosecuted, as that before the 15*th* of *July* 1717, any Verdict has or shall be obtain'd against, or any Out-Lawry, Judgment by Default, or any Sentence or Decree entred in any of his Majesty's Courts against him, upon Prosecutions relating to the Excise or other Duties.

18. All High-Treason committed by any Person entitled to any Civil Office for Life, or Grant from the Crown; or any Office, or Place, or Employment in any Town or Corporation claiming the same, the Forfeiture of such Places, *&c.* may be Sued.

19. All Persons of the Name of *M' Gregour*, Outlaw'd by the 30th Act of the first Parliament of King *Charles* I. made in *Scotland*, entitled, *Act anent the* Clan Gregour, *by which the whole Clan are obliged to change their Names*, &c.

20. All Offences concerning Highways, and Bridges, and Issues return'd upon any Process concerning the same.

21. All taking away and embezzelling of Naval and Military Stores, or Goods and Jewels of the Crown.

22. All Conditions and Breach of Conditions, and Penalties of Forfeitures of Conditions to the Crown.

23. All Offences, Misbehaviour, Misdemeanour, or Omissions by any Officer of the Exchequer or Revenue.

24. All Titles, Sutes, and Actions of *Quare Impedit.*

25. All Incest, Simony, and Delapidations.

26. All Firſt Fruits, Tenths, Penſions, Procurations, Synodals, and other Payments, due out of any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice or Promotion.

27. All Monies due to the Crown for Cuſtoms, Duties, and Impoſitions upon Wine, or other Liquors and Commodities, Malt, Hops, Candles, Soap, Paper, Printing Callicoes, *&c.* Starch, Gilt and Silver Wire, Salt, Tonnage of Ships, Parchment and Vellum, Arrears of any Land-Tax, Poll-Money, Rent for *Hackney* Coaches, Wine Licenſes, Poſt Office, or any other Tax, Duty, or Impoſition whatſoever.

28. All Offences relating to the Exportation of Wool, or Importation of Brandy.

29. All taking and converting to private Uſe, the Rents and Profits of Land belonging to the Crown.

30. All Arrears from Farmers and Tackſmen of the Revenue, and of the Fee-Farm Rents.

31. All Accounts of Collectors, Commiſſioners, Treaſurers, Receivers, or other Officers or Accomptants, who are accountable to his Majeſty.

32. All Recognizances, Obligations and Securities, given by Officers and Receivers of the Taxes and Revenues, or by any Reve, Bayliff, or Accomptant, in either of the Courts of the Exchequer in *England* or *Scotland*.

33. All Recognizances or Obligations not yet forfeited, all forfeited Recognizances, or any Debt due by Recognizance, Obligation, or otherwiſe, to any Perſon indebted to the Crown, which has been ſeiz'd in Aid of the Crown Debt, nor any Forfeiture or Penalty

due to the Crown by any Act of Parliament ſince the 19*th* of *April* 1709.

34. All Iſſues, Fines, and Amerciaments, Loſt, Impos'd, or Aſſeſs'd, ſince the ſaid 19*th* of *April* 1709.

35. Alſo all Fines, *pro Licentia Concordandi*, call'd, Poſt Fines.

36. Alſo all Fines, Iſſues, and Amerciaments, returned in any Court of Record, at any Time ſince the ſaid 6*th* of *May* 1715.

37. All Perſons that ſtand Attainted of, or for High-Treaſon, on the ſaid 5*th* of *May* 1717, and all Executions and Forfeitures therefore: Nevertheleſs, all Perſons ſo Attainted, except ſuch as are Attainted by Name in any Act of Parliament, and ſuch as have broke Priſon, are diſcharged from Impeachment and Execution of their Perſons.

38. All Contempts and Breaches of an Act, entitled, *An Act for encouraging all ſuperior Vaſſals, Landlords, and Tenants in* Scotland, *who ſhall continue in their Loyalty to King* George, *&c.* Nevertheleſs the Penalty of 500*l.* and one Years Impriſonment mentioned in the ſaid Act, is pardoned and remitted.

39. All ſuch Perſons who having been in actual Cuſtody, have deſired Tranſportation.

40. All ſuch Offences as are done by any Jeſuit or Seminary Prieſt, contrary to the Tenour of the Act 27 *Eliz.* and contrary to one other Act, *prim. George*, entitled, *An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire of the Eſtates of certain Traytors, and of Popiſh Recuſants, and of Eſtates given to Superſtitious Uſes.*

41.

41. Alſo all Offences againſt an Act juſt now paſs'd, entitled, *An Act to oblige Papiſts to Regiſter their Names and real Eſtates.*

42. All Contempts in Cauſes depending in any Court of Law or Equity, and all Forfeitures of Franchiſes, for which any Proſecution was began before the 5*th* of *May* 1715, and is remaining unproſecuted.

43. All Contempts in any Eccleſiaſtical Court, Court of Admiralty, in Civil, not Criminal Proceſs.

44. All Perſons Impeach'd in Parliament before the 6*th* of *May* 1717, whoſe Impeachments remain undetermin'd on the 15*th* of *July*, 1717.

If it were not the Work of this Hiſtory to Record Facts, and not engage in Diſputes, it were moſt eaſie to prove, that no Act of Grace, in like Circumſtances, in any Reign within the Reach of theCuſtom and Uſage of ſuch Things, for *Five Hundred* Years paſt, was clogg'd with fewer Exceptions than this Act, eſpecially if Allowance be made for the Number of irreconcileable Rebels now abroad, their exaſperated Temper, and their unwearied undiſcourag'd Application to ſtir up Enemies more Potent than themſelves, to offer Diſturbance to the preſent Tranquillity of King *George*'s Reign: But it muſt be left to the Event of Things, and we have nothing to do, but to wiſh that the Perſons who reap the Benefit of a Pardon, may make a right Uſe of ſo much Clemency, and thereby ſhew themſelves worthy of it.

It remains now to take notice who were immediately advantaged by the Clemency of the King, and what the immediate Effects of this Pardon were: And *firſt*, We found the Lords in the *Tower*, who were under Sentence of Death for the Rebellion, were immediately deliver'd, and this was expreſly directed by the 44*th* Article of the Exceptions above-mention'd, *viz. All Perſons Impeach'd in Parliament before the* 6th *of* May 1717, *whoſe Impeachment remain undetermin'd on the* 15th *of* July, 1717. So that thoſe Perſons who were Impeach'd for the Rebellion, and being Convicted were Sentenc'd to Death, were thereby not excepted, becauſe by thoſe Sentences the Impeachment was determin'd in Law.

In Conſequence of this, the Earl of *Carnwarth*, with the Lords *Widdrington* and *Nairn*, Peers, Condemned by the *Houſe of Lords*, upon the Impeachments in Parliament for the Rebellion, being all taken at *Preſton*, were immediately diſcharg'd.

Likewiſe the Priſon Doors were ſet open all over *England*; about *Seventeen* Gentlemen under Sentence of Death in the Priſon of *Newgate*, were diſcharg'd, as alſo a great many in the *Marſhalſea* and the *Fleet*, and in the Hands of Meſſengers; and not only thoſe who were under Sentence, but ſeveral others who were not Try'd.

In the Caſtle of *Weſt-Cheſter*, about *Two Hundred* of the Priſoners taken at *Preſton* were let go, none being detain'd but the Lord *Char. Mur-*

Murray, (*a*) Son to the Duke of *Athol*, and he was only reſerv'd to be an Object of the King's more eſpecial Clemency, a particular Pardon having paſs'd for him a few Weeks after.

In like manner, the Priſoners in the Caſtle of *Lancaſter* were delivered, theſe were in general, the Common Soldiers of the Rebels, the reſt of them were either ſent to the Plantations at their own Requeſt, or dead in Priſon, or eſcap'd out of Priſon: But that which was ſtill more than all this was, that all the Priſoners in the Caſtle of *Carliſle*, who were 26 in Number, and all of them Gentlemen, of the Chief of the diſaffected People in *Scotland*, moſt of them, if not all, taken in actual Rebellion, in the very Field of Battle, and all of them under Sentence of Death, theſe were all ſet free; nor can it paſs without a Remark very apt to the Gentlemen in *Scotland*, who, as we have obſerv'd, ſtruggled ſo hard againſt being brought to *England* to be Try'd; that it was very happy for theſe Gentlemen, as well as for thoſe who were let go without Tryal, of whom mention has been made; *I ſay*, it was happy for them that they were brought to *England*, where they met with ſuch mild Proceedings in Tryal, ſuch reſpite of Execution after Sentence, and ſuch Clemency in Pardoning at laſt, as they could not have hoped for in their own

(*a*) *This Gentleman being an Officer in the King's Troops in Half Pay, and conſequently in Commiſſion, was one of the Five Condemned by a* Court Martial *at* Preſton *as Deſerters, the other Four were ſhot to Death, as before; this Gentleman was reſerv'd, his Father, the Duke of* Athol, *having continued faithful.*

Country, not one Man of them being put to Death, though no leſs than *Six and Twenty* were Condemn'd to die.

Likewiſe in *Scotland*, all the Priſoners remaining in the Caſtles of *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, as the Lord *Rollo*, the Earl of *Strathallan*, and ſeveral others of good Quality, were all diſcharg'd.

Thus the Royal Clemency extended it ſelf to all the miſerable Remains of the Rebellion, and I affirm, and note it again to be obſerv'd by (*b*) thoſe, who afterwards thought fit to compare the preſent Management with the Proceedings of former Reigns, that the Clemency of King *George* has gone beyond that of the moſt merciful Times, the Circumſtances of each Time being impartially weigh'd.

But after all his Majeſty's Endeavours to reconcile National Differences, and to bury Animoſities among the People, new Occaſions of publick Breaches preſented ſtill, as if this poor Nation was never to want ſomething or other to make her People unquiet, and to embroil them continually with one another. For now when the Rebellion was over, Wars abroad and at Home at a full End, and People began to promiſe themſelves the Enjoyment of a

(*b*) *This refers to, and is occaſioned by a Pamphlet Publiſhed at that time, by one Mr.* Earberry *a* Clergyman *and* Non-juror, *Entituled,* A Hiſtory of the Clemency of the Engliſh Monarchs; *which Book was ſuppreſs'd, the Printer and Publiſher taken up, and the latter ſent to* Newgate; *but the Author, who had boldly own'd the Book, and ſet his Name to it, was not taken, tho' great ſearch was made after him.*

a general Tranquillity under a Powerful and Politick Prince. Behold! a moſt wretched, and in ſome Reſpects, as it was manag'd, a moſt ſcandalous Breach happen'd among the Clergy; and this not among the differing Sects and Opinions, as has been the Fate of *England* for now ſome Ages paſt, I mean, as to the Eſtabliſh'd Church, and the ſeveral Sorts or Sects of Diſſenters among us; but among the Orthodox Clergy of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, nay, among the Dignifi'd Clergy of the Church, Biſhops, Deans, Doctors, *&c.* The Caſe is in ſhort as follows:

The Biſhop of *Bangor*, a Perſon famous in the late Reign for his ſteddy Oppoſition to the Enemies of his Country both in Church and State, and worthily in the Eſteem of good Men, advanc'd by the King, to the eminent Station of a Prelate; as he had formerly wrote againſt and oppoſed ſuch Errors, (as he ſuppoſed them) in Opinion, as more particularly claſh'd with his Office, as a Miniſter, *viz.* The Separation from the Communion of the Church by the Diſſenters; *ſo now* he finds himſelf acting in another and ſuperior Sphere; he apply'd himſelf to oppoſe ſuch Errors in Practice, as he found growing upon the People of the Church in which he was a Biſhop or Father.

In the Proſecution of this Work, he began with his Brethren the Clergy, juſt as he had done before with the Diſſenters; and as he wrote to the Diſſenters of the Meaſures of Submiſſion to thoſe who are to Rule in Things pertaining to Conſcience in Religion; *ſo now* he takes the other Part, and writes of the

Meaſures of Exerciſing Power over thoſe that are to ſubmit, by thoſe that are to Rule. His Book was Entituled, *A Perſuaſive againſt the Principles and Practices of the Non-jurors.*

It happened ſoon after this, *viz.* the 31*ſt* of *March*, that the Biſhop was appointed to Preach before his Majeſty, whether ſpecially ſo, or in the Courſe of his Office, is not material. His Text was in the 36*th* Verſe of the 18*th* Chapter of St. *John*, *Jeſus anſwered, My Kingdom is not of this World.* Having preach'd his Sermon with the general Approbation of the Hearers, as may be gathered from the Conſequence, his Lordſhip receiv'd his Majeſty's Command to Print it, which was done with the following Title, *viz. The Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Chriſt.*

Without entring Caſuiſtically into the Diſputes which this Book and Sermon raiſed among our Eccleſiaſticks, we ſhall underſtand the Caſe fully by Stating Facts Hiſtorically as they followed. And *firſt*, it is to be obſerv'd, that Dr. *Snape*, a Divine known in the World before now for Learning, as having been deputed from the Univerſity of *Oxford* to ſeveral of the Proteſtant Churches and Univerſities in *Germany*, and who was now Maſter of *Eaton* School, wrote an Anſwer to the Biſhop's Sermon; which Book I name, not that it ſhould be expected theſe Annals ſhould give a Liſt of all the Tracts publiſhed on this Occaſion on one ſide or on the other, the Number of which, as I have been inform'd, were no fewer than *Sixty Seven*; much leſs, that we ſhould here enter into the Subject or manner of the ſaid Anſwers and Replies; but becauſe the

the Writings of Dr. *Snape* were attended with ſome Circumſtances, and occaſion'd other Diſputes, of which we muſt neceſſarily ſpeak in the Courſe of the Story, and which indeed are principally the Reaſon of Recording the whole Affair.

Dr. *Snape* had no ſooner Publiſhed his Anſwer to the Biſhop's Sermon, but the Convocation, which met at the ſame Time with the Parliament, made it one of their firſt Works, and indeed the only Work of their Meeting, I mean, of the lower Houſe, to do the like; and entring upon the Subject both of the Sermon and of the Book, they appointed a Committee to examine them both, and to make their Report to the Houſe, according to the Form in ſuch Caſes.

Their Committee ſat, and entred warmly into the Matter referr'd to them, and in ſhort, cenſur'd both the Book and the Sermon, as tending,

(1.) *To ſubvert all Government and Diſcipline in the Church of Chriſt, and to reduce his Kingdom to a State of Anarchy and Confuſion.* And,

(2.) *To impugn and impeach the Regal Supremacy in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, and the Authority of the Legiſlature, to inforce Obedience in Matters of Religion by Civil Sanctions.*

They proceeded then to draw up theſe two Heads, and what they had to offer in Maintenance of them, in the Form of a Report, to be laid before the Houſe of Convocation, which was accordingly brought in there, read and voted the 10th of *May*, *nemine contradicente*, to be receiv'd and entred upon their Book.

This

This Report is too long to be recited here at full length; but as it is expected to receive its Anſwer in Time, and may come again upon the Stage of Diſpute, we think it cannot be left wholly out of this Work, and therefore the Subſtance of it is to be found in the *Appendix*, No. N. to which the Reader is referr'd.

It is only then to be obſerv'd here, that the Government finding theſe Things began to run up, by the Warmth of Parties, to an unreaſonable Height, and that it tended only to the Breach of Charity among Chriſtians, and loth to ſuffer any thing which might be prejudicial to Religion in general, or to the Peace of the Church in particular, wiſely put an end to it, by ſending a Writ of Prorogation to the Convocation, putting off their Seſſion to the 22*th* of *November*, ſo that we ſhall hear no more of them for this Year.

The Biſhop alſo, who ſignified in his Anſwer to Dr. *Snape*, that he purpoſed likewiſe to reply to the Report of the Committee of the lower Houſe of Convocation, was pleaſed, for the preſent, to defer that Work, which we have been told, was done alſo from the ſame Principle of preſerving the Peace of the Church, and from the ſame Power enjoining.

But from whatever Principles of Moderation and Peace the Government acted in this Caſe, the Controverſie could not thus end, or the Contending Parties be oblig'd to Silence. For the Convocation not being able to proceed as a Body, the Cauſe was taken up by ſeveral of their Members; and ſeeing they could not attack the Biſhop as a publick Aſſembly, they reſolv'd

reſolv'd to do it as private Men; and thus Dr. *Sherlock*, who was one of the Committee that drew up the Report, ſeconded Dr. *Snape*, and wrote another Book againſt the Biſhop, and after that a ſecond, and theſe Two were followed, as is ſaid, by an almoſt innumerable Number of others, too many to mention, and indeed, not worth the Reader's while to enquire after or hear of.

As it is obſerv'd above, it is no part of Hiſtory to enter into the Arguments *pro* and *con* which are made uſe of in this Debate, 'tis ſufficient to refer for them to the Report above quoted. But what follows, is not at all matter of Argument, but matter of Hiſtory; and tho' every impartial and honeſt Man will be very ſorry to ſee ſuch a diſagreeable Story recorded, which is even in it ſelf ſcandalous to the very Name of a Proteſtant Society of Men, yet the flagrant Eminence of the Fact, and the Duty of an Hiſtorian to relate impartially whatever occurs in the Compaſs of the Time we are limitted to, forbid us to omit it.

The ſeveral Anſwers and Replies that paſs'd between the Biſhop and his Oppoſers, being, as above, laid aſide, it is to be obſerv'd, That on the 26*th* of *June*, a Book was publiſhed by Dr. *Snape*, Entituled, *A ſecond Letter to the Biſhop of Bangor*; this Book was, it ſeems, a Reply to the Biſhop's Anſwer to his *firſt*; and in this Book, the Doctor has this very ſevere Paragraph, *Pag.* 40.

I pray recollect your ſelf, and put theſe plain Queſtions home to your own Conſcience, Whether your *Abſolutely's*, and *Properly's*, and ſuch like evaſive Words, were not omit-

omitted in your Sermon, as it was originally Compoſed? Whether you did not, before it was preached, ſhew it a certain Perſon without ſuch Limitations? And, Whether you was not, with difficulty, prevail'd upon by him to inſert them by way of Caution. If you think fit to Anſwer the World in the Negative, I engage, that a Perſon of unqueſtionable Veracity, of as High and Sacred a Station as your Lordſhip, will charge himſelf with the Proof of the Affirmative.

This was ſuch a pointed Satyr on the Sincerity of the Biſhop, that it began to amaze the World; when the Biſhop, not able to ſtay to Anſwer this Challenge by a Book, publiſhes the following Anſwer to it by way of Advertiſement in the *Daily Courant* of the 28*th* of *June*, which was, indeed, as ſurpriſing as the other.

WHEREAS *the Reverend Dr.* Snape, *in his* Second Letter *to the Biſhop of* Bangor, *hath thought fit, in* Pag. 40. *to leave the* Argument, *and to lay a very heavy Accuſation upon him in the following Words*, viz. I pray recollect your ſelf, and put theſe plain Queſtions home to your own Conſcience: Whether your *Abſolutely's* and *Properly's*, and ſuch like evaſive Words, were not omitted in your *Sermon*, as it was originally Compos'd? Whether you did not, before it was preach'd, ſhew it a certain Perſon without ſuch Limitations? And, Whether you was not, with difficulty, prevailed upon by him, to inſert them by way of Caution? If you think fit to anſwer the World in the *Negative*, I engage, that a Perſon of unqueſtionable

queſtionable Veracity, of as High and Sacred a Station as your Lordſhip, will charge himſelf with the Proof of the *Affirmative*. *And whereas that* Reverend Doctor, *in* p. 67. *of this* Second Letter, *hath thought fit, in a Manner hardly to be parallell'd, to inſinuate, that the Biſhop hath a* Mental Reſervation to juſtifie his ſolemn Appeal to God, that *what he preach'd was without the Knowledge of any Man living; when (as the Doctor adds) a living Man* hath teſtified, that it was preach'd with his Knowledge, and ſubmitted to his Correction: *In a Caſe of this Nature, I can do nothing but appeal to the World in the Manner following: I have* recollected *my ſelf, and put theſe Queſtions home* to my own Conſcience; *and I do here ſolemnly averr, that the Words mentioned, as Evaſive Words, not only were in the* Sermon *originally, but were intended, and deſign'd to be ſo; that I did* not, *before it was preach'd, ſhew it to any Perſon in the World, either* with *or* without *ſuch Limitations; and conſequently, could not poſſibly be perſuaded by any Perſon to inſert thoſe Words; that I think I have given the World ſufficient Proof of my Regard to Plain and Open Speaking, by what I have experienc'd upon that Account only. And having thus ſolemnly anſwer'd the World in the* Negative; *I do here, in the moſt publick Manner, call upon the* Doctor, *by all the Regard due to Conſcience and Honour; I expect, I require him, by all the Ties of Chriſtian Duty, either to make publick Reparation for ſo uncommon an Injury in ſo tender a Point; or to produce immediately that Worthy Perſon* of the ſame High and Sacred Station, who, *he engages*, will charge himſelf with the Proof of the Affirmative: *And likewiſe to name that* Living Man, who, *he affirms*, hath teſtified

that

that the *Sermon* was preach'd with his Knowledge, and ſubmitted to his Correction. *I do here demand this; and put the whole of my Reputation upon this ſingle Point. If the Reverend Dr.* Snape *do not immediately, either acknowledge his Miſtake, or make good what he hath* engaged: *He muſt be content to be thought, by all the World, what I will not ſay. In the mean while, I pray God to put a Stop to ſuch Behaviour of Divines, as brings an Infamy upon the* Chriſtian *Name. I forgive it from the Bottom of my Soul: And I thank God, I am in ſuch a Diſpoſition of Mind, as that I could die ſooner than* Give *or* Return *ſuch Uſage, as I have met with through this whole Controverſie.*

BENJ. BANGOR.

Theſe two directly oppoſite Affirmatives being impoſſible in Nature to be true, the World attended with great Impatience, tho' but one Day, the Reſult, which, *as before*, very deeply Wounded the Honour of the Biſhop or the Doctor; and the Doctor's Friends began to be in great Pain for him: But the very next Day, the Doctor clear'd himſelf effectually, by naming the Perſons from whom he had his Information. This was done by an Advertiſement in the *Poſt Boy*, where the Doctor named Dr. *Hutchinſon*, and the Biſhop of *Carliſle*; and this ſo effectually Vindicated what had been ſaid, that now Men became as much in Pain for the Biſhop, as they were before for the Doctor. The Doctor's Advertiſement is as follows, *viz.*

Eton,

Eton, June 28, 1717.

WHereas the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Bangor *has publiſhed an* Advertiſement *in the* Daily Courant *of this Day, requiring me to produce the Worthy Perſon, that will charge himſelf with the Proof of a Fact, charg'd on his Lordſhip by me,* p. 40. *of my* Second Letter; *I hereby declare, that I firſt receiv'd that Account from a* *Worthy Divine, who aſſur'd me, he heard the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle *declare, that he had ſpoke with the Perſon who advis'd my Lord Biſhop of* Bangor, *upon Reading his Sermon, to inſert ſuch Words as* Abſolutely, *&c. That ſome Days after, the ſame Divine did again aſſure me, he had heard the ſame Worthy Prelate a ſecond Time declare that Matter to be true, and that he would juſtify it to all the World. Upon which, I drew up that Paſſage, waited on my Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle, *read the Paſſage to him, and was allowed by him to publiſh it, with an Aſſurance, that he would ſtand by it. And I queſtion not, but his Lordſhip, on whoſe Teſtimony I rely'd, will give my Lord of* Bangor *full Satisfaction.*

*Dr. Hutchinſon.

A. SNAPE.

This is True.

W. CARLIOL.

Dr. *Snape* having thus clear'd himſelf, and removed the Debate from himſelf; the Biſhop of *Bangor*, with ſome warmth, falls upon the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and calls upon his Lordſhip, as he Terms it, to make good what he had ſaid.

This

This was done in an Advertiſement publiſhed the very ſame Day in the St. *James's Evening Poſt*, and in the *Evening Poſt* late on *Saturday* Night, as follows:

WHereas the Right Reverend *the Lord* Biſhop *of* Carliſle *hath teſtified, at the End of a* publick Advertiſement, *that* He allowed *the Reverend Dr.* Snape *to publiſh a Paſſage, in* p. 40. *of his* Second Letter *to me*, with an aſſurance that he would ſtand to it; *in which ſaid* Paſſage *or* Libel, *is contained a Charge upon my Reputation, in the tendereſt Point, in ſome Particulars which the ſaid* Right Reverend Prelate *is underſtood to charge himſelf with the Proof of: I therefore find my ſelf under an Abſolute Neceſſity, to call upon my Lord of* Carliſle *in this publick manner, to prove thoſe* Particulars *there charged*, viz. *That* the Words *Abſolutely* and *Properly*, &c. were omitted in the Sermon originally; that I did, before it was preach'd, ſhew it a certain Perſon without ſuch Limitation; and that I was, with Difficulty, prevail'd upon by him to inſert Them by way of Caution, *as well as to produce that* Living Man who hath teſtified that the Sermon was preach'd with his Knowledge, and ſubmitted to his Correction. *I have ſolemnly averred the contrary to theſe Particulars. I do here again, in the Preſence of God affirm what I have already affirmed: And again put the Whole of my Reputation upon this Matter. I will not here enter with his* Lordſhip, *into the Chriſtianity and Humanity of furniſhing an Adverſary with a Load of Perſonal Infamy, to ruine my* Good Name, *hitherto untouch'd by the moſt Zealous of all my Enemies; and this without once enquiring what I had to ſay. But I muſt, in Juſtice to my ſelf, demand of his* Lordſhip,

Lordſhip, *immediately to name the Perſon mention'd in Dr.* Snape's Advertiſement: *I know, and affirm, that his* Lordſhip never ſpake with the Perſon who, upon reading my Sermon, adviſed me to inſert ſuch Words as *Abſolutely*, &c. *becauſe I know there is no ſuch Perſon in the World. And therefore, I do here inſiſt upon what I have now demanded.*

BENJ. BANGOR.

By theſe Advertiſements, the State of the Caſe was Hiſtorically thus, *viz.* That as Dr. *Snape* firſt charg'd the Biſhop with having interpolated or added to his Sermon before preach'd, the cautionary Words of *Abſolutely*, *Properly*, &c. by the Advice of ſome other Perſon, to whom he had ſhew'd his Sermon for approbation, and offers to prove it by a living Witneſs.

The Biſhop ſolemnly denies this, and Challenges the Doctor to name his Author.

The Doctor, preſs'd by the Seriouſneſs and Solemnity of the Biſhop's repelling the Charge, and by the warm Challenge given him to produce his Author, very frankly does ſo, and names the Biſhop of *Carliſle*; and though the Biſhop never granted, as ſome have pretended, that the Doctor effectually clear'd himſelf of the Blame of ſuch an unjuſt Aſperſion; yet *it is true*, it did for the preſent, remove the Diſpute from between the Biſhop of *Bangor* and the *Doctor*, ſo that it lay wholly between the two Biſhops, and the Biſhop of *Bangor* laid hard at the Biſhop of *Carliſle* to prove what he had aſſerted.

We cannot relate this Story without obſerving how the Biſhop of *Carliſle* was diſtreſſed in this part on every ſide, and how every Witneſs he nam'd, flew directly in his Face, and at laſt remov'd the Diſpute again, *viz.* from the two Biſhops, to the Biſhop of *Carliſle* and Dr. *Kennet*, where it held ſome time, with ſome mutual Reproaches and Reflections, and at laſt ſunk, infinitely to the Diſadvantage of the Biſhop, as will appear by the following Advertiſements, which they publiſhed one againſt the other, as follows:

Firſt, the Biſhop of *Carliſle* heſitated a while about the Words he had ſaid, and diſputed with Dr. *Snape*, affirming, he had not ſaid the Words were put in before the Sermon was Preached, but before it was Publiſhed; the Biſhop in one Advertiſement has theſe Words:

I never did affirm, that the Words Abſolutely *and* Properly, *&c. were inſerted in his Sermon, by way of Caution, before it was* Preach'd; *but that before it was* Publiſh'd *they were* ſo *inſerted, I did* (*and do ſtill*) *verily believe*; *this Miſtake in Dr.* Snape's *Report of my Evidence, I mark'd in his Advertiſement before it went to the Preſs, and allowed Mr.* Bowyer *to publiſh my Atteſtation to it, ſo amended: Whatever his Lordſhip may ſay to the contrary, I do* know and affirm, *that there is* ſuch a Perſon in the World *who averred to me, that he did* (*with difficulty*) *prevail with the Lord Biſhop of* Bangor *to inſert thoſe Words in his Sermon, before it was publiſhed*; *and that he had formerly uſed the like Endeavours* (*but in vain*) *to perſuade him to inſert them in ſome Paragraphs*

his Preſervative, *where he thought they might be of equal Service.*

But the Doctor repelled this, and abating the Biſhop nothing, affirm'd that he had ſaid poſitively, that his Words were as above, *before preached.*

The Biſhop of *Bangor* expended two more Publications or Advertiſements to bring the Biſhop of *Carliſle* and Dr. *Snape* to agree upon the Words, and at laſt, very fairly brought it to this *Dilemma*, that let it be which way it would, *the Fact was falſe*, and therefore preſſing the Doctor *on one Hand* to adjuſt the Words; he preſs'd the Biſhop as hard *on the other Hand* to name the Perſon, who, in a Word, not being able to keep it off any longer, Names Dr. *White Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*; and the *Dean* being then at his Reſidence at *Peterborough*, the Biſhop writes a Letter to him of what had paſſed, telling him he did not queſtion but he would own the Words, or to that purpoſe.

But the Dean's Anſwer ſurpriz'd the whole World, for he denied the Thing in ſuch Terms, as that People generally ſuggeſted, no Man could ſo repel a Charge if he had not been perfectly clear; and this Denial is ſo remarkable, that *tho' it is true*, theſe Things having been ſeen already in many Papers, may be burthenſome juſt now to the Readers to look over, yet to Poſterity, for whoſe uſe theſe matters are recorded, it will not be ſo, and they will rather regret that any of theſe Publications are omitted, than that theſe are not referr'd to the *Appendix*, which indeed, as they contain

Hiſtorically the Facts which make up the Relation, could not reaſonably be done.

The Biſhop, as above, having, *I ſay*, written Dr. *Kennet* a Letter, reminding him of what, *as his Lordſhip obſerv'd*, had paſs'd between them on this Subject, *&c.* The Dean writes him the following Anſwer, and publiſhes it likewiſe; for all this Diſpute was puſh'd at one another by Printing, and expoſing one another to the utmoſt on both ſides; the Doctor's Letter is as follows:

My Lord,

'BY your Lordſhip's of *June* 29. I am 'ſurpriz'd to the laſt Degree, that your 'Lordſhip ſhould ſuppoſe me to be that Per- 'ſon, who adviſed *my Lord Biſhop of* Bangor, 'upon my reading his Sermon, to inſert ſuch 'Words as Abſolutely, *&c.* Your Lordſhip's 'miſtaking your Man, muſt ariſe from the 'Variety of Company, and Multiplicity of 'Buſineſs, wherein your Lordſhip is engaged, 'and may well occaſion a Failure of *Memory* 'in ſome particular Names and Things. In 'Truth, *my Lord*, I never ſaid or thought, or 'could poſſibly inſinuate any ſuch *Story*, falſe 'in it ſelf, and never within my Lips or 'Heart; I had no manner of Correſpondence 'with the Biſhop of *Bangor* about the Preach- 'ing or Publiſhing his late Sermon; I never 'ſaw or heard any one Paragraph in it, before 'it came out of the Preſs; I could not poſ- 'ſibly have the Honour to *prevail with* his 'Lordſhip to inſert, or alter any one *Word* in it. 'I am as ſure, as of my own Breathing, that 'I never did, directly or indirectly, lead your

'Lord-

'Lordſhip into any ſuch Imagination. And if 'any other Perſon hath made uſe of *my Name*, 'in ſuch Diſcourſe with your Lordſhip, he 'did me great Injuſtice. I always believed, 'and upon Occaſion, affirm'd the contrary, 'That it was my Opinion, that the Lord Bi-'ſhop of *Bangor* had acted wholly in that Mat-'ter, according to his own Judgment, with-'out the Aſſiſtance or Advice of any other 'Perſon.

'I muſt therefore beg your Lordſhip to re-'collect your ſelf, and not fix an Imputation 'upon me that is wholly Groundleſs and 'Wrong. I always converſed with your Lord-'ſhip with great Sincerity; I never impoſed a 'falſe Thing upon you, nor would I now, for 'any Hope or Fear in the World, deny the 'Saying of any Thing I had once ſaid. Had I 'told ſuch a *Tale*, I would have own'd the 'Telling of it, and have taken the Shame juſt-'ly to my ſelf. But I never *affirm'd*, I never '*ſuggeſted* to your Lordſhip, or to any Mortal 'Man, that *the late Sermon of the Biſhop of* 'Bangor, *was Preached with my Knowledge, or* '*ſubmitted to my Correction.* I knew nothing 'of it; I had no manner of Concern in it; nor 'could I have the Vanity to intimate any 'ſuch Thing.

'And therefore, if your Lordſhip, upon a-'ny miſtake in Memory, or any Miſinformati-'on, has reported me to be the Man, I do be-'ſeech your Lordſhip, I do inſiſt upon it, that 'your Lordſhip would not ſuffer that Miſtake 'to be impoſed upon the World. For I muſt 'do my ſelf the Juſtice to declare, in the moſt 'ſolemn Manner, that whoever was the Au-

'thor or Relater of ſuch a Story, I was not; 'and before your Lordſhip's Letter by this 'laſt Poſt, I never heard or dreamt of the 'leaſt Syllable of it.

'I believe I could tell how your Lordſhip 'was drawn into ſuch Miſtake; but there is 'no need at preſent, to ſay more than what I 'muſt have Leave to ſay, That your Lordſhip 'is *miſtaken* if you conceive me to be the Per-'ſon who told any ſuch Thing.

I am

(*My good Lord*)
Your Lordſhip's very Faithful
Humble Friend and Servant,

Peterborough,
July 1. 1717. WH. KENNETT.

The Biſhop having now the whole Hurry of the Quarrel about his Ears, takes up the whole State of Things in a ſmall Pamphlet, which he entitles, *A Collection of Papers ſcattered lately about the Town in the* Daily-Courant, *St.* James's Poſt, *&c. with ſome Remarks upon them. In a Letter from the Bi—— of* Ca ——, *to the Bi— of* Ba.

This is a Remarkable Book indeed for the Stile, wherein the Biſhop rather Rallies the Biſhop of *Bangor*, than enters into the Fact, other than by Affirming the Fact againſt Dr. *Kennet*.

It would be endleſs to go back with this Book to the Biſhop of *Carliſle*'s Debate with my Lord of *Bangor*, which takes up a great Part of the Work; the Naming this Book is only to obſerve, that here it was that the Biſhop

ſhop of *Carliſle* nam'd Dr. *Kennett* publickly, and affirms again, that Dr. *Kennett* was the Man that told him poſitively that he had prevail'd with the Biſhop of *Bangor* to put in thoſe Words, *&c.* *Note.* This was publiſhed a few Days before the Doctor's Anſwer above.

Dr. *Kennett* finding the Biſhop thus poſitive againſt him in Print, and that People began a little to be prepoſſeſſed with the Apprehenſion, that a Biſhop of the Church of *England* could never go that length, if there were not ſomething in it, thought it convenient to aſſert his own Innocence in a warmer Manner than he had done before, and to this Purpoſe, publiſhes not only an Atteſtation in the publick Prints againſt the Charge, but writes a ſecond Letter to the Biſhop, both which ſerve to make this Diſpute more aſtoniſhing, and are as follows.

A true Copy of a Second LETTER *of Dr.* Kennett *to the Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle.

My good Lord,

'I Am heartily ſorry to ſee the Publick Pa-
'pers taken up with ſuch Advertiſements
'of Perſonal Altercations. I do not queſtion
'but your Lordſhip has acted with Sincerity in
'it. Somebody, no doubt, had told your
'Lordſhip, that Dr. *Kennet* had done ſo and
'ſo: This your Lordſhip believed, and was
'poſſibly confirmed in it, by my talking with
'due Reſpect of the Biſhop of *Bangor*, and my
'labouring to ſoften the harſher Senſe that
'was generally put upon his Lordſhip's late
'Sermon. I preſume your Lordſhip forgot

'the Perſon from whom you firſt had this No-
'tion, till at laſt you began to conclude you
'heard me ſpeak it my ſelf.

'But upon all Chriſtian Faith and Moral Ho-
'neſty, as I aſſur'd your Lordſhip in my laſt,
'I made no ſuch Report or Suggeſtion to your
'Lordſhip in any Converſation whatſoever.
'Had the Fact it ſelf been true, that the Bi-
'ſhop of *Bangor* advis'd with me about the
'Preaching or Publiſhing that Sermon, and
'that I recommended the inſerting of ſome
'Words in it; that would have been a Secret
'that for ſeveral Reaſons ſhould never have
'come out of my Lips. But there was no
'ſuch Fact, nor any thing like it; nor could
'I be poſſibly under any Temptation of invent-
'ing ſuch a Story, and impoſing it upon your
'Lordſhip, whom I had never deceiv'd in my
'whole Life. Had I ſpoke of any ſuch thing
'to your Lordſhip, I ſhould have hinted as
'much to his Grace of *Canterbury*, or the Lord
'Biſhop of *Lincoln*, or ſome other Friend.
'But as I have already appeal'd to them, I dare
'ſay, there is no Man in the World can ſup-
'port your Lordſhip in ſuch an Imagination.
'Nay, had your Lordſhip believ'd it your ſelf,
'before I came out of Town in the middle of
'*June*, I preſume your Lordſhip would have
'taken Notice of it to me, that I might have
'undeceiv'd your Lordſhip in it, or your
'Lordſhip would at leaſt have mentioned it in
'the firſt Letter, I had the Favour to receive
'from you ſince my coming down, dated *June*
'25, or in your ſecond, dated *June* 27,
'and then I could have prevented your Lord-
'ſhips running into any further Miſtake: But
'indeed

'indeed, my Lord, I knew nothing in the 'World of your conceiving ſuch a wrong 'thing of me, till three Advertiſements were 'publiſh'd, and even then I ſhould have little 'thought my ſelf any way concerned in them, if 'your Lordſhip, by the ſame Poſt, had not ſent me 'your Opinion, that I muſt needs be the Per-'ſon who inform'd your Lordſhip of that Mat-'ter. I receiv'd your Letter late on *Sunday* 'Night, *July* 30, with the utmoſt Surprize up-'on it, and could not well underſtand it at 'the firſt Reading. When I perceiv'd your 'Lordſhips Meaning, that you did really ap-'prehend me to be your Informer, I did im-'mediately, to the only Friend I had with me, 'pity your Lordſhip's Miſtake, and declare 'that I never ſaid or thought any ſuch Mat-'ter. And the next Morning I wrote an An-'ſwer faithful and exactly true, to which I 'refer my ſelf. By your Lordſhip's laſt Ad-'vertiſement, you charge the ſame Perſon 'with *Averring to your Lordſhip, that he had 'formerly us'd the like Endeavours (but in vain) 'to perſuade him* [the Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*] '*to inſert thoſe Words in ſome Paragraphs of his 'Preſervative.* This is a Demonſtration that 'I could not be that Perſon; for I never was 'made privy to the Biſhop of *Bangor*'s writing 'or publiſhing his *Preſervative*, and I believe 'I did not ſee his Lordſhip for a Month before 'or after the Publication, and never had one 'Word or Line with his Lordſhip about that 'Book, but to thank him at ſome diſtance of 'Time for a printed Copy of it. I ſee now, 'my Lord, what our Enemies have been able 'to do. They have prejudic'd your Lordſhip

'againſt

'againſt me, as a Friend and Favourite of the 'Biſhop of *Bangor*; they have told you of my 'Intimacy with his Lordſhip beyond the De-'grees of it. They have made me his Lord-'ſhip's Confident, and even Partaker in his 'Writings. *This* they have ſuggeſted ſo long, 'till they have referr'd your Lordſhip to my 'own Evidence for it, and told your Lordſhip 'that I had own'd it, and would ſtand to it. 'Your Lordſhip under theſe Thoughts talk'd 'of it, till you verily *Believ'd* that I my ſelf 'had inform'd you of it; when with the 'moſt ſolemn Appeal to God, I never utter'd 'or imagin'd any ſuch Things.

Your Lordſhip's, &c.

WH. KENNET.

Then follows a Paſſage out of a News-Letter, and the Concluſion.

WHereas a Report has been induſtriouſly ſpread, that I (at laſt) am the *Perſon* who *advis'd* the Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*, *upon reading his late Sermon of the Kingdom of Chriſt, to inſert ſuch Words as* Abſolutely, *&c.* I do hereby declare and avow, in the moſt ſerious and ſolemn Manner, That the Lord Biſhop of *Bangor* never did *ask* or *receive* any *Advice* of mine, in the Preaching or Publiſhing that Sermon, nor did I ever Read or Hear any *Part* of it, till the whole was Printed and Publiſhed to the World. And I do further declare and proteſt, that (God ſo now help me, and hereafter judge me) I never did ſay or ſuggeſt any ſuch

ſuch Thing to any Right Reverend Prelate, or to any Man alive. I believ'd the contrary, and often affirm'd the contrary before ever I ſaw or heard of any *Adverti ſement* about it; For it was my profeſs'd Opinion, that the Lord Biſhop of *Bangor* had preach'd and publiſh'd that Sermon, according to his Lordſhip's own Judgment, without the Aſſiſtance or Advice of any other Perſon.

Peterb. July 6. 1717.

WH. KENNET.

In theſe ſeveral Attacks *pro* and *con*, it was really a ſcandalous thing to ſee two ſuch eminent Clergy-men, affirming in the moſt ſolemn Manner poſſible, a directly contrary Matter of Fact. The Biſhop pledges his Eternal Salvation that Dr. *Kennet* did ſay ſo: Dr. *Kennet*, in one of his Papers, ſays, God ſo Help him here, and Judge him at laſt, if he did.

The Biſhop, to corroborate his Part, brings the Evidence of one Mr. *Henchman*, who affirms that Mr. *Timothy Child* ſaid ſome Words in *Child*'s Coffee-Houſe, to this Purpoſe:

THE *Dean of* Peterborough *waited on the Biſhop of* Bangor; *and, over a Diſh of* Tea, *told his Lordſhip, That his Sermon had made a great Noiſe about the Town, but he hoped his Lordſhip would put in ſome neceſſary Limitations before he publiſhed it, that it might not give Offence: And then ſaid: But, my Lord, why ſhould I ſay any thing of that to your Lordſhip? For I am ſure, if it pleaſes your Lordſhip, it muſt pleaſe every Body.*

'I

'I forthwith carried it to my Brother in '*Salisbury-Court*, ſuppoſing that he might be ac-'quainted with the Perſon concern'd; who, 'my Friend told me, was an eminent Citizen, 'and a Member of the *Common-Council*. My 'Brother quickly brought him to me; and he 'as readily gave his Atteſtation to the Truth 'of the Paper, in the following Subſcription:

This is a true Copy of what I gave under my Hand, as related to me by Mr. Timothy Child, *in* Child's *Coffee-Houſe, and affirm'd to be reported to him by the Biſhop of* Bangor *himſelf.*

Leonard Henchman.

Still the Biſhop is unfortunate in this, as in all his other Attempts to ſhake off the Reproach which ſtuck upon him; for Mr. *Child* immediately publiſhes an Advertiſement, and denies the Fact.

W*Hereas Mr.* Leonard Henchman *hath officiouſly Printed, that* I affirm'd the Biſhop of *Bangor* reported to me a Converſation with Dr. *Kennet* about his Sermon. *I do hereby Atteſt, that I never affirm'd any ſuch Thing to Mr.* Henchman, *or to any Body elſe. And I do alſo affirm and atteſt, that I never heard the Biſhop of* Bangor *ſpeak one Word about Dr.* Kennet, *relating to his Sermon; nor in any Letter from his Lordſhip, ever receiv'd any Thing upon that Matter, but only* this, (*after Dr.* Kennet *began to be Named*) That the Dean of *Peterborough*, He dar'd ſay, would teſtifie, That he never ſaw a Line of his Writing upon any Subject in his Life.

Life. *And I further add, that what paſs'd in the Coffee-Houſe, was grounded upon what I heard in common Talk, after the Lord Biſhop of* Bangor *was gone out of Town,*

Timothy Childe.

And thus they went on, Advertiſing againſt one another, the Weight ſtill falling upon the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, till at laſt his Lordſhip, *which we muſt ſay, we think to be the wiſeſt Step he has taken*, laid it down, and reſolved, as was ſaid, and as the Effect ſeems'd to confirm, to give no more Anſwers to whatever they ſhould ſay.

However, the Biſhop of *Bangor* reſolved, as his Lordſhip ſaid, That *Calumny ſhould lie where it ought to lie*, took his leave of the Biſhop with another long Advertiſement; and the Dean of *Peterborough* did the like with another very long one; the Tenour of both which are, tho' in very reſpectful Terms, to Clench the Fact upon the the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and to Convict him of a mighty great Piece of Forgetfulneſs, to put the beſt Language on it that can be put upon it, in charging a Fact upon the Biſhop of *Bangor* which was not true, and quoting a Witneſs for it who knew nothing of the Matter. And thus the whole Matter reſts; my Lord of *Carliſle* having, as above, ſaid nothing to either of them ſince.

Theſe Two Advertiſements being, *as we may ſay*, the two parting Blows, and which have really to the laſt Degree expoſed the whole Caſe, and the Perſon alſo who oppoſed them, are ſo long, that it could not be reaſonable

ſonable to place them here, where we have ſo little Room for the many Things which remain of the Year's Affairs, and are therefore referred to the *Appendix*, No. O.

Thus it is hoped, we have given a Summary of this unhappy Affair, ſufficient to convey to Poſterity all that 'tis worth their while to know, and indeed more than, were it poſſible to avoid it they ſhould have known of the Follies of this Age. It is certain, that both ſides threaten each other to revive the Diſpute, the one Party in the *Convocation*, and the other Party in *Parliament*, but it is hoped they will be wiſer.

We have but one thing more to obſerve of the Tranſactions of this Year as they reſpect the Publick, and this is the Affair of the Diſſenters, and the Liberty from Limitations which they expected, and in which it might be ſaid, that, as the Diſciples going to *Emaus* ſaid to our Saviour, *We thought that this was he which ſhould have redeemed* Iſrael, *viz.* They thought that this was the Time when the Reconciliation of leſſer Differences being accompliſhed, and the general Peace of theſe Kingdoms being apparently at Hand, the healing Spirit ſhould have diffuſed it ſelf to all thoſe honeſt and deſerving People called *Diſſenters*, who, after the Teſtimonies they had now given of their Loyalty unſhaken, and Zeal indiſputable, to the Intereſt of the Royal Houſe of *Hanover*; after they had paid heartily, fought boldly, and ſerv'd faithfully for King GEORGE, and had on all the Occaſions of the late Troubles, exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, and ſhewn the Zeal of Subjects meriting to be encouraged, and that, *I ſay*, in a manner, which their Enemies themſelves confeſs'd,

feſs'd, and which no Man in *Britain* could ſo much as pretend to be ignorant of; *I ſay*, after all this, they could ſcarce conceive, that the modeſt and juſt Requeſt of being allow'd the Occaſion to ſhew how Loyal they could be, and to have a Liberty given them of ſerving the King, at a Time when there was good ground to accept of all the Services that could be found ready, ſhould be diſputed.

I come gradually to the Point: this was the Queſtion: Whether the *Diſſenters* ſhould be admitted, yea or no, to the Honour of laying down their Lives for the Government, and of ſacrificing their All to the Intereſt of King GEORGE, whom they loved and deſired above all Things to ſerve; or whether they ſhould ſtill be eſteemed Enemies to the King and Royal Family, to Royalty and Monarchy, tho', *to a Man*, they could boaſt of their Steadineſs to the King's Intereſt, and were able to ſay, what perhaps no Party could ever boaſt of before, *viz.* that not one Man, who profeſs'd himſelf a Diſſenter at that Time, could be found among the Rebels, or abetting their Intereſt, *no not ONE.*

It ſeemed indeed, from many concurring Circumſtances, to be the Time, when, *if ever*, the Deliverance of theſe People was at hand; the King, who, of all the Princes of *Great-Britain* that ever wore the Crown, is believed to have the cleareſt Light in the *Arcana* of Government, the cleareſt View of his own real Intereſt, and the beſt Judgment to draw proper Concluſions from the Premiſes; *I ſay*, the *King* was never, as we can learn, heard to object one Word againſt the Deſign of ſetting the

the Diſſenters free; nay, his Majeſty, if we are not miſinform'd, has more than once wonder'd, why a Nation, ſo diſcerning, ſo penetrating as we are, ſhould not, in ſo clear a View of their own Affairs, ſet free ſo great a Number of our People, when there cannot be one religious or political Reaſon given for their Reſtraint.

It is certain, that theſe People lay all this while under the Mortification of being ſuſpected as dangerous to the Common-wealth, tho' at the ſame time, nothing could be laid to their Charge, and tho' his Majeſty ſeemed very well enclin'd to conſent to their Liberty, having had inexpreſſible Teſtimonies of their Loyalty. But, alas, as was the Caſe of the late Glorious King *William*, he found it to no purpoſe to attempt their Relief but in a Parliamentary Way, and ſo many Difficulties attending it there, that gave great Reaſon to fear it would miſcarry there.

In order, however, to make the Way clear for an Attempt, and to bring it before the Parliament, with all the promiſing Views that could be expected, the Diſſenters puſh'd their own Intereſt, and obtain'd, in a word, almoſt the whole Court to be on their ſide, *for the King himſelf ſtood Neuter*, and had the Promiſes, as we have been told, of the greateſt Men then in the Miniſtry; and this went ſo far, that ſome Men began to hope the Delivery of the Oppreſſed ſhould have been arriv'd; nay, beſides the Court, many Members of Parliament ſeem'd apparently for it, and no Body, for ſome Time, oppos'd it, even the *grand Queſtion*, which had kept the People in ſuſpence for

for *Forty* Years, and might perhaps for *Forty* more, ſeemed to be got over, I mean that of its being *a Seaſonable Time*, and all Parties ſeemed to concur in the Juſtice, the Seaſonableneſs, the Uſefulneſs of ſuch a Law, till indeed People began to think the whole Nation to be reconciled to it.

In the private Meetings of the Members of Parliament about this Affair, where it was concluded to weigh their Intereſt, they found a great Majority favourable to the Bill, and even thoſe who were not hearty and forward in the Deſign of it, yet ſeem'd paſſive and cool, and willing to ſit ſtill and let it alone.

When on a ſudden, a Mine prepar'd for other Uſes, blew up this and many other good proſpects of the Nation's Felicity and Peace; and the Gentlemen who appeared hearty in this Cauſe before, drop'd out of it on a ſudden, ſo that the whole Proſpect vaniſhed at once; for thoſe that were left grew cold and indifferent, declin'd the Thing as impracticable, and at laſt ſeparated; ſo that the Diſſenters remain where they were, their Services unregarded, and their Liberty alſo is ſtill in the ſame State of Imperfection which it was in before.

It remains now, that in order to have theſe Things to draw towards a Cloſe, as the Year Cloſes, we ſhould go back to the Receſs of the Parliament. As the King reſolved not to go into *Germany* this Year, and the Seaſon began to be very Hot, the Houſhold remov'd to *Hampton-Court*, where his Majeſty and the whole Court reſided for the Summer, the Princeſs of *Wales* alſo being big with Child.

At the Close of the Session, some farther Alterations were made among the publick Men, more than those already mention'd, and which are necessary to mention, as follows:

First, The *Irish* Parliament approaching, being appointed to sit, for dispatch of Business there, the 27*th* of *August*, his Majesty created the following Persons of Note, Peers of that Kingdom, *viz.*

Trevor Hill Esq; made Lord Viscount *Hillsbrough.*

Sir *Tho. Southwell*, made Lord Viscount *Southwell.*

Walter Chetwynd, made Lord Viscount *Fitzharding.*

Allan Brodrick Esq; before Chancellor of *Ireland*, made Lord Viscount *Middleton.*

Lord *Hamilton* of *Strack Allan*, made Lord Viscount *Boyn.*

John Allen Esq; made Lord Viscount *Allen* of *Kildare.*

All these were Titles in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, as above.

Besides this, there were several new Privy Counsellors appointed in that Kingdom, as *Geo. Evans* Esq; the Marquis of *Wharton*, *Ed. Webster* Esq; and others; and Sir *Ralph Gore*, was made Chancellor of the Exchequer there; but these being in the Month of *August*, rather belong, and are therefore referr'd to our next Volume.

As to what happened in *England* over and above what has been accounted for already, we have the following List of Alterations in *three* Parts.

First,

First, Civil Preferments and Advantages granted this Year.

First, Mr. *Stanhope*, of whoſe being made firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, notice has been taken already, *pag.* 169. was made a Peer, his Titles are, Baron *Evaſton*, in the County of *Derby*, and Viſcount *Stanhope* of *Mahon*, in the Iſland of *Minorca*, and the Preamble to his Patent being extraordinary, is placed in our *Appendix*, No. P.

The Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord Privy-Seal, going over to *Hanover* with the King, the Privy-Seal was put in Commiſſion during his Abſence, the Commiſſioners were, *Ed. Southwell*, *James Vernon*, *Andrew Charleton*, Eſqrs.

James Halden Eſq; the Son of ——— *Halden* Eſq; of *Glenegies* in *Scotland*, was made Reſident at the Court of *Muſcovy*, Sir *John Norris* was afterwards appointed Envoy extraordinary to the *Czar*, but that was upon a ſpecial Occaſion, and Sir *John* went no farther than to *Cleve*, or thereabouts, where the *Czar* was in Perſon, and there he executed his Commiſſion.

Jeremy Dummer, Eſq; made Lieutenant Governour of *New-England*, *Samuel Shute* Eſq; being made Governour.

Capt. *Swanton*, Commiſſioner of the Navy at *Plimouth*, was made Commiſſioner of the Navy at *London*, in the Place of Admiral *Cornwall*.

Charles Killegrew, made Comptroller of the Accompts of the Receiver General of the Cuſtoms, in the room of Mr. *Sanſom*.

Mr. *William Ellis*, made Surgeon to the Prince and Family.

Sir *John Vanbrug*, made Surveyor of the Works at *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

The Earl of *Orkney* } made Lords of the
And } Bed-Chamber to the
The Earl of *Leiceſter* } King.

The Earl of *Grantham* made Chamberlain to the Prince and Princeſs, in the room of the Earl of *Bridgewater*, who was removed.

Mr. *Forteſcue Alland*, Sollicitor General, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Keith*, formerly Surveyor General of *Penſylvania*, was now made Governour of that Colony.

About the Months of *September* and *October*, there was a general Remove of Officers in the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, as to ſuch as were known to be diſaffected to the Government; but the Liſt of their Names would be tedious and uſeleſs, as it is difficult to come at, ſo as to be depended upon.

Sir *James Bateman*, Choſen and admitted Lord Mayor.

The Lord *Marſham* was admitted Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*, having the Reverſion of it granted to him by Patent from the late Queen.

Robert Johnſon Eſq; made Governour of *South-Carolina*, in the Room of *Cha. Craven* Eſq; removed.

Lancelot Whitehall Eſq; Agent Victualler at *Dover*, made one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms at *Edinburgh*, in the Room of Mr. *Cayly*, who was unfortunately Murthered there by one Mrs. *Macfarlane*.

The

The Duke of *Kingſton* made Lord Privy-Seal, the Earl of *Sunderland* having reſign'd, being made Vice-Treaſurer of *Ireland* by Patent for Life.

Sir *John Thompſon*, Recorder of *London*, made Solicitor General.

Lady *Hinchinbrook*, made Lady of the Bed-Chamber to the Princeſs.

William Aſhburnham Eſq; made Commiſſioner of the Alienation Office, in the Room of Mr. *Plot* Deceaſed.

Richard Holditch Eſq; made Treaſurer of the *Stamp-Office*, in the Room of Mr. *Liddall* removed. And *John Schultz* Eſq; made a Commiſſioner in the Room of Mr. *Holditch*.

Lady *Margaret Conningsby*, made Baroneſs and Viſcounteſs, by the Title of Viſcounteſs *Conningsby* of *Hampton-Court* in *Herefordſhire*.

The Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and the Speaker of the *Houſe of Commons*, were made Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, *pro interim*, till the Lord Lieutenant ſhould arrive.

Mr. *Smith*, the Lord *Cadogan*, and the Lord *Torrington*, made Privy Councellors. The former of theſe was ſoon after turn'd out again.

——— *Ormeſtoun*, ſecond Son to the Lord Juſtice *Clerk*, made Commiſſioner of the Exciſe in *Scotland*, in the Room of *Geo. Drummond* remov'd.

Randall Stracy, Comptroller of the City of *London*, made Town-Clerk in the Room of Mr. *Gibſon* deceaſed.

Geo. Wilcocks Eſq; made High-Bailey of *Weſtminſter*.

John Loyd, Eſq; made Clerk of the Stores in the *Leeward-Iſlands*.

Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, made Maſter of the *Rolls*, and Privy-Counſeller, in the Room of Sir *John Trevor*.

Mr. *Lechmere*, made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, in the Room of the Earl of *Scarborough*.

Col. *Armſtrong*, ——— *Ackworth*, and ——— *Laſcell* Eſqrs; made Commiſſioners for the Demoliſhing the Works at *Mardyke* and *Dunkirk*.

Anthony Lechmere Eſq; made a Receiver General and Caſhiere of the Cuſtoms, in the room of *Horatio Walpole Sen.* Eſq; remov'd.

Robert Davis Eſq; of *Guiſcany*, made *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Flint*, and Conſtable of *Flint-Caſtle*.

John Roe Eſq; made Agent for eſtabliſhing Commerce at the Port of St. *Andero*, in the Province of *Biſcay*, in the North of *Spain*.

Joſiah Williard, Eſq; made Secretary of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, in the room of Mr. *Samuel Woodward* remov'd.

Mr. ——— *Dundaſs*, Advocate in *Edinburgh*, made Sollicitor General in *Scotland*, in the room of Sir *James Stuart* removed.

Fra. Negus, Eſq; made ſole Commiſſioner for Executing the Office of Maſter of the Horſe to the King.

The Duke of *Portland* and the Earl of *Bridgewater*, are made Lords of the Bed-chamber to the King.

Henry Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, *John Chetwind* Eſq; Sir *Charles Cook*, *Paul Docminique* Eſq; *John Moleſworth* Eſq; *Daniel Pultney* Eſq; *Martin Bladen* Eſq; Commiſſioners of Trade, the Commiſſion being made new; but only the

the three laſt were new Commiſſioners, in the Room of Mr. Secretary *Addiſon*, and Mr. *Cockburn*, both kick'd up Stairs, *&c.*

Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, made formerly Maſter of the Rolls, but his Patent being paſs'd, he now appeared publickly, and took poſſeſſion of his Poſt.

Spencer Cowper Eſq; Brother to the Lord Chancellor, made Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*, in the room of Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*.

Thomas Maynard Eſq; Commiſſary General of Stores in the Iſle of *Minorca*.

Francis Hill Eſq; made Secretary to the Maſter of the Rolls.

Sir *William St. Quintin* Bart. *John Ramſden* Eſq; *William Jeſſop* Eſq; Commiſſioners of the Alienation, Renew'd: Mr. *Jeſſop* alſo made Receiver General to the ſaid Commiſſion. The Earl of *Orrery* remov'd.

Samuel Saſſnet Eſq; made one of the Commiſſioners of Equivalent in *Sotland*.

Hugh Boſcawen Eſq; made Joint Vice-Treaſurer of *Ireland*, in the room of the Earl of *Scarborough* remov'd.

The Lord *Haverſham* made Treaſurer of the Exciſe.

Sir *Ralph Gore*, Chancellor of the Exchequer in *Ireland*.

John Rhodbard Eſq; made Receiver-General for *Somerſetſhire*, in the room of *John Bowdige*, who made an Elopement ſome Time before.

Sam. Tuffnel and *William Younge* Eſqrs; Comiſſioners for Stating the Debts of the Army and Navy.

Owen Buckingham Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Victualling-Office, in the room of *Waller Bacon* Eſq; removed.

Robert Barker Eſq; Maſter of his Majeſty's Buck-Hounds.

Richard Bell Eſq; Cuſtomer and Collector of the Port of *Hull*.

Sir *John Anſtruther* Bart. Member of Parliament for the Shire of *Fife* in *Scotland*, is made Maſter of his Majeſty's Works there.

Capt. *Dove* made Commiſſioner at *Plymouth*, in the room of Mr. *Swanton*.

N. B. There was a kind of Preferment, or at leaſt Eſtabliſhment, call'd Penſion, which ſhould not be omitted, which was beſtow'd on ſome, and ſuſpended from others in theſe ſeveral Changes of Times, and which might be proper to Record; but 'tis thought the Account of them is hard to get, eſpecially ſuch as that it might be depended upon, and therefore we have not pretended to give a Liſt of them, But it may be noted as it comes to knowledge, That a Penſion of 2200 *l.* was ſaid to be granted during Life, to the Lord *Parker*, 1200 *l.* a Year to the Earl of *Sutherland*, and in Proportion to ſeveral others, and that a Penſion of 3600 *l. per Annum*, formerly granted to the Earl of *Nottingham*, was on his Defection withdrawn or withheld.

ECCLESIASTICK Preferments and Removes.

FIRST, We find a very ſeaſonable Remove of the Maſters and Governours of Charity-Schools where they appeared Diſaffected, and (as ſome did) Inſtructed and Encouraged the Children in high Principles, and in rude and diſloyal Practices; three were particularly noted on this Account, and were diſplac'd together, beſides others afterwards, *viz.* Mr.

Mr. *Tho. Wild*, Maſter of the Charity-School at *Addle-Hill*.

Mr. *Tho. Beſt*, Ditto, at St. *Ann*, *Alderſgate*.

Mr. —— *Read*, Ditto, at St *Ann*, *Weſtminſter*.

And an Order was Publiſh'd by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the future Regulation of theſe Maſters, and particularly, that none but Clergymen ſhould be put into thoſe Places.

The Reverend Mr. *Tully*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Carliſle*, made Dean of *Carliſle*, in in the room of Dr. *Gibbons* deceaſed.

Dr. *Tho. Gouch*, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, made Maſter of *Gonville* and *Caius* College in *Cambridge*, in the room of Sir *John Ellis* Knt. and Doctor of Divinity, deceaſed.

Dr. *Henry Downs*, made Biſhop of *Killaloe* in *Ireland*.

Dr. *Lancelot Blackburn*, Dean of *Exeter*, made Biſhop of *Exeter*, in the room of Dr. *Offspring Blackhall* deceaſed.

Dr. St. *George Aſh*, Biſhop of *Clogher* in *Ireland*, tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Derry*, in the ſame Country.

Mr. *Edward Trelawny*, made Dean and Archdeacon of *Exeter*.

Dr. *John Sterne*, Biſhop of *Drummore* in *Ireland*, tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Clogher*.

Dr. *Ralph Lambert*, Dean of *Down*, made Biſhop of *Drummore*.

Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of *Chicheſter*, ſucceeded Dr. *Broadrep* deceaſed, as Prebendary of *Norwich*, in his Right as Maſter of *Catherine* Hall in *Cambridge*, to which the ſaid Prebendary is now annex'd.

Dr. *Butler* of *Aldermanbury*, made Prebendary

dary of *Canterbury*, in the Place of Mr. *Whitfeld* deceaſed.

Dr. *Bradſhaw* made alſo a Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the Place of Dr. *James* deceaſed.

Dr. *Wiſe* made Chaplain to the Princeſs in the Remove of Dr. *Toriano* deceaſed.

Ten of the King's Chaplains diſplaced, and Ten put in, *viz.*

Diſmiſs'd,
Dr. *Burton*,
Dr. *Adams*,
Dr. *Charlette*,
Dr. *Stratford*,
Dr. *Laney*
Dr. *Pelling*
Dr. *Sprat*,
Dr. *Nurſe*,
Dr. *Biſs*,
Dr. *Blackburne*, made Biſhop of *Exon.*

New put in,
Dr. *Carter*, Provoſt of *Oriel* College in *Oxon.*
Dr. *Long*, upon the Remove of Dr. *Blackburne* in particular.
Dr. *Turner*, Vicar of *Greenwich.*
Dr. *Waddington* of great *Alhallows London.*
Dr. *Watſon*, Preb. of *Weſtminſter.*
Dr. *Syddal*, —— of *Canterbury.*
Mr. *Gilb. Burnett* —— of *Sarum*,
Mr. *Ibbot*, Miniſter of St. *Paul's Shadwell.*
Mr. *Bland*, —— of *Chelſea College.*
Mr. *Lockhart* ——

Dr. *Davis*, Prebendary of *Ely*, and Rector of *Pen Ditton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, unanimouſly choſen

choſen Preſident of *Queens* College in *Cambridge*, in the room of Dr. *James* deceaſed.

Mr. *Littleton Burton*, made Chaplain at the *Tower*.

Dr. *Bentley*, Maſter of *Trinity*, made *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity at *Cambridge*, in the room of Dr. *James* deceaſed.

Dr. *Turner*, made Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the room of Dr. *Butler* deceaſed.

Dr. *Lamb*, made one of the King's Chaplains, in the room of Dr. *Butler* deceaſed.

Dr. *Altham*, made Archdeacon of *Middleſex*, in the room of Dr. *Lancaſter* deceaſed.

Dr. *Green*, Preb. of *Canterbury*, made Miniſter of St. *Martin's* in the Fields, in the room of Dr. *Lancaſter*.

Mr. *John Bonamy*, made Dean of *Guernſey*.

Mr. *John Hoadley*, Brother to the Biſhop of *Bangor*, made one of the King's Chaplains.

Dr. *Bennet*, preſented by the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* to the Living of St *Giles's Cripplegate*.

Mr. *Cordinier*, Curate of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, preſented to the Living of *Colrain* in *Ireland*, by the *Iriſh* Committee; it is ſaid to be worth Six Hundred a Year.

MILITARY Changes and Preferments.

THO. *Windham*, Eſq; made Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guards, in the room of Mr. *Cheverton Charleton* deceaſed; and *Andrew Charleton*, made Standard Bearer in the room of Mr. *Windham*.

Monſ. *de Legonier*, made Lieutenant Colonel of *Windſor's* Regiment of Horſe; Lord *Hinchinbrook* ſucceeded Monſ. *de Legonier*; Colonel *Foliot*,

Foliot, Captain Lieutenant of the Foot-Guards, ſucceeded Lord *Hinchinbrook* in the Guards; and Lord *Herbert*, Eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Pembroke*, was made Captain Lieutenant in the Guards, in the room of Col. *Foliot*.

Brigadier *Crofts*, Lord *Hinchinbrook*, and Col. *Loyd*, made Aid de Camps to the King, on ſuppoſition of his Majeſty's going into the Field.

Capt. *Littleton*, and Capt *Collwell*, had Flags given them, and were made Rear Admirals.

The Earl of *Stair*, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of *France*, made Captain of the *fourth* Troop of Horſe Guards, in the room of the Earl of *Dondonald* removed; and the Earl of *Stair's* Dragoons, commonly caled the *White Horſes*, was given to Brigadier *Bowles*.

Lord *Windſor*'s Regiment of Horſe given to Lieutenant General *Wade*, and General *Wade*'s Regiment of Foot given to Col. *Halley*.

Lieutenant Colonel *Blackadder*, made Governour of *Stirling* Caſtle, in the room of Sir *James Campbell*.

John Doucett Eſq; made Governour of *Annapolis* Royal, in *North-America*, in the room of Col. *Caufield* deceaſed.

The Earl of *Leiceſter* made Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the room of the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, who is remov'd.

The Lord *Forreſter* is made Captain and Colonel of the Second Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, in the room of the Earl of *Delorain* remov'd.

William, Lord *Cadogan*, made General of the Foot, *viz.* of all the Foot Forces employed, or to be employed in his Majeſty's Service. *Charles*

Charles Earl of *Carliſle*, made Conſtable of the *Tower*, and Lord Lieutenant of, and in all the Hamlets of the *Tower* of *London*.

Lieutenant General *Withers* made Governour of *Sheerneſs* in the Iſle of *Shipey*.

Captain *de la Bene*, Lieutenant Governour of *Tinmouth* Caſtle in *Northumberland*.

Thomas Maynard, Eſq; Commiſſary-General of Stores in the Iſle of *Minorca*.

Brigadier *Stanwix* has Lord *Forreſter*'s Regiment of Foot.

Colonel *Armſtrong*, the Regiment of *Stanwix*.

Sir *Charles Hotham* is made Colonel of the Prince's Dragoons, in the room of Colonel *Churchil*, who is Remov'd, Col. *Churchil* is Related to the D —— of *M*——.

Brigadier *Ferrers* has the Regiment of Foot of *Hotham*.

Brigadier *Crofts*, Brother to the Dutcheſs of *Bolton*, is made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late of Sir *Robert Rich*, who is Removed.

Colonel *Naſſau* has the Regiment of Foot of *Grant*, who is removed.

Lord *Leſlie*, Eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Rotheſs*, made Captain Lieutenant in the *Scots* Guards, in the Company late *Montgomery*'s, Remov'd.

Capt. *Douglas* has Lord *Leſlie*'s Troop in *Wynn*'s Dragoons.

Lord *Frederick Howard*, Brother to the Duke of *Norfolk*, has a Company in the *Scots* Guards, late Colonel *Campbell*'s, who is removed.

Col. *Charles Otway*, made Col. of the Regiment of Foot, formerly Brigadier *Gorge*'s.

Col. *Alexander Montgomery* of the Guards, made Lieut. Colonel to *Stair*'s White Horſe Dragoons.

Cap-

Captain *John Pitts* has Col. *Montgomery's* Company of the Guards.

PERSONS of Note Dead this Year.

THERE are a great many Perſons of Honour and Fame Dead this Year, as well Noble by Birth, as Eminent by Perſonal Merit, and the great Stations they have filled up in the World; we ſhall be as brief in our Account of them as conſiſts with juſtice to their Memory.

In *Auguſt.*

Lady Dowager *Howard* of *Eſcrike.*

Sir *William Boughton* of *Lawford*, formerly Knight of the Shire for *Norfolk.*

Sir *John Hawles* or *Hollis*, an Eminent Lawyer and Writer.

The Lord *Lisburn* of the Kingdom of *Ireland.*

Tho. Bromley Eſq; Eldeſt Son to Mr. *Bromley*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

September.

Mr. *Dockwra*, called Penny-Poſt *Dockwra*, Aged *Ninety Four*, and read the ſmalleſt Print without Spectacles to the laſt.

Tho. Hern, an eminent *Turkey* Merchant, and Member of Parliament for *Dartmouth.*

Andrew Fletcher of *Saltoun*, a Gentleman of great Learning and Parts, and eminent in *Scotland* on many Accounts.

October.

Col. *Hamilton*, the ſame who was the Second to Duke *Hamilton* in his fatal Duel with the Lord *Mohun.*

Dutcheſs Dowager *Hamilton*, at the Age of *Eighty Six* Years.

She

'She was the Eldeſt Daughter and Coheir 'of *James*, Duke of *Hamilton*, who, 'for his great Loyalty and Integrity to King '*Charles* I. was beheaded in the *Old Palace-Yard* 'at *Weſtminſter*, 1648. She ſucceeded her 'Uncle, *William* Duke of *Hamilton*, kill'd in 'King *Charles* II's Cauſe at the Battle of *Wor-* 'ceſter; bore the Title of Dutcheſs of *Hamil-* 'ton by Deſcent, and was afterwards Married 'to *William Douglaſs*, Earl of *Selkirk*, eldeſt 'Son of *William*, Marquis of *Douglaſs*, by his 'ſecond Wife, Daughter of the Marquis of '*Huntley*; who taking on him the Sirname of '*Hamilton*, was, at her Requeſt, created Duke 'of *Hamilton*, in 1661, and had by her *James*, 'late Duke of *Hamilton*, Lord *William*, who 'died a Batchelor, *Charles*, now Earl of *Selkirk*, '*John* Earl of *Rutherglen*, *George* Earl of *Ork-* 'ney, Lord *Baſil Hamilton*, Lord *Archibald* 'Hamilton; Lady *Catherine Hamilton*, marri- 'ed to the Duke of *Athol*, his firſt Wife; La- 'dy *Suſan*, married to the Earl of *Dondonald*; 'and Lady *Margaret*, married to the Earl of 'Panmure. She was a Lady of extraordinary 'Senſe, Piety, Charity, and other excellent 'Endowments. In the beginning of the late 'Rebellion ſhe ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the 'Government 200 Men, gather'd from the 'Clan of her Grandſon, the preſent Duke, 'who, by her Death got an Eſtate of 7000 *l.* 'a Year.

Simon Lord *Fanſhaw*.

Dr. *Gibbon*, Dean of *Carliſle*.

Sir *Stephen Fox*, Aged *Ninety* Years, and has left behind three Children, born ſince his *Seventy Sixth* Year.

We

We find every Body willing to say something to the Memory of this great Man, but our Business is not Panegyrick, but History, therefore what we shall give of him, shall be the Report of others rather than of our own Digesting.

'He was formerly a Lord of the Treasury 'for Twenty one Years, and fill'd divers o-'ther high Stations with strict Honour and 'Integrity; always deserving that great Cha-'racter given of him when young by that 'great Historian the Earl of *Clarendon*, who in 'Pages 410, and 411 of the *Folio* Edition of 'his History of the Rebellion, says, That 'when in the Year 1654, Preparation was 'made for King *Charles* II's Remove from *Pa-'ris* to *Germany*, the Charge of Governing the 'Expences of the Family, and of Payment of 'the Wages of the Servants, and indeed of 'issuing out all Monies, as well in Journeys, as 'when the Court resided any where, was 'committed to *Stephen Fox*, a young Man, bred 'under the severe Discipline of the Lord '*Piercy*, afterwards Lord Chamberlain of the 'King's Houshold. This *Stephen Fox*, *says he*, was 'very well qualified with *Languages*, and all other 'Parts of Clerkship, Honesty and Discretion, 'that were necessary for the Discharge of such 'a Trust; and indeed his great Industry, Mo-'desty, and Prudence, did very much contri-'bute to the bringing the Family, which for 'so many Years had been under no Govern-'ment, into very good Order; by which 'his Majesty, in the pinching Streights of his 'Condition, enjoy'd very much Ease from the 'time he left *Paris*.

'To

'To this we may add, That after the Re-
'ſtoration in 1660, the King immediately di-
'ſtinguiſh'd ſo valuable a Servant, and as he
'had approv'd himſelf ſo very good an OEco-
'nomiſt in his poor diſtracted Family Abroad,
'he now appointed him over his Houſe and
'Army at Home, by making him *Clerk of the*
'*Green-Cloth*, and *Pay-Maſter* of his Forces;
'in both which Poſts, by a particular Happi-
'neſs of Temper and Judgment, he ſhew'd
'the true Uſe of Adverſity by the beſt Im-
'provements of Proſperity, and manag'd the
'greater Houſhold with the ſame ſurprizing
'Regularity and Conduct, as he had done the
'Leſſer Abroad. The Army he paid as regu-
'larly as the private Family; and to perpetu-
'ate his Good-will and Inclination to them,
'he purchas'd the old College Ground at *Chel-*
'*ſea*, and prepar'd it, at his own Coſt, for E-
'recting the preſent College, and contributed
'the third Part of the Profits of his Pay-
'maſter's Place, to the Sum of many Thou-
'ſand Pounds, for finiſhing that great Work,
'as much for the Honour of the Nation, as the
'Relief of the brave inferior Soldiery. After
'this, he was one of the Lords of the Treaſury for
'Twenty two Years; and at the Acceſſion of
'Queen *ANNE*, with great Difficulty ob-
'tain'd her Leave to quit all Employments,
'and retire to his Seat at *Chiſwick*, where his
'private Life was the Epitome and Spirit of
'his publick: His unaffected Civility, un-
'bounded Charity, regular and ſincere Devoti-
'on, employ'd his remaining Years. He was
'born at *Farley* near *Salisbury*, on *March* 27,
1627, where he hath erected a noble Hoſpital

'for Twelve Men and Women, and built a 'new Pariſh Church, and added 60 *l. per Ann.* 'and a handſome Houſe to the Vicar. He 'was twice Marry'd: The preſent Right Ho- 'nourable *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis* is the only 'ſurviving Son of his eldeſt Daughter; and 'the preſent Counteſs of *Northampton*, his 'youngeſt and only ſurviving Child by his 'firſt Wife. By his ſecond, whom he Marry'd 'when he was upwards of Seventy Years of 'Age, he has left two Sons and one Daugh- 'ter.

November.

Sir *John Worden* Bart. Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms. This was an old Servant to the Publick too, he had been Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms above *Twenty Four* Years, and dy'd above *Eighty Years* of Age.

Sir *Samuel Moreland.*

Dr. *Offspring Blackhall*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, famous for his Diſpute with the preſent Biſhop of *Bangor.*

Sir *John Ellis* Knight and Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of *Gonville* and *Caius* College in *Cambridge.*

December.

Dr. *Weſt*, Prebendary of *Wincheſter.*

The Counteſs Dowager of *Arran*, Daughter of *John Ferrers* Eſq; of *Tamworth-Caſtle* in *Warwickſhire*, and Widow of *Richard* Earl of *Arran*, commonly called *Iriſh Arran*, younger Son of *James* the firſt Duke of *Ormond*; her only Daughter is the preſent Lady *Cornwallis.*

The Lord Viſcount *Scudamore* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, for many Years Member of Parliament for the City of *Hereford.*

William

William Ettrick Esq; Member of Parliament for many Years, at *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*.

Sir *William Trumball* Knt. Aged *Seventy Eight* Years. 'He was Son of *William Trumball*, Esq; 'Clerk of the Signet, and *Grandson* to *Will. Trumball* Esq; *Envoy Extraordinary* from King *James* I. 'at *Brussels*, who signaliz'd himself in the Discovery of Sir *Thomas Overbury*'s Murder, and 'in the Service of the Queen of *Bohemia*.

'He was endowed by Nature with sprightly 'and active Parts, and a pleasant and ready 'Wit; and having made himself a great Master of the Polite Languages, both Antient 'and Modern, his Conversation was sought 'for by Persons of the greatest Quality, and 'the nicest Tast: And his singular Knowledge, Experience, Integrity, and Application, recommended him to those Honourable 'Employments he enjoyed. His agreeable 'Address, peculiar turn of Expression, and 'Dexterity in the Dispatch of Business, carried him through the most difficult Parts with 'Ease and Reputation.

'At the Time of the Restoration, he was 'Fellow of *All-Souls* College in *Oxford*, was 'created Doctor of Laws, and became an Eminent Practicer at Doctors Commons. He was 'Chancellor of *Rochester*, and at the latter End 'of the Reign of King *Charles* II. was appointed, as a Civillian, to attend the Lord *Dartmouth* in his Expedition to *Tangier*: He likewise succeeded Sir *Philip Warwick* in the 'Office of Clerk of the Signet.

'In the Year 1685, he was made Clerk of 'the Deliveries of the Ordnance Stores; and 'soon after was appointed (against his own

Inclination) Envoy Extraordinary into *France*, where he ſhewed his Compaſſion to the Proteſtants, then under Perſecution, ſeveral of whom he protected in his Houſe, and brought over into *England* with their Effects, and *by his laſt Will has left* 100l. *to the* French *Proteſtant Miniſters now in* England, *who were driven out of* France *in* 1685. He alſo appeared ſo much for the Service of King *William*, then Prince of *Orange*, in relation to that Principality, that his Highneſs was pleaſed to expreſs his Satisfaction to him by Letter all of his own Hand Writing.

'In 1686, he was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Grand Signior, and had alſo a Commiſſion to go with the ſame Character to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, to the States of *Tunis*, and to the Grand Maſter of *Malta*: He ſet out on that Expedition in *April* 1687, and at *Conſtantinople*, by the Management of the Temper of *Kupergli*, then *Grand Vizier*, he preſerv'd the *Engliſh* Merchants from the Miſchiefs which threaten'd them, at that Critical Juncture, of a War with Chriſtendom.

'In *January* 1691, he returned Home, and in 1694, was choſen Governour of the *Turkey* Company; in which Year his Majeſty, King *William*, advanced him to the Honour of being one of the Lords of the Treaſury; and in 1695, of being one of the Principal Secretaries of State. He was alſo choſen to be one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Univerſity of *Oxford*. In 1697, he obtained Leave from his Majeſty to reſign the Seals, and in 1709-10, he ſurrendered the

'Go-

'Government of the *Turkey* Company, having 'for many Years before his Death laid aſide 'all Thoughts of Publick Buſineſs, and retired 'to *Eaſt-Hampſtead* Park in *Windſor Foreſt*, 'the Seat of his Family.

About the ſame Time, *viz.* the 13*th* of *December*, dy'd Mr. *Tho. York*, Member of Parliament for *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*.

Sir *Tho. Morgan*, Member of Parliament alſo for *Herefordſhire*. And the

Honourable *Richard Newport*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Bradford*. Likewiſe

Mr. *Medlicot*, an antient Member of Parliament for *Abbington*. He was *Ninety* Years of Age.

Sir *Benjamin Maddocks* of *Hertfordſhire*.

Sir *Fra. Compton*, Brother to the late Lord Biſhop of *London*, an old Soldier, and for above *Forty* Years an Officer in the Royal Regiment of Horſe, formerly called *Oxford*'s Horſe.

Sir *John Thorold*, Alderman of *London*, a *Turkey* Merchant, immenſly rich.

The Duke of *Gordon*.

The Dutcheſs of *New-Caſtle*.

All theſe Nine Died within the Compaſs of nine Days one of another.

January.

The Honourable Mr. *Barret* of *Eſſex*, who Married the only Daughter of the Earl of *Suſſex*.

The Lady *Henrietta de-Grey*, third Daughter to the Duke of *Kent*.

The Counteſs of *Berkley*, eldeſt Daughter to

the Duke of *Richmond*, and Grand Child to King *Charles* II. by the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, ſhe was a Lady Fam'd for her Beauty, and was formerly called at Court, the Queen of the Gallery, *viz.* of Beauties.

The Lady *Teinham.*

The Lady *Molineux.*

N. B. All theſe dy'd of the *Small-Pox*, ſave that the two laſt Ladies, being both big with Child, Miſcarried alſo.

Sir *Chriſtopher Hales* Bart. for many Years Member of Parliament for *Coventry.*

Mr. *James Ward*, an Eminent and Wealthy Merchant, who is ſaid to have died worth an *Hundred Thouſand Pounds* in Money, and *Four Thouſand Pounds per Ann.* in real Eſtate.

Dr. *Carr*, Biſhop of *Killaloe* in *Ireland*, the firſt Biſhop made by King *George.*

Mr. *Lockington*, Treaſurer to the *Blue-Coat Hoſpital* in *London.*

The Dutcheſs of *Argyle*, ſhe was Niece to Sir *Charles Duncomb*, was married in thoſe Days when Money bore a *good* Price.

Sir *John Parſons*, Alderman of *London*, and formerly *Lord Mayor*: It is ſaid he has left Thirty Two Children and Grand-Children.

February.

The Lord Biſhop of *London-Derry* in *Ireland.*

Marchioneſs Dowager of *Wharton*, ſhe was ſecond Wife to the late Marquis, and Daughter to the Lord *Lisburn* of the Kingdom of *Ireland.*

Lady *Colcheſter*, ſhe was Widow of the late Lord *Colcheſter*'s Son, and was Daughter to the late Earl of *Derby.*

The

The Honourable *Philip Howard*, Captain of the *Second Troop of* Guards, under King *Charles* II. and above *Eighty four* Years old.

Mr. *Jennyns*, Member of Parliament for *Cambridge*.

Sir *Humphry Wynch* Barronet.

William Roberts Eſq; he was Paymaſter of the King's Works at *Windſor*.

Dr. *Torriano*, Deputy Clerk of the Cloſet to the King.

Col. *Cornwall* of the Guards, the ſame who was long in Cuſtody on Account of the late Rebellion: But was afterwards Diſcharg'd, and of whom it was reported, That he was the Perſon who firſt gave the Publick light into that Affair.

The Lord Viſcount *Killmurry* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

March.

The Counteſs Dowager *Rivers*.

The Honourable *Henry Scot*, Grandſon to the Duke of *Monmouth*.

Dr. *Broadrep* Preb. of *Norwich*.

Dr. *James*, *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity, and Preſident of *Queens* College in *Cambridge*, and Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

The Right Honourable *Baſil Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh*.

Mr. *Stuart*, one of the condemned Priſoners in *Newgate*.

The Reverend Mr. *Whitfeld*, Preb. of *Canterbury*, and alſo of St. *Paul*'s, and Rector of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, *London*.

Capt. *Wood*, an ancient Invalid, Comptroller of *Chelſea-Hoſpital*.

Sir *James Smith*, Bart. of *Suſſex*.

The Earl of *Broadalbine* in *Scotland*, Eighty One Years of Age.

April.

Arthur Champernoon Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Totneſs* in *Devonſhire*.

——— *Montague*, Sollicitor of the Stamp-Office.

The Counteſs of *Plymouth*, Mother to the Lord *Windſor*.

The Counteſs *Bonnet*, the *Pruſſian* Envoy's Lady; but of *Engliſh* Parentage, of the Family of *Fitzharding*.

James Gibſon Eſq; Town Clerk of the City of *London*.

Sir *Alexander Rigby*.

The Lady *Forbeſs*, Sir *Francis Forbeſs*'s Lady.

Mr. *Pitts*, formerly a Maſter in *Chancery*.

Mr. *Mayo*, Miniſter of St. *Thomas*'s in *Southwark*.

Mr. *Shepherd*, Lecturer of the *Poultry* Church in *London*.

May.

Dr. *Lilly Butler*, Miniſter of *Aldermanbury*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Chaplain to the King.

The Lady *Diana Bridges*, ſhe was the youngeſt of Sixteen Daughters, all by one Wife of the Earl of *Clare*.

The Counteſs of *Windſor*, the laſt Daughter of the former Earl of *Pembroke*, called Mad *Pembroke*.

Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the Rolls, Aged Seventy Eight.

Sir *Walter Blount* Bart.

Sir *John Elvie* Bart. of *Devon*.

Sir *Willian Des Bovry*, a rich *Turkey* Merchant.

Lord

Lord *Andover*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Berkſhire*.

Major *Cawfield*, Governour of *Annapolis Royal* in *America*.

June.

Dr. *Watſon*, late Lord Biſhop of St. *David*'s; but depriv'd for Simony. He was Eighty Years of Age, and left an Eſtate of *One Thouſand* Pounds *per Annum*, beſides a vaſt Sum in ready Money.

The Lord Viſcount *Fermanhaugh*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. He was of the Honourable Family of *Verney*, and is ſucceeded in *Honour* and *Eſtate*, by the *Honourable Henry Verney* Eſq; he was alſo Member of Parliament for *Agmondeſham*, in *Com. Bucks*.

The Lord *Montacute*, one of the moſt ancient Families of Nobility in *England*: He was of the Name of *Brown*. The Family Seat is at *Cowdry* in *Suſſex*: They are all *Roman Catholicks*, and have *ever* been ſo *from* before the *Reformation*. The *Honour* deſcends to Mr. *Brown Montacute*, a very accompliſh'd young Gentleman, now at *Paris* upon his Travels.

The Lady *Grant*, Wife to the Laird of *Grant*, a Brigadier in the Army, and Colonel of a *Scots* Regiment: She was the Daughter of the Honourable Mr. *Smith*, formerly Speaker of the *Houſe of Commons*; ſhe was one of the Maids of *Honour* to Her late Majeſty, and a very fine Lady; ſhe died of the *Small-Pox*.

July.

The Lady *Darby*; ſhe was Counteſs Dowager of *Darby*, and Siſter to the late Duke of *Ormond*, *Groom* of the *Stool*, and firſt Lady of the Bed-chamber to Queen *Mary*, ſhe was afterwards Buried in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

The

The Lady *Bruce*.

Sir *William Whitlock*, an ancient Member of the *House of Commons*, for the University of *Oxford*. Some Joking Members usually called him *Old Shooestrings*; but few went beyond him for good Sense and Experience in Parliament Affairs.

There are abundance of indifferent Things, and yet of Consequence to know, which must have fallen out in a Reign of such Variety; which yet we cannot think proper to speak of, or at least, to dwell upon in History, as not of Weight sufficient to take up our Time; for Example.

The long and much controverted Story of Mr. *Cayley*'s Murther at *Edinburg*, and whether Mrs. *Macfarlane* kill'd him in Defence of her Honour, as she pretended, or to cover her Infamy, as others alledge.

The Story of the needless Escape of the Earl of *Wintoun* out of the *Tower*, and how he put himself out of the Reach of the King's Mercy, and sav'd his Majesty the Bounty which was intended him.

The Surprising of the Lord *Duffus* at *Hamburgh*, and bringing him over hither against his Will, forcing him into a Condition to be an Object of that Clemency, which if he had been still abroad, he had been excluded from, and uncapable of, perhaps, as long as he had liv'd.

The Project of Establishing a Staple for the *British* Trade at *Harburgh* on the *Elbe* over-against *Hamburgh*; a Design not very likely to come to any thing, and scarce capable of the Success promised by it, and which, if it should, would at best greatly injure and prejudice the City of *Hamburgh*, whether justly, we shall not enquire here.

The

The Caſes and Tryals of Mr *Howell*, Mr. *Redmayne*, and others, and of Mr. *Pitts* the Keeper of *Newgate*, for letting Mr. *Forſter*, Brigadier *Mackintoſh*, and others eſcape.

The Caſe of the Aſſaſſinators in *Newgate*, and the Reaſon of their being excepted in the General Pardon.

Alſo various Accounts of prodigious Storms and Tempeſts of Wind, Thunder, Lightning and Rain, and their Conſequences, of which there have been this Year ſeveral of unuſual Violence, perhaps more than has been known in one Years Space for ſome Ages.

Of the *Thames* being dry, ſo that Men walked over dry-footed a little above, and a little below the Bridge, and ſeveral pieces of Plate were taken up that had been loſt, when Boats had been ſunk in the Bridge, particularly ſome belonging to the King of *Sicily*'s Ambaſſador.

Theſe and many ſuch Things might be brought in to take up a great Part of this Work; but we haſten to other Matters of more Weight, and more profitable to the Reader.

What remains to finiſh the Account of this happy Year, is to give a ſummary View of Tranſactions Abroad, which it muſt be acknowledg'd, is eſſential to bring our Readers to take the general Notion of together in their Heads, and to underſtand what Things was doing in other Countries at the ſame Time when theſe things were doing in their own.

It is true, a multitude of other weighty and material Affairs at Home, prevented this in our laſt. The Hiſtory of the Rebellion, and the

the Conſequences attending it, kept us at home, and as the Eyes of all *Europe* were, as it were, looking this Way for Intelligence, it would have ſeem'd abſurd if we ſhould have look'd Abroad, and have amus'd our Readers with Matters of leſs Conſequence in other Nations, for which we muſt have robb'd them of Part of that uſeful Hiſtory of our own Country.

But now that Caſe alters, for His Majeſty having been part of this Year abroad Himſelf, and our Fleets and Agents having been buſie in ſo many Parts of the World, our own Hiſtory would be imperfect, if we did not interweave the Relation with ſuch Things at leaſt, in which our Sovereign, either by his Perſon or his Influence, has had ſo much Concern.

Nor could we do juſtice to the Glory of our King, and to the Figure, which, by his Majeſty's Conduct, *Great-Britain* makes at this Time in the World, if we ſhould omit even to be very Particular in the Account of Affairs Abroad this Year, ſince there is ſcarce any Tranſaction of Moment in any of the Courts of *Chriſtendom*, in which either his Majeſty's Direction or his Influence is not to be obſerv'd, and which has not ſome way or other added to his Glory.

Flattery is the *Sacrifice of Fools*, and cannot be acceptable to wiſe Men; and if this were liable to be taken as ſuch, the Author of this would believe himſelf as liable to his Majeſty's Reſentment, as if he had written a Treaſonable Libel againſt his Government. But effectually to clear theſe Sheets, or the Writer of them, from all poſſible ſuſpicion of Flattery, the Matters of Fact, as we go through them, ſhall be

be made to bear Witneſs, and we will ſee at the End of every Paragraph, whether the Influence of King GEORGE guides in any meaſure the Affairs of other Nations yea or no.

But we are firſt to begin with thoſe Foreign Affairs, in which our own are more particularly concerned, and which, the King being Abroad, may be ſaid to come under his Majeſty's more immediate Management. The Affair of *Sweden*, the Tripple Alliance with *France*, and the Inſtallment of the Princes of his Majeſty's Houſe with the Order of the Garter, have been already touch'd at, and it remains only to mention ſome Things ſubſequent, in order of Time, to what has been ſaid already.

The *Britiſh* Fleet having for ſome time ſpread the *Baltick* Seas, join'd the *Daniſh* Fleet, and ſecur'd the Mouth of the *Sound*, the *Swediſh* Fleet retir'd to *Carelſcroon*, where they were effectually block'd up, and even more than block'd up all the Summer; *I ſay*, more than block'd up, becauſe it was conſidered by the Confederated Fleets, whether the Harbour of *Carelſcroon* ſhould be attempted, or the *Swediſh* Fleet which was there be Bombarded. It was ſaid, that our Admirals were for the latter, but that the *Danes* oppoſed it, the Bomb Veſſels being theirs, and as ſome indeed ſaid, not ſo well provided with Materials as they ought to be.

However that was, ſome *Engliſh* Ships were ordered in towards the Shore at the Mouth of the Harbour, with Orders to look in, if poſſible, to bring an Account of the Poſture of the *Swediſh* Fleet, and the Strength of the Place.

This

This was done punctually by the Cruisers, and the Account they brought was thus exactly.

June 6, 1717.

'At One Afternoon lay too off the *Swedish* 'Coast, the Harbour of *Carelscroon*, bearing 'North North-East, half East distance; two 'Leagues; at the West end whereof, lay an 'Admiral, a Comodore, and a Bomb Ketch.

'In the fair Way going into the Harbour, 'lay 7 large Ships, whereof one Admiral's 'Flag, two Comodores; also three smaller Men 'of War a little farther up.

'In the Basin lay 8 Sail, Capital Ships, 'whereof 4 not fully rigg'd.

'Close under *Koningsholm* lay 2 Bomb 'Ketches.

'The Place every where very well For-'tified.

After this, at a second View, the Report less Particular, thus:

June 27, 1717.

'In the Harbour and Basin at *Carelscroon* 'lyes 21 Sail of Ships of War, from 50 to '100 Guns, most of them Rigg'd, and their 'Sails bent, and lying with their Admirals; 'also giving the Signals for Sailing, also 3 Bomb 'Ketches and 3 Flie-Boats.

However it might be that the *Swedish* Admirals gave the Signals for Sailing, certain it is, that the *British* and *Danish* Fleets being join'd,

join'd, were ſo ſuperior to them, that they had no real Deſign of Sailing: However, neither were the ſaid *Britiſh* Fleet and *Daniſh* Fleet, tho' join'd, able to attempt them in the Harbour, where, as above, they were perfectly Fortified.

The *Britiſh* Admiral, Sir *George Byng*, having it, no doubt, in his Inſtructions, to make the King of *Sweden* ſenſible of the King of *Great-Britain*'s Reſentment, was not however for lying ſtill and doing nothing, and therefore, as above, he was for Bombarding the *Swedes* in the very Harbour. However, that not being agreed to, he landed ſome Men upon an Iſland called *Hanns*, where the Seamen being at Liberty, no doubt, to do what Miſchief they could, left the Inhabitants ſome *Memorandums*, by which they could not eaſily forget that they had been there; ſuch as Burning and Cutting down the Woods, killing the Cattle, and the like; in this Poſture Affairs ſtood there, and the *Swediſh Fleet* was lock'd into their Harbours the whole remaining Part of this Year, at leaſt as far as theſe Annals extend.

It was indeed ſuggeſted at the forehand of the Year, that the King of *Denmark*, aſſiſted by his *Britannick* Majeſty, and other Allies, particularly the King of *Pruſſia*, would attempt to land in *Schonen*, and give the King of *Sweden* leave to know, that he ſhould have other Enemies to ſtruggle with there than he expected, when the *Danes* and *Muſcovites* pretended to it.

But upon the interpoſition of new Accidents, this Deſign was again laid aſide, and ſome healing Expedients were offer'd by the Regent

Regent of *France*, whose Credit with the King of *Great Britain*, and with the People of *Great-Britain*, was now very good, and that not undeserved, that Prince appearing to act upon Principles quite different from those of the preceeding Reign.

This pacifick Prince proposed effectual Remedies to put an End to this War, and the King of *Great-Britain*, as all just Princes are, being as forward as could be desired, to prevent the Confusions of *Europe*, willingly listen'd to them; and seeing evidently the disinterested Zeal and Sincerity of the Regent in his Endeavours for Peace, his *Britannick* Majesty freely made the said Regent sole Mediator, and indeed, Arbitrator of the Differences between Himself and the King of *Sweden*, only with this reserv'd Condition or Preliminary, *viz.* That the King of *Sweden* should make a Declaration that he was not concerned in the Intrigues of his Ministers, the Baron *Gortz* and Count *Gyllenborg*, and others, to disturb the Peace of his Majesty's Kingdoms.

Nay, even this was afterwards moderated by the Interposition of the Regent of *France*, because it was difficult to determine how the Declaration should be made, and his *Britannick* Majesty condescended to accept of such a Declaration to be made by the Regent of *France*, in the Name of his *Swedish* Majesty, and this was accordingly done, to his Majesty's Satisfaction, by Monsieur *Ibberville*, the *French* Resident at *London*; and thus this Affair was put in a Way or Train of Accommodation, which, tho' we shall not be able to see effected within the Compass of these Memoirs, yet it seems to promise a peaceable Conclusion at last.

In

In the mean time, there was not the greateſt Harmony poſſible, nor indeed, ſo much as could have been wiſhed, among the Northern Allies; and the King of *Denmark*, had not King *George* ſtood by and ſupported him, might poſſibly have found himſelf too much left alone in the War.

The deſign'd Deſcent upon *Schonen* the Year before, had been broken off by the *Czar of Muſcovy*, with a diſagreeable Poſitiveneſs, and juſt upon the Point of its Execution, when the King of *Denmark* had expended immenſe Sums, even more than he was able to ſupport; upon this, his *Czariſh* Majeſty and the King of *Denmark* parted in no good Underſtanding at all, nay, it even went ſo far, as to publiſh Manifeſtoes and Declarations againſt one another. However, a ſeeming Agreement was made, and ſome Abatement on either ſide, but it was eaſie to ſee, there was no ſincere Friendſhip between them.

Alſo the Underſtanding between his Majeſty King *GEORGE* and the *Czar of Muſcovy*, ſuffered ſome interruption, and was at that time in a probable way of going farther, occaſion'd principally upon the *Czar*'s having left a great Body of his Troops in the Empire, *viz.* in the Dutchy of *Mecklemberg*, by which it was apparent the *Czar* had Deſigns in View, very dangerous to the Empire, which the King of *Great-Britain*, as an Elector of the *Empire*, could not be unconcern'd, at and which the Emperor mov'd his Majeſty alſo not to fail to oppoſe.

The frequent preſſing Motions which his *Britannick* Majeſty cauſed to be made to the

Czar on this Affair, was ſo far from being liſten'd to by his *Czariſh* Majeſty, that he pretended to take them as an Affront, and to Reſent them, and was ſo far from withdrawing his Troops out of the Dutchy of *Mecklemberg*, where they ruin'd the Inhabitants, that he cauſed it to be given out, that he would ſend 30000 Men more out of *Poland* to ſupport them, and that it might appear he was in earneſt, cauſed a Body of them to march to the Frontiers of *Mecklemberg*, on the ſide of *Saxe-Lawenburgh*, to encamp, and to Fortifie.

This Proceeding of his *Czariſh* Majeſty, not only alarm'd the neighbouring Powers, as the City of *Hamburg*, the *Lubeckers*, the Biſhop of *Eutin*, and others, but his *Britannick* Majeſty was particularly offended at it; not only as the Dutchy of *Saxe Lawemburg*, which is his Majeſty's Country, was threaten'd, but as it was a direct Contempt of all the preſſing Inſtances his Majeſty had made to the *Czar of Muſcovy* to remove. So that now the Princes of *Germany* began to talk in another Language, and of Forming an Army, in ſhort, to drive the *Troops* of *Muſcovy* out of the Empire.

While things look'd thus Threatning, his *Czariſh* Majeſty made a Tour to the Court of *France*; whether he went thither with Deſign to have form'd an Intereſt there, and to have entred into a Confederacy with the Regent of *France*, to have chang'd ſides, and brought to paſs a Tripple Alliance between the King of *Sweden*, the Regent of *France*, and Himſelf, as was privately ſuggeſted, and indeed, ſuſpected not a little; *I ſay*, whether he went to *France* with ſuch Views or not, we ſhall not deter-

determine. But if his *Czariſh* Majeſty had any ſuch extravagant *Notions* when he went, 'tis certain when he came to *France*, he ſoon ſaw with other Eyes. There he found immediately that nothing againſt King *George* would go down in *France*; that the Regent was entirely in the Intereſt of the King of *Great-Britain*; that the Influence of the King of *Great-Britain* had ſo much the Aſcendant at the *French* Court, that nothing could ſo much as be offer'd there but what would immediately be carried thither, *viz.* to *Great-Britain*, to be conſidered of before reſolv'd on, as to a Cabinet, where the Councils of both Kingdoms were concerted.

This immediately chang'd his Countenance, and if we believe ſome that pretend to know it, even chang'd his Opinion of things; and his *Czariſh* Majeſty viſibly fac'd about to King *George*, with a warmth and ſincerity ſurprizing; immediately the *Troops* of *Muſcovy* were ſent away out of *Mecklemberg*, the *Czar* cauſed his Miniſter to return to the *Britiſh* Court, and whereas ſome Expoſtulatory Memorials had paſſed between his *Czariſh* Majeſty and the King of *Great-Britain*, the Tone was enentirely altered, and every thing carried with the greateſt Appearance of Friendſhip imaginable.

Whether the *Czar* was ſincere in this Part or not, we are not to determine, perhaps our next Volume of Annals may better explain that Particular than this can do. But the more inſincere his *Czariſh* Majeſty ſhall appear, if that ſhould happen, ſo much the more will this Conduct make good what was

hinted before, *viz.* of the Influence which the very Name, and much more the Power and Conduct of King *George*, has all along had upon the Councils, and upon the greateſt Princes of *Europe*, and thus we keep to our Text.

It is true, there was a Treaty, whether concluded when the *Czar* was at *Paris*, or ſince, we are not certain, between the *Czar*, the King of *France*, and the King of *Pruſſia*, and this is called alſo, a Tripple Alliance; but we do not find there is any thing in this Treaty that his *Britannick* Majeſty diſlikes, and it is ſuppoſed, it is chiefly entered into to preſerve, in Caſe of a Peace with *Sweden*, the keeping the Poſſeſſion of two Important Conqueſts to themſelves, when a Peace ſhall be concluded with *Sweden*, viz. *Stetin* to the King of *Pruſſia*, and *Petersburg* and *Revell* to the *Czar of Muſcovy*; it will not be denied but that theſe Princes may have thought fit to leave out the Intereſts of the King of *Denmark* out of this Treaty, as they have done his Perſon; but they are not accountable for that, ſeeing they have not hereby made any ſeparate Peace with *Sweden*, only ſecur'd their Intereſt by an Alliance with the Mediator, and it is even reported, that the Regent of *France* did not enter into this Stipulation, without the Concurrence of his *Swediſh* Majeſty himſelf; and as for his *Daniſh* Majeſty, it is ſaid, he has not of late had ſo good an Underſtanding with any of the three Members of this Alliance, as to expect any extraordinary Concern ſhould be ſhewn by them on his Account.

Poland affords nothing of Moment this Year, but that the King, by a moſt exquiſite Management,

ment, and the Assistance of the *Czar of Muscovy*, has brought his Malecontent Subjects of *Poland*, who were generally revolted, and were (in the main) victorious over him, to a general Accommodation and Submission, and so at length, Arms are entirely laid down in that harrass'd Kingdom. The *Saxon Troops* have evacuated it entirely, the King keeping no more than his Regiment of Guards of 2000 Men. The Confederated Nobility have dissolv'd their Union, disbanded all their Soldiers, and *Poland* is now a Kingdom, tho' miserably impoverish'd, yet in perfect Tranquillity: Even the Troops of *Muscovy*, which were long before they could be persuaded to quit the Country, and made many Excuses to keep in their warm Quarters there, yet are at last removed and gone.

The only ill Consequence of this Peace and Disbanding of Troops in *Poland* is, that the War in *Hungary* between the *Turks* and the Emperor happening at the same Time, the *Hungarian* Malecontents, Count *Berezeni*, and Count *Esterhasi*, the Relicks of the Rebellion of Prince *Ragotski*, hving great Sums of Money given them by the *Grand Vizier* for that purpose, came to *Choczim* on the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, next to *Poland*, and publickly listed the disbanded *Poles* and *Saxons* in great Numbers, so that they had a Body of 25000 Men there very well armed, and no bad Soldiers, of whom we shall speak again in another Place.

Having thus clear'd up the Account of Affairs in the North, and given a true Scheme of the Posture of Things on the Side of the

Northern Allies, I muſt ſpeak a Word of the King of *Sweden* and of the Regent of *France*, before we diſmiſs this Head, and then we ſhall leave theſe Affairs in a Poſture well prepar'd to carry on the Hiſtory in the next Year.

His *Britannick* Majeſty having left the Mediation of the Differences between Himſelf and the King of *Sweden* to the Regent of *France*, as is ſaid above, the Count *de la Marq* was ſent by the Regent to *Sweden*, to Concert Things with that Prince, in order to diſpoſe him to hearken to Peace, and to come into ſuch Preliminary Articles as ſhould be a ſufficient Ground-Plot for the Negotiations which were to ſucceed. How far this Miniſter has carried on ſuch a Scheme, we do not abſolutely ſee yet, but this we find, that the King of *Sweden* is diſpoſed to make ſeveral Conceſſions in regard to the Mediation of *France*, which he never would conſent to before; and particularly, that he ſeems diſpoſed to give Satisfaction to the King of *Pruſſia*, and to the *Czar of Muſcovy*; as to the *Danes*, we ſee the two Kings ſo Piqu'd againſt one another, that it will be impoſſible to reconcile them but by the Interpoſition of a third Perſon, which at laſt, we believe, muſt be the King of *Great-Britain*. But that which ſeems moſt threatning to the King of *Denmark* is, that his *Swediſh* Majeſty has a great Army in *Schonen*, and on the Frontiers of *Norway*, and ſeems reſolv'd to puſh his Fortune next Winter in *Norway*, where the *Danes* are by no means a Match for him; and if he ſhould give the King of *Denmark*'s Army there a Rout, which is not ſo unlikely as the *Danes* would have

have us to believe, the Peace would either be retarded, or the King of *Sweden* have ſomething in his Hands to offer as an Equivalent for the Reſtitution of ſuch Countries as he demands from the *Danes*.

In this Poſture of a difficult Negotiation things ſtand on that Side of the World, and even here it muſt be acknowledg'd, the Power and Influence of the King of *Great-Britain* is the only thing that holds the Ballance, and without which, as that tottering Confederacy would never keep together, ſo the *Swedes*, or the *French*, or both, would ſoon ſeparate and overwhelm them.

From this part of the World, let us turn our Eyes Eaſtward, or rather South-Eaſtward, to the *Danube*, and the War between the *Emperor* and the *Turks*. This War broke out laſt Year, after the *Turks* had firſt broken the Peace with the *Venetians*, had Conquer'd from them the whole *Morea*, and were threatning them with an Invaſion, even upon *Italy* it ſelf: The *Emperor* then having in vain attempted to bring the haughty Infidels to Reaſon, the War begun, and Prince *Eugene* having firſt overthrown the whole *Turkiſh* Army at the Battle of *Semlin* or *Peterwaradin*, ſat down before the ſtrong Town of *Temeſwar*, and took it, *after a bloody Aſſault upon the Palanka or Suburb*, by Capitulation, which ended that Campaign.

This Year *Europe* began to be alarm'd, in an unuſual manner, the *Turks* appeared ſo far from being diſcourag'd at the Loſs of a Battle laſt Year, that they ſeemed reſolv'd to draw down to the Frontiers of *Hungary* the whole

Force of the Ottoman *Empire*, ordering *Troops* to be levy'd in the remoteſt *Provinces*, and brought, as well by Sea as by Land, from every Part of their vaſt Dominions, to ſtrengthen their *Army* in *Hungary*; inſomuch that they told us, the *Turkiſh* Army would be no leſs than 500000 Men, and indeed they did bring into the Field the greateſt Body of Troops that was ever known they had in the Field together in *Europe*, ſince the Beſieging of *Conſtantinople* by *Mahomet* the Great: Where the Error of their Conduct was, we are not able to judge on this ſide, for at firſt Appearance, they were not formidable only, but even frightful to all *Europe*.

Indeed the main Miſtake the *Turks* made in their Preparations, ſeems to be, that they were late in the Field; for had that great Army been earlier upon the Banks of the *Danube*, and had they Encamp'd under the Cannon of *Belgrade*, as they did in their Entrenchments, and lay with the *Sauve* or the *Danube* in their Front, Prince *Eugene* would not have been able to have beſieged *Belgrade*, nor could he have attack'd the *Turks* in their Entrenchments, as he did afterwards with an inferior Force.

But, to go back to Prince *Eugene* and his Army, it was late enough indeed before they could be brought together; the Imperial Army being long reaching to the Rendezvous, ſo that it was the middle of *June* before they came to Action: About the 11*th* of *June*, the Prince began to March, having muſter'd and view'd the whole Army at *Futack* on the other ſide of the *Danube*.

The

The *Turks* at *Belgrade*, it ſeems, expected Prince *Eugene* would have come on, the ſame Way as laſt Year, and have paſs'd the *Sauve*, in order to inveſt *Belgrade*, in which Caſe, they would have diſputed the Paſſage of the River with them, having raiſed ſeveral Intrenchments and Redoubts on the Bank of the *Sauve* for that purpoſe, and having deſtroyed and depopulated the Country all before them.

But Prince *Eugene* diſappointed them; and having every thing in a Readineſs for the Execution of his Project, and having brought ſome Ships by a Channel of the *Danube* behind an Iſland on the other ſide, ſo as to paſs by *Belgrade*, the Army being come to the River, on the 16*th* paſſed over 15000 Men in *Eighty* Boats got together for that purpoſe.

The *Turks*, who were amaz'd at the Attempt, had not preſence of Mind enough, to have appear'd ready on the Shore, and immediately to attack thoſe Men, for at firſt there was not above 8000 on Shore, which if the *Turks*, who were no leſs than 30000 Foot and 25000 Horſe, had fallen reſolutely upon, would have had much difficulty to have defended themſelves; but, on the contrary, the *Seraskier* of *Belgrade* having, as ſome ſaid, a charge given him not to Fight, but to have regard ſingly to the Safety of the Place, abandoned the Shore, and gave the *Germans* leave to land their whole Army undiſturb'd; then ſending away the Horſe, he put himſelf with the Infantry, which were no leſs than 30000, as above, moſt *Janiſaries*, into the Town, and ſo prepar'd for the Siege.

The

The *German* Army being Landed, with all their Horſes and Baggage, the Town was immediately Inveſted on all ſides, a Body of Troops being order'd from *Peterwaradin*, Commanded by General *Hauben* to compleat the Inveſtment on the other ſide the *Sauve*.

Having thus inveſted the Place, they fell to Fortifying their Camp, and drawing Lines of Circumvallation, to prevent being fallen upon by the *Turks* from the Country; which Lines, tho' of a vaſt Extent, were made ſo regular, ſo well ſtrengthen'd with Redoubts and Outworks, the Parapet ſo high, and Ditch ſo large, that, in ſhort, it requir'd a formal Attack in manner of a Siege, to approach it. Beſides this, every Regiment had little Forts caſt up, to cover them from the Fire of the Town, and from the Sallies of the Garriſon, who, indeed, gave them no reſt.

Having thus brought the *Germans* to the Siege, the Conduct and Particulars of which are ſo Famous, it is well worth while to give an Account of the whole Siege Journal-like, ſeeing it was not of long Continuance, and had, in a ſhort time, ſo many eminent Actions attending it, ſo well worth being recorded, and more eſpecially for the ſake of the Event of the whole. Here follows,

A Journal of the Imperial Army before Belgrade.

On the 21*ſt* of *June*, we broke Ground and began our Lines of Circumvallation; Two Deſerters from the Fortreſs reported, that within Musket-Shot of its Walls, at a Place call'd *Varos*, the Turks were hard at work upon a Line, in Form of a Retrenchment, while

while others were as buſie in enlarging and extending the Mines; which hath ſince been confirm'd by two other Deſerters. On the 22*d*, beſide proceeding on our Lines, as the Day before, we made Preparations for laying a Bridge over the *Danube*, as near the Town as we durſt; which when the Enemy took to be finiſh'd, they ſent down three of their Mill-Barques, which lay at Anchor under the Cannon of the Place; but our *Saiques* attack'd and maſter'd them, and carry'd them over to the other ſide of the River. The 23*d* and 24*th* were taken up in continuing the Work of our Lines; and in the Front of our Left Wing, we finiſh'd a Redoubt at the Foot of our deſign'd Bridge upon the *Sauve*, to the end our Men might quietly lay that Bridge, as ſoon as the Body under General *Hauben* arriv'd. In the Evening, the Redoubt at the Foot of our Bridge of Barques over the *Danube* was as good as finiſh'd; and we began to make Bridges alſo over the neighbouring Moraſſes, for a Security of a Communication with the Country on the other ſide of the River. To this end, ſome Battalions, with four Companies of Grenadiers, and a few Horſe, were order'd to encamp on the farther Bank, to haſten that Work, and to cover the Bridge. We heard the ſame Day from the County of *Temeſwaer*, that thirteen Turkiſh Veſſels were arrived at *Semendria*, where they were receiv'd with the Diſcharge of Artillery; and that they were to be follow'd by a greater Number. We yet could have no certainty touching the March or Strength of the Enemy's Army: Neither is it ſo much as known, whether they will advance this way with

with their whole Force, or ſend out Detachments to make ſome Diverſion.

July 5. *N. S.* Our Lines are now in ſuch a forwardneſs, and this Camp is ſo well fenced and fortified, that it reſembles, in ſome degree, a regular Fortreſs. The heavy Artillery, and Ammunition of the Train, being arrived here in ſeveral Barges, we are buſy unlading them; ſo that we ſhall be ready to open the Trenches, and to batter the Place in a few Days. The Caſtle of *Belgrade* commands and defends all round about it, as well the Lower, and what is called the *Raſcian* Town, as the Iſlands and the *Varos*; lower down toward the *Danube*, oppoſite to our Head Quarter, the Beſieged have raiſed for their Defence, three Works, upon which they have planted forty or fifty Pieces of Cannon. They have likewiſe caſt up a Retrenchment, provided with a Ditch and Paliſades, and a Battery againſt our Front. By the beſt Information we can get, the Garriſon conſiſts of *twenty Thouſand* choſen Janizaries, ſome *Thouſands* of Spahi's and Tartars well mounted, beſide other Men and the Inhabitants. They are Commanded by a *Seraskier* and ſeveral Aga's; and have above *three Hundred* Pieces of Cannon, excluſive of thoſe on board their Ships, which are *Seventy* in Number, either Frigates, Galleys, Half-Galleys, or Saiques. Our Troops under General *Hauben*, near *Semlin*, are poſted upon ſuch an Eminence, that they can ſee very plainly the Works of the Town.

July 12. *N. S.* On the *9th*, Prince *Maximilian* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, at the Head of his Regiment, arrived in General *Hauben*'s Camp near *Semlin*,

Semlin, where Men have begun a Line of Contravallation with a Retrenchment, and alſo to open a Communication with us by means of Bridges over the Moraſſes. On the 10*th*, a Detachment was made, to attack the Enemy's Redoubt in the Iſland on the farther ſide of the *Danube*: But when all the proper Diſpoſitions were ready, and General *Mercy*, who had the Conduct of that Enterprize, was juſt got on Horſeback, he was ſeiz'd with a Fit of an *Apoplexy*, and carried back to his Tent, having loſt his Sight and Hearing; whereupon the Deſign was laid aſide. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the other Generals and Perſons of Diſtinction, have been to viſit Count *Mercy*, who beginning to ſee again, 'tis hop'd he may recover his good Health. We have not yet open'd the Trenches, but think to do it in two or three Days. Our Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation are entirely finiſh'd, and the ſtrongeſt that ever were ſeen, eſpecially thoſe of Circumvallation, which are *Sixteen Foot* wide, and *eight Foot* high, every where flank'd, and provided with Field-Pieces. We heard there are in the Place, about *thirty Thouſand* Regular Foot, *three Thouſand* Horſe, and *fifteen Thouſand* Inhabitants. Yeſterday a Party of our Huſſars beat one of the *Turks* three Leagues from the Camp, and brought in ſeven Priſoners, who ſay the main Army of the *Ottomans* is arrived near *Niſſa*, and that there are different Bodies diſpers'd at *Semendria*, *Orſova*, and along the *Danube*; concerning whoſe Number, or that of the Army, we can learn no certain Account.

July 19. *N. S.* On the 16*th* inſtant, the *Bavarian* Foot, and the Horſe-Guards of the ſame Nation, arrived in the Camp near *Semlin*, whither we detach'd from our Camp the four Regiments of Horſe of *Darmſtat*, *Martigni*, *Lobkowitz*, and Prince *Emanuel* of *Savoy*, to reinforce that Body, the Command whereof was given to the Count *de Martigni*, General of Horſe: And it being judg'd proper to take Poſt on the other ſide of the *Sauve*, near the Mouth of that River, General *Marcilli* was order'd to attempt it, with three Battalions, ſix Companies of Grenadiers, twelve Hundred Workmen, and three Hundred Horſe to cover them: They advanced thither over Night, and work'd ſome Hours upon a Redoubt, and in drawing a Line, before the Enemy perceiv'd them; but at laſt their Saiques came up, and the *Turks* made a continual Fire as well from thoſe Veſſels, as from the Town and Citadel, tho' without doing us any conſiderable Damage, or much retarding our Works.

The next Morning about Seven of Clock, the Enemy return'd to attack us with a good Number of their beſt Janizaries, favour'd by the Fire of their Ships and Citadel, and landing fell upon our Foot, who not being yet ſufficiently entrench'd, were put into ſome Confuſion, and began to retire, when Baron *Miglio*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Darmſtat*, who commanded the three Hundred Horſe, advanced very opportunely with two Hundred and fifty of them, and, maugre the Enemy's Fire, attack'd them with ſo much Bravery, that he forc'd them to retire in confuſion, leaving a good Number dead upon the Spot, beſide thoſe,

who,

who, not being able to get back to their Saiques, were drown'd in the River. This happy Succeſs having given Heart to our Foot, they retook their former Poſt, and went on with the Work they had begun, ſupported by other Troops on Foot and on Horſeback. This Action was very warm, and coſt us the Lives of General *Marcilli*, Count *Heiſter*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Viſconti*, Serjeant-Major Baron *Fiegher*, with five Captains, and ſeveral Subalterns; and we had about *nine* Hundred common Soldiers kill'd beſides the wounded. The Enemy's Loſs was much more conſiderable: Sub-Lieutenant *Mardefeld*, of the Regiment of *Virmont*, with nine Grenadiers, ſlew twenty *Turk* upon the Spot, and took their Colours, which having been preſented to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, were planted before his Tent. *July* 19. Yeſterday the three Regiments of *Bavaria* came into our Camp, and were placed where the above mention'd Regiments of Horſe had been upon our Left Wing. The Works begun on the other ſide of the *Sauve* are carry'd on ſucceſsfully, beſide which, we are raiſing a Redoubt againſt the Iſland in the *Danube*, which the Enemy have retrench'd; and we have drawn a Line *ſixteen Hundred* Paces long upon the Banks of that River, as well as along the *Sauve*, to ſecure a Communication betwixt our Redoubts, and to hinder the Approaches and Deſcents of the Infidels. One of our Parties, of *eighty* or *ninety* Huſſars, having met a Party of *two Hundred Tartars* and *Hungarian* Rebels, put them to the Rout, kill'd about *twenty* of them, and returned to the Camp with ſeveral Priſoners, who confirm the News of the Approach of the Enemy's Army.

July

July 29. *N. S.* On the 23*d*, we began, by Day-break, to batter the Lower Town with twenty ſix Pieces of Cannon, twenty four Pounders, and twenty Mortars, to ſo good Purpoſe, that two of the Enemy's Batteries were ruin'd, the Top of the Wall carried away, and their Cannon which flank'd us diſmounted. We heard dreadful Howlings in the Place; and the *Turks* withdrew all the Troops from the Retrenchments, by reaſon of the Havock our Bombs had made among them. The next Day, we continued to ply thoſe Batteries, which had their deſired Effect; we began a Redoubt with two Wings, in the Iſland above our Bridge upon the *Sauve*, and alſo a Communication between that Bridge and General *Martigni*'s Camp, that Succours might be convey'd with more Eaſe, in caſe of an Attack from the Enemy. On the 26*th*, we erected two new Batteries; one of four, and the other of two Guns, in our Attack on the farther ſide of the *Sauve*; as well to diſmount five Cannon which the *Turks* had newly planted upon the Caſtle, as to batter the great Tower upon the Banks of the *Danube*. The ſame Day we began a Communication along that River, between *Semlin* and our Retrenchments. On the 27*th*, we receiv'd Advice from the County of *Temeſwaer*, which was confirm'd by our Parties, to wit, that the Enemy were advanced toward *Semendria*, and the Janizaries as far as *Crutſcha*, in the Road to our Camp; and that a Body had paſs'd the *Danube* near *Orſova*, whether to march higher up on that ſide, or toward *Meadia*, was not certain. That Day was ſpent in finiſhing the Plattorms for our Batteries, in plant-

planting the Cannon upon them, and in ſending ſome Barques for Bridges from the *Danube* to the *Sauve*, to be made uſe of in caſe of need. The next Morning, ſome Hundreds of *Turkiſh* Horſe came to view the Camp; whereupon, Ammunition was diſtributed to the whole Army, and Orders given for all to be ready. The 29*th* in the Morning ſome more of the Enemy's Horſe appear'd before the Front of the Left Wing, and after Skirmiſhing with ſome Huſſars, retir'd: Alſo the Garriſon appear'd on Horſeback in great Numbers, but were ſoon oblig'd by our Cannon to withdraw.

It had been now four Days ſince the Enemy appear'd before our Retrenchments, and have been continually Skirmiſhing with our Volunteers and Huſſars. On the 30*th*, they came, to the Number of *two Thouſand Horſe*, with divers Officers at their Head, to view our outward Trench, but retreated at every Cannon-ſhot. The 31*th*, their whole Army advanced within a quarter of a League of us, where they began immediately to Mark out a Camp; ſo that a Battle ſeems unavoidable. The Retrenchments were well provided with every thing, and guarded by all the Artillery, to give the Infidels a warm Reception, expecting, as the *Tartar* Priſoners reported, that they deſign'd to attack our Lines in three ſeveral Places, *viz.* on the ſide of the *Sauve*, upon the Height near the *Danube*, and on the ſide of this River. The ſame Day the Garriſon, to ſhew their Joy at the Approach of their Army, made a Sally, but were ſoon driven into the Town again.

Things being in this Scituation, and the *Turkiſh* Army being in the Neighbour-

hood, Orders were dispatch'd to General *Martigni*, to march with five Regiments of Horse, and eight Battalions of Foot, from the Camp at *Semlin*, and post himself near the Bridges upon the *Sauve*, to be at hand, if Occasion should require those Troops. At the same time, a new Battery was planted on the farther Side of that River, above those Bridges, and over-against the Right Wing, to cover the Valley on its Left. On the 1*st* of *Aug.* some Thousands of the Enemy's Horse came to take a nearer View of the Camp, mostly toward the *Sauve*. That Night, the Besieged attempted once more to set Fire to the Bridge upon the *Danube*, by sending down seven or eight Fireships, or Barques, full of all sorts of Combustibles: But the two Men of War, the Saiques, and Troops upon the Bridge, play'd their Part so well, that most of those Fireships were sunk, and only three could reach the Bridge, which did it no manner of Damage. This Day the Enemy came to view us again, and took that Opportunity to mark out a Camp, whither they remov'd in the Evening, and so posted themselves, facing our Retrenchments, that they are extended from our Left Wing, thro' a Valley, quite to our Right. Deserters from their Army report, that the *Vizier* hath the *Sultan*'s Command to undertake the Relief of the Place at all Events; and indeed, it were otherwise next to impossible for him to subsist long where he is, for want of Forrage.

Aug. 2. For three or four Days, there was nothing to be seen but great Bodies of *Turkish* Horse ranging along our Line, backwards and forwards, most probably to observe our Situation.

ation. And the 3*d*, by ſix in the Morning, we ſaw upwards of *twenty Thouſand* Spahi's before our Retrenchments; but our Cannon ſoon oblig'd them to retire in Confuſion. Our Volunteers are continually skirmiſhing with the *Turks* and *Tartars*, to the Loſs of Men on both ſides; for the *Turks* rewarding their Troops with a Ducat for every Chriſtian's Head they bring in, it hath been judg'd proper to follow the Example; and thus is there no Quarter given. About three in the Afternoon, appear'd a vaſt Number of red and green Tents, the *Ottoman* Army extending it ſelf from the *Danube* to leſs than Cannon-Shot of the *Sauve*. All their Tents look new and fine, particularly one very large red one, which we ſuppoſe to be the *Vizier*'s. The Enemy cannot, by reaſon of the Multitude of narrow Paſſes, receive all their Artillery and Baggage very ſpeedily. Mean while, as they have begun to entrench, the Queſtion is, whether we ſhall give them Time to make an end, our firſt Line ſtanding ready to march; and if we advance but a quarter of a League, we are upon them. Briefly, we have the Enemy now both in our Front and Rear, and are thereby reduced to the Neceſſity of Fighting. The *Turkiſh* Army is encamp'd upon a riſing Ground, in the Form of an Amphitheater; which, with the diverſity of its Tents, makes a moſt beautiful Proſpect in the Eyes of our Soldiers, who point out to each other the Tents they are for, in caſe they can win them.

Certainly we ſhall never part without a Battle; God grant us good Succeſs! We have a Report, the 4*th*, that a great many *Turks* had deſerted the Army, and are gone home; hav-

ing no Inclination to ſtand the Fury of an Engagement: Alſo, that the Beſieged are in Want already, our Bombs having deſtroy'd their Stock of Meal and Grain.

From the 3*d* inſtant, to the *6th* in the Evening, the Enemy fir'd upon us without Intermiſſion, from a Hundred and thirty Pieces of Cannon planted in their Retrenchments, which they have brought within Musket-Shot of our Camp; whereby we have loſt about a Hundred Common Soldiers, and a Dozen Officers, General *Regal*, who in our laſt was written Dead, is ſo well of his Wound, that there is good Hope of his Cure, without the Amputation of his Leg. That Evening, the Count *d'Eſtrades*, Governour to the Prince *de Dombes*, loſt his right Foot by a Cannon-Ball, which kill'd one of that Prince's Pages at the ſame Time. On our ſide, we do our Endeavour not to die in the Enemy's Debt; having burnt them a Magazine of Gun-Powder, and ſome Thouſands of Bombs and Grenades, as we had before done one of the Beſieged's Proviſions. It having been obſerv'd, that moſt of the Enemy's Bombs and Bullets fell near our Head Quarters, and Magazines of Gunpowder, (whence 'tis judg'd they were inform'd of that Spot by Deſerters) the *Bavarian* Princes, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, are remov'd farther off; and we have alſo ſecured two Thouſand Barrels of Powder, and as many fill'd Bombs, in a Place of more Safety: But Prince *Eugene* will not remove his Tent, tho' he hath ſuffer'd a little Earth to be caſt up about it. On *Monday* laſt, the *Turks* advanced cloſe up to our Line, as if they would attack

us;

us; but retir'd again, without venturing on it. General *Viard* is march'd to *Lugos*, with two Regiments of Cuiraſſiers, to obſerve a Body of thirty or forty Thouſand *Turks* in the County of *Temeſwaer*. The Beſieged were for erecting a new Battery laſt Night, without the Suburbs; but Count *Merci* and the Prince of *Bevern* prevented them, by taking Poſt in the Palanka with ten Battalions, twelve Companies of Grenadiers, a good Number of Carabineers and Cuiraſſiers, and four or five Hundred Workmen, who open'd Trenches there, without the Loſs of a Man; and we ſhall be ready to Morrow to Fire upon the Fortreſs on that ſide, from a Battery of thirty Mortars, and another of twenty four Cannon. Our Men have moreover poſted themſelves in the Water-Town, and taken four Pieces of Cannon. The Beſieged, according to the Report of Deſerters, are ſo ſcanty of Proviſions, that Horſe-Fleſh yields a good Price among them. Prince *Eugene* ſeems deſirous that the *Turks* would attack him in his Retrenchments.

On the *7th* inſtant, the Enemy having continued to Cannonade and Bombard our Camp, and particularly the Head Quarters, it was judg'd proper to remove the latter nearer to our Left Wing, as had been propoſed when firſt we ſeiz'd this Ground. In the Night therefore we poſted our ſelves upon an Eminence fronting the midſt of our Contravallation, without the leaſt Oppoſition on the part of the Beſieged, till Break of Day; when perceiving our Men already covered, they contented themſelves with firing ſome Cannon-ſhot from the Walls. The ſame Day, we erected a

Redoubt there, provided with ſix Pieces of Cannon. General *Heiſter* finding himſelf much out of Order, was carry'd to *Raab*, for the Recovery of his Health. On the *7th*, the Enemy remain'd in the ſame Scituation, excepting that they extended and enlarged their Batteries fronting our Center. At Night, our Troops, Commanded by the Prince of *Beveren*, took Poſt in a great Moſque ſituate before the Eminence abovementioned, nearer to the Town, and began to entrench themſelves there. We receiv'd Advice, that our Garriſon of *Meadia* had been well uſed by the *Turks*, and conducted to *Temeſwaer*; and that the Body which took the ſaid Town, had paſs'd the *Dannbe* at *Orſova*, in order to rejoin the *Vizier*. This Day we continued to Cannonade each other from the Camp and Fortreſs; and late in the Evening, an Adjutant of the Aga of the Janizaries was taken by our Grenadiers, without the Retrenchment of our Left Wing; by whom, and by Deſerters, we underſtand, that the Enemy had holden a Council of War, wherein it was reſolv'd to attack our Camp in a few Days with all their Forces. Deſerters from the Town alſo report, that the Beſieged are in ſo much Want, that all their Hope is in a ſpeedy Relief.

On the *9th*. The Enemy continued to entrench themſelves both in Front and in Rear, having the Day before laid, in different Places, new Platforms of Batteries within Musket-ſhot of us. Deſerters unanimouſly agree, that on the *7th* in the Morning, the Enemy reſolv'd to attack our Camp; and the whole Imperial Army was under Arms all that Day and Night,

to

to receive them: But hitherto nothing is come of it; and they have contented themſelves with making a terrible Fire from their Cannon and Mortars, which (thanks to our Parapets) hath not done us any conſiderable Damage. Mean while, our Approaches are carry'd on with Vigour againſt the Town, the *Seraskier* whereof is enrag'd, that the *Vizier* hath not yet attempted his Relief with ſo formidable an Army. Our Camp is ſo full of Caverns, that it may in ſome degree be liken'd to a Cony-Warren; but tho' our Men are thereby render'd pretty ſecure, the Enemy's Batteries do nevertheleſs make ſad Work among our Horſes, Tents, and Waggons. It is a fine Sight for the Soldiery, to behold the Fire of our Batteries againſt the Town and the *Turkiſh* Camp, and the Return the Infidels are pleaſed to make us from both. As we have conſtantly maintain'd our Bridges of Communication, we have hitherto wanted for nothing, whilſt all things are grown ſcarce in the *Ottoman* Camp, thro' the great Conſumption made by their unweildy Numbers.

Thus far the Journal *of the Siege.*

We are now come to the glorious Finiſhing of this Work, which was the 15*th* Day of *Auguſt* their Stile, that is the 4*th* of our Stile, and ſo treſpaſſes four Days upon our next Year. However we cannot think our Work perfect, without giving the full Account of it as it was Publiſh'd in *Holland* by the Imperial Miniſter the Baron *Heems*.

An Account of the great Victory (by God's Bleſſing) obtain'd by the glorious Arms of his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, over the Ottomans, *under* Belgrade, *the* 16th *of* Auguſt, 1717. *Sent by an Expreſs to his Excellency the Baron* de Heems, *Envoy-Extraordinary of his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty to their High-Mightineſſes the States-General of the United Provinces of the* Netherlands.

AFTER the Enemy had carry'd on their Approaches, from their Left Wing upon the Eminence, where the Regiment of *Regal* was poſted, to the Right, toward the Regiment of Foot of *Herberſtein*, and particularly ſo cloſe to the Regiments of *Browne* and *Maximilian Staremberg*, that it was plain they actually deſign'd to attack our Retrenchment with Vigour, (for which purpoſe they had alſo taken Poſt upon the Riſing Ground towards the *Sauve*, open'd Trenches, and begun to Cannonade and Bombard our Camp with above 100 Pieces of Cannon, and 20 Mortars) his moſt Serene Highneſs Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, reſolv'd not to give the Enemy Time to come into his Retrenchments, but (with God's Aſſiſtance) to beat and drive them before him. Accordingly, his Highneſs ſummon'd all the General Officers on the 15*th* at Three in the Afternoon, to his Quarters, and deliver'd to them the following Diſpoſition in Writing, *viz.*

That General *Palſi*, and under him General *Ebergeni*, and after him Lieutenants-General *Hauben*, *Lobcowitz*, Prince *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg*,

temberg, Majors-General *Galbes*, *Forger*, *Uffeln*, *Byrojo*, with the Regiments of *Savoy*, *Vehlen*, *Forger*, *Gronſvelt*, *Palfi*, and *Falkenſtein*, ſhould form the firſt Line of the Right Wing of Horſe. That the ſecond Line of the ſame Wing ſhould be commanded by General *Merci*, and under him by Lieutenants-General *Croix* and *Vehlen*, and after them by Majors-General *Hamilton*, *La Marche*, and *Elz*, having with them the Regiments of *Bareith*'s Dragoons, *Merci*, *Croix*, *Hautois*, and *Zollern*: That the firſt Line of the Left Wing of Horſe ſhould be Commanded by General *Montecuculi*, Lieutenants General *Walmerode* and *Hautois*, and Majors-General *Cordova*, *Rottenhan*, *Arrigoni*, and *Windiſgrats*, with the Regiments of *Wirtemberg*'s Dragoons, *Althan*, *Rabutin*, *Hanover*, *Darmſtat*, and *Caraffa*, Cuiraſſiers: The ſecond Line by General *Martigni*, Lieutenants-General *Veterani* and *Contrecourt*, and Majors-General *Echk*, *Locatelli*, and *Zollern*, with the Regiments of *Pate*, *Martigni*, *Lobcowitz*, *Viard*, *Contrecourt*, and *Emanuel* of *Savoy*.

The Command of the Foot, which were to march out and attack the Enemy's Retrenchments, was aſſign'd to his moſt Serene Highneſs, Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant-General; and the firſt Line of the Right Wing was to be Commanded by Count *Maximilian Staremberg*, General of the Artillery, Lieutenants-General *Wachtendonck*, and the Duke *d' Aremberg*, and Majors-General *Langlet* and *Leimbruck*, with the following Regiments; of *Heiſter*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Palfi*, 1 Battalion and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Herberſtein*, 2 Battalions and

and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Durlach*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Maximilian Staremberg*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Sikingen*, 1 Battalion, and 1 Company of Grenadiers; of *Wetzel*, 1 Battalion, and 2 Companies of Grenadiers.

The Left Wing of the firſt Line was Commanded by Count *Harrach*, General of the Artillery, and under him by Lieutenants-General Count *Daun*, *Maffait*, and *Bonneval*, and Majors-General *Dalberg* and *Merci* the Elder, with the following Regiments; of *Regal*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Virmonde*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Old *Wirtemberg*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Bavaria*, 3 Battalions and 3 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Geſwind*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Guido Staremberg*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers. Total of the Left Wing 15 Battalions, and 15 Companies of Grenadiers.

The Second Line was under the Command of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Bevern*, General of the Artillery, Lieutenants-General the Prince of *Holſteyn*, *Wallis* the Elder, and *Pliſchau*, Majors-General *Merci* the Younger, *Ottocaro Staremberg*, and *Wallis* the Younger, having under them the following Regiments; of *Harrach*, 2Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Holſteyn*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Leſſelholtz*, 1 Company of Grenadiers; of *Heſſe*, 1Battalion and 1 Company of Grenadiers; of *Anſpach*, 1 Battalion and 1 Company of Grenadiers;

of

of *Trautſon*, ... ; of *Aremberg*, 3 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Bavaria*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Young *Daun*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of *Bevern*, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers.

The Body of Reſerve, which at all Events was to be left behind in the Lines of Circumvallation, was Commanded by the Baron *de Seckendorff*, Lieutenant-General, and the Majors-General *Dierbach* on the Right Wing, and *Marulli* on the Left, having under them to guard the Plain, the following Regiments; of *Leffelholtz*, 1 Battalion; of *Lorrain*, 1 Battalion, and 1 Company of Grenadiers; of *Heſſe*, 1 Battalion; of *Heiſter*, 1 Battalion; of *Harrach*, 1 Battalion; of *Herberſtein*, 1 Battalion; of *Maximilian Staremberg*, 1 Battalion; of *Lerchenfelds*, 1 Battalion; and of General *Neiberg's* Body, 1 Battalion and 6 Companies of Grenadiers.

To guard the Retrenchment, and repulſe any Sallies of the Beſieged, were to Command the Horſe, Lieutenant-General *Viard*, and Majors-General Count *Lantieri*, and *Orſetti*, with the Regiments of *Montecuculi*, *Sultzbach*, *Graven*, *Schonborn*, *Galbes*, *Hautois*, and *Vaſques*; and to Command the Foot, Lieutenant-General Count *Browne*, and Major-General *Wobeſer*, with theſe Regiments; of *Leffelholtz*, 1 Battalion; of *Neiberg*, 1 Battalion; of Old *Lorrain*, 1 Battalion; of *Holſteyn*, 1 Battalion; and of *Heſſe*, 1 Battalion and 4 Companies of Grenadiers.

In the Retrenchment on the other ſide of the *Sauve*, was the ordinary Complement of a Colonel

nel at the Head of 1000 Men, beſide 300 in the Iſland call'd *Bohemians* Iſle, and 100 in the Redoubt near the River, who were to be ſupported by 1300 Horſe, Commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel. All the other Regiments, both of Horſe and Foot, which were near *Semlin*, were already diſtributed in the Army.

A Battalion of *Velzeck*, and another of *Faber*, were appointed to cover the *Fourneaux*.

The diſmounted Troopers and Dragoons were to Poſt themſelves reſpectively in the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

The Train of Artillery was to be all in Readineſs, and about Ten at Night to diſtribute 30 Field-pieces, and ſome Falconets (ſomewhat ſmaller) to the two Wings: Moreover, 6 Pieces of Cannon were to be placed in our Left Wing of Horſe, and 4 in the Right, to be made uſe of as Occaſion ſhould require. On each Wing of Foot, was to be kept ready a ſufficient Number of Waggons, with Ammunition, Grenades, and Inſtruments for removing Earth; and on each alſo, a General, with Superiour and Subaltern Officers, and the requiſite Gunners were to be at hand, againſt we ſhould maſter the Enemy's Cannon; while Superiour and Subaltern Officers in Proportion tarry'd in the Retrenchment or Camp, who were to diſpoſe of themſelves there in the beſt Manner to ſerve the Artillery left behind.

Purſuant to this Diſpoſition, deliver'd in Writing to all the Generals Commanding in Chief in the Two Lines, in the Body of Reſerve, and in the Retrenchment; the Horſe of the Right Wing march'd out at One of the Clock

Clock in the Morning between the Regiments of *Harrach* and *Anſpach*, as did that of the Left below the *Bavarian* Foot without the Retrenchment. The Foot follow'd between Three and Four of the Clock, to wit, the Right Wing toward the Regiment of *Maximilian Staremberg*, and the Left through the Opening betwixt the Regiments of *Regal* and *Browne*.

Though the Order was rightly given, for taking Poſt without Noiſe with the Right Wing near the Plain, and the Left toward the Height, where *Regal*'s Regiment was; yet before the Horſe of the ſecond Line of the Right Wing were got clear out of the Retrenchment, they unexpectedly found themſelves, toward Four in the Morning, in the Trenches which the Enemy had made that very Night, over-againſt the Regiment of *Herberſtein*; whereupon the Fire began immediately. And in regard it was not yet broad Day-light, but a very thick Fog, it was impoſſible to hinder ſome ſmall Diſorders happening in the foremoſt Regiments. Nevertheleſs, the Horſe of the Right Wing continued to advance in good Order, (notwithſtanding the terrible Fire of the Enemy, and the great Number of Men and Horſes kill'd and wounded there) and poſted themſelves in the Places appointed in the Plain, where they warmly attack'd the Enemy; and tho' they were repuls'd ſeveral Times by their great Numbers favour'd with a Fog, and driven back to their Retrenchment and the Plain, yet they recover'd themſelves ſo well, that at laſt, about Six in the Morning, when the Fog began to fall, the Enemy were oblig'd

to

to quit their firſt Retrenchment, and being purſued by our Horſe with an extraordinary Bravery, a great many Janizaries were cut in Pieces, while our Foot follow'd in good Order, and advanced towards the Enemy's Batteries with ſo much Reſolution, that the Right Wing had got Poſſeſſion of moſt of them, and turn'd the Enemy's Cannon upon them by Eight of the Clock.

The Fire began ſomewhat later on the Left Wing; but it was afterward ſo much the more violent, becauſe all the Runaway *Turks* repair'd toward the Height upon which ſtood the Enemy's great Battery, whereby our Horſe and Dragoons were terribly gall'd; but with God's Aſſiſtance, both the Height and Batteries were in our Poſſeſſion toward Nine of the Clock; aud the Enemy perceiving themſelves driven from thence, were ſoon after entirely put to the Rout.

About Ten of the Clock, ſome Thouſands of *Turks* and *Tartars* advanced with great Fury againſt three Regiments of Horſe poſted near the Plain, one of which they put into Diſorder; but they were vigorouſly repuls'd by the other two; and after our Grenadiers, commanded in the ſaid Plain, as well as our Artillery in the Retrenchment, had made a great Fire upon them, and 2 more Regiments of Dragoons came from the Right Wing, with ſome Horſe from the Retrenchment to their Relief, the Enemy made haſte away, betaking themſelves alſo to Flight, as the Janizaries and the greateſt Part of their Army had done before, with ſo much Precipitation, that they abandon'd their Camp, Tents, Cannon, and Ammunition,

of

of which we took Poſſeſſion with our Foot, without the Loſs of a Man upon that Occaſion.

'Tis certain, that ſince the Siege of *Vienna*, there never was ſeen ſo great a Number of *Turks* in the Field, eſpecially of Janizaries; and it muſt be own'd, they defended themſelves very well for ſome time. There are very few Officers, that ever ſaw or experienc'd a hotter or better order'd Fire of the *Turks*; and 'tis plain from the Number of our Slain and Wounded, particularly among the Cavalry, that they were not bad Markeſmen. But the Reſolution and good Harmony between our Horſe and Foot, who ſeconded each other admirably well in this Battle, did at laſt force the Enemy to give way.

We took from them above 150 Pieces of Cannon, and between 30 and 40 Mortars, ſome of which threw Bombs of 120*l.* weight; together with abundance of Ammunition, and their whole Camp. 'Tis worthy Admiration, that not one Soldier enter'd it for Plunder, without the Permiſſion of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Commander in Chief, nor till the whole Army was rally'd and put in Order.

Several Thouſands of Janizaries were cut in Pieces; and in ſome Parts of the Retrenchment we found them heap'd one upon another. The *Huſſars* and *Raſcians* ſent after them, did alſo maſſacre a very great Number. They want Words to expreſs the Diſorder and Confuſion in which the Enemy fled, killing one another in the narrow Ways, to get foremoſt. We made few Priſoners; but ſome *Chriſtians* found in Irons in the Enemy's Camp, and by us deliver'd,

ver'd, report, that they had aſſuredly the Deſign to attack our Camp; and we found in theirs a great Number of Scaling-Ladders, Gabions, Grappling-Irons, and other Inſtruments proper for attacking and ſcalading our Retrenchment. During the Fight, the Garriſon of *Belgrade* did not make the leaſt offer to Sally, being in ſuch a Conſternation upon the Defeat of their Army, that as ſoon as it was over, they abandon'd the Fort in the Iſland of the *Danube*, and on the 17*th*, at Four in the Afternoon, ſent two Officers from the Place, who ſubmitted entirely to the Prince's Clemency; after which, on the 18*th*, we poſted our ſelves in the Outworks, and took Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates with 18 Companies of Grenadiers and ſix Battalions.

We have taken from the Enemy, ſeveral Horſe Tails, a great many Colours, and ſome Pairs of Kettle Drums.

In a Word, through the viſible Aſſiſtance of the Almighty, we have gain'd as great and ſignal a Victory, as hath been won in this Age; and the *Raſcians*, who are return'd to the Camp, ſay, the Peaſants of *Boſnia* and *Servia* fired upon the Runaways for the ſake of Plunder, and that ſome of the *Turks* are fled as far as *Viddin*.

P. S. On our ſide, Lieutenant General *Hauben* was kill'd; General *Palſi*, Prince *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg*, Generals *Wallis* and *Dalberg*, were wounded; and the laſt is ſince dead of his Wounds, with ſeveral Colonels and other Officers, among whom are the Prince de *Taxis* and Marquis *Bona*.

A

A Succinct List of the Slain and Wounded in the Imperial Army, in the Battle near Belgrade, *Aug.* 16. 1717.

Of the Horse, Kill'd 1044 Men.
Wounded 1582

In all 2626 Troopers.

Of the Foot, Kill'd 802 Men.
Wounded 1700

In all 2502

Total Kill'd 1846 Men.
Wounded 3282

In all 5128

Horses Kill'd 2741
Wounded 1358

In all 4099

A List of the Artillery, Colours, &c. taken from the Enemy in the aforesaid Battle.

131 Brass Cannon, the largest whereof carry 16 Pound Ball.
37 Mortars, some of which throw 200 Pound Weight.
20000 Cannon Balls.
3000 Bombs.
3000 Grenades.
600 Barrels of Powder.
300 Barrels of Lead.

52 Colours.
9 Horſe Tails.
4 Trumpets.
1 large Drum of the Janizaries.
4 Drums ſomewhat ſmaller.
1 large Copper Kettle-Drum.
1 ſmaller.
2 Pair of ſmall Kettle Drums.

In the Iſland, or Star-Fort.

10 Braſs Cannon.
6 Iron Cannon.

In the Fregates, Galleys, and Saiques.

57 Braſs Cannon.
105 Iron Cannon.

Articles of Capitulation granted this Day to the Garriſon and Inhabitants of Belgrade.

I. DUring the Capitulation, and till that is finiſh'd, all Hoſtilities ſhall forthwith ceaſe; and if, contrary to Expectation, any Diſorder ſhould happen, Satisfaction ſhall be given on both ſides.

I. This is eaſily underſtood; neither is it cuſtomary to act contrary to Agreement.

II. The Garriſon engages faithfully to deliver up the Fortreſs in the Condition it now is, with all the Artillery, namely, Cannon, Mortars, Lead, Powder, and Ball; likewiſe all other Ammunition, Proviſions, and Utenſils of War.

II.

II. *It is notorious, that whatſoever did belong to the Vanquiſhed, muſt be deliver'd to the Victor, and all things faithfully diſcover'd and ſurrender'd, together with the Mines and Ammunition.*

III. In the Exchange, the whole Garriſon ſhall be permitted to retire freely and ſecurely with their Wives and Children, Arms, and Baggage, Drums beating, and Colours flying; which is alſo to be underſtood of ſuch Inhabitants as deſire to go out at the ſame time, of what Condition, Religion, or Nation ſoever they be, together with the ancient Slaves, who had actually embrac'd the *Mahometan* Faith before the Siege.

III. *Without all Diſpute, provided that all the Slaves made ſince the Commencement of the preſent War, be deliver'd up without Exception, together with all ſuch Priſoners in the Fortreſs, as were taken during the Siege and before, and the Deſerters.*

IV. And foraſmuch as great Part of the Garriſon muſt take their Way by Water, and his moſt Serene Highneſs Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* will perhaps make ſome Difficulty of granting them Fregates, Saiques, and other Veſſels, which they might otherwiſe uſe; his Highneſs is earneſtly intreated to grant at leaſt ſuch Veſſels as cannot be of Service to him in the War, and are only fit to tranſport them on this Occaſion, and even to add to them ſome *German* Veſſels, to ſupply what are wanting: But in Caſe his ſaid Highneſs will not grant the ſaid Veſſels, on account of the Cannon that are on

board them, they offer to take them out, with what other things there are, to the end their Departure may not be delay'd; and for the ſame Reaſon they pray to be aſſiſted with a few Seamen.

IV. *That Part of the Garriſon which goes by Water, ſhall furniſh themſelves with the Tranſports that are there, and with no others that any way belong to the Navy; or they ſhall be furniſh'd by the Imperial Army, giving Security as far as their preſent Circumſtances will permit; and if all cannot be carry'd at once, the Garriſon ſhall have Liberty to aſſemble them in ſome Parts of the* Varos, *or in an Iſland, leaving Men there to take care of them, and Guards ſhall be given on our Part for their Security. As every thing which belongs to the Armament of Ships is undoubtedly to remain and be deliver'd to the Imperialiſts, no Seamen can be furniſh'd at preſent; and the Garriſon have their own Saique Crews and other Men, whom they may make uſe of. As for the Withdrawing of the Ships, the Garriſon may carry them as far as* Vi-palanka, *and deliver them to us there upon our Territory; but if in the mean while we make our ſelves Maſters of* Orſova, *they may deliver them there.*

V. The Garriſon which retires by Water, demands to be guarded in Safety thro' *Orſova* to *Fretiſlau*, on this ſide the narrow Paſſage before the Iron Gate; for which Reaſon two Hoſtages ſhall be left on their part, till the ſaid Garriſon hath receiv'd the uſual Atteſtation concerning the Safe Conduct.

V. *This is without Diſpute.*

VI.

VI. As the other Part of the Garriſon is to go by Land, they demand alſo to be Eſcorted by a ſufficient Guard to *Niſſa*, and to have free Liberty to buy Proviſions upon the Road, either by Land or Water, and farther, to buy and ſell mutually, as at *Temeſwar*; and as they are likewiſe to carry their Goods by Land, they have an indiſpenſable Neceſſity of 1000 Waggons, for which, and for the Guard, Hoſtages ſhall be left.

VI. *Tho' the Water-Carriage is more Commodious, 'tis agreed nevertheleſs, That a Part of the Garriſon ſhall go by Land, and ſhall have Liberty to buy Proviſions by the Way, and elſewhere, and to ſell their Effects. It is utterly impoſſible to furniſh* 1000 *Waggons, ſo we refer to* Article IV. *but however,* 300 *Waggons ſhall be allow'd the Garriſon.*

VII. All the Priſoners made before and during the Siege, ſhall be reſtored; and in Exchange it is deſired, that the ſame Conſideration may be had with reſpect to the Priſoners of the Garriſon.

VII. *This is anſwer'd by* Article III. *Nor is it known that there are here in the Army any Priſoners belonging to the Garriſon; for whom, however, Conſideration ſhall be had, as much as may be.*

VIII. His moſt Serene Highneſs ſhall grant to the Garriſon by Land 8 Marches to *Niſſa*, while that by Water ſhall make all poſſible haſt to *Fretiſlau*; earneſtly deſiring that ſtrict Orders be given, that on their Way, both by Land and Water, no Damage or Wrong be done them by any Nation, of what Name, or under what old Pretence ſoever.

VIII. *The Garriſon, and all that belongs to them, as is above ſaid, ſhall be Eſcorted beyond the* Morava, *or farther, if need be, and even to* Niſſa. *All reaſonable Security ſhall be given on the Part of the Imperial Army, both to that upon the Water, and to that by Land; and they are permitted, as well as the Eſcorte, to take Arms againſt the Blue Parties which may infeſt the Country; and for this End, the neceſſary Orders ſhall be ſent by Expreſſes to the Commanding Officers, and even to the Eſchorte.*

IX. The Garriſon ſhall actually march out in Eight Days, or ſooner, if poſſible; and after the mutual Signing and Exchange of the preſent Articles, a Gate toward the Moſque ſhall immediately be deliver'd to the *Germans*; and all the Mines and Ammunition ſhall be faithfully diſcover'd and ſhewn.

IX. *The Garriſon ſhall march out without Fail the* 22d *Inſtant; ſo that the Capitulation ſhall yet be accepted and ſign'd, or rejected, this Day; ſince no Time is to be loſt in Negotiations. It is farther demanded, That after the Capitulation is ſign'd and exchang'd, a Gate toward the Moſque ſhall be evacuated, with the Outworks on the Right and Left. For the reſt it is agreed, that the Families, which may be found in the Ditches, may remain there in Safety till the general Retreat; and then it ſhall be mutually concerted how to avoid all Diſorder: And to ſecure the Eſcortes and Veſſels, by Land and by Water, Hoſtages ſhall be left, and ſent Home after Execution.*

Done

Done in the Imperial Camp before *Belgrade*, *Aug.* 18. 1717.

Sign'd,

(L. S.) *EUGENE* of *SAVOY.*

By Order of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince.

De Brokhauſen.

The ſubſequent Succeſſes to this great Action muſt break off here with the Year, and are referr'd to our next Volume.

But while this glorious Succeſs rejoices all *Europe*, things did not go ſo well with the *Venetians*, who, in effect, had the worſt of it in Two Battles at Sea with the *Turks*. The firſt was near the Iſle of *Tenedos* in the *Levant*, or *Archipelago*, where the *Venetian* Admiral *Flangini*, ſail'd with but part of their Fleet, and without waiting for the Auxilliary Squadrons of *Portugal*, *Maltha*, and of the Pope, *&c.* in hopes to have met with the *Ottoman* Fleet before they were join'd alſo by the Squadrons of *Barbary* and *Egypt*: The Deſign was good, and in part anſwer'd, for Seignior *Flangini*, who Commanded the *Venetian Fleet*, met according to his Deſign with the *Turkiſh Fleet* juſt after their coming out of the *Dardanelles*, but found them much ſtronger than he expected, and as ready to ſeek him out, as he was to be found; accordingly the Fleets engag'd, and fought with a great deal of Obſtinacy and Bravery on both ſides. In a Word, Seignior *Flangini* was kill'd, and the *Venetian Fleet* ſuffer'd extremely

in the Loſs of Men, and diſabling their Ships But on the other Hand, the *Turks* alſo were very much ſhatter'd, and as the *Venetians* ſay, gave over the Fight firſt; be that as it will, the *Venetians*, who were but 27 Men of War, and the *Turks* 35, miſs'd of their Deſign, and ſailed homeward, as well to join their Auxiliaries, which with Seignior *Piſani*, the Captain General or Chief Admiral, were ready to meet them, or to avoid being fallen upon again by the *Turkiſh Fleet*, who were ſoon reinforc'd to upwards of 50 Men of War; this was on the

The little Time between this Action, and that which follow'd, was ſpent in bringing together their ſeveral Strengths on both ſides, in order to another Fight; the *Turks*, who were the readieſt, being join'd by 14 Ships from *Barbary*, 12 from *Negropont*, and 8 from *Candia*, found themſelves in a Condition, as they thought, to fight the *Venetians*, though they ſent 12 Men of War into *Scio* to refit, being the Ships which ſuffer'd moſt in the late Fight: So taking the Men and Proviſions out of them to ſtrengthen and ſupply their other Ships, they follow'd the *Venetian Fleet* towards the Coaſt of the *Morea*, where they found them as ready to engage, as they, the *Turks*, could deſire.

The *Turkiſh Fleet* conſiſted now of 53 large Sultana's or Men of War, carrying from 50 to 80 Guns, except that the Barbary Squadron generally carry'd from 40 to 46 Guns; but as they were better Mann'd, and with better Men alſo than the reſt, they were counted as ſerviceable as the beſt Ships in their Line; alſo

ſo they had eight Fregats and ſix Fireſhips: The *Venetian Fleet*, on the other hand, conſiſted of 47 Men of War, and 26 Galleys. *Note.* The *Turks* had no Galleys at all; ſo that the Strength on either ſide was not very unequal, had they equally done their Duty. The *Turkiſh* Admiral, who, it ſeems, ſought out the *Venetians*, is, as fame Reports, an *Engliſh* Renegade, having been Boatſwain, and afterwards Mate of an *Engliſh* Merchant Ship fitted out at *Leghorn*, and taken in the *Levant* by the *Turks*. It is not affirm'd that this is ſo, but by his Conduct in theſe Fights, his daring Courage, and his forwardneſs to engage, it is not altogether unlikely. This Renegade, if he is ſuch, began the Fight with his own Ship, follow'd in excellent Order by 12 of the ſtouteſt Men of War in his Fleet; he attack'd Seignior *Diedo*, the extraordinary Captain, as the *Venetians* call him, who led the Men of War, with an inexpreſſible Fury; but had the whole Fleet done their Duty equal to this Admiral, and to thoſe that ſeconded him, the *Turks* had had nothing to boaſt of; for here he was receiv'd with that firmneſs, and the whole ſtood ſo reſolutely and firmly to it, eſpecially the *Maltheſe* Squadron, and the *Portugueſe* Squadron alſo, in which were *ſeven* ſtout Men of War, that tho' the Fight continued in that Part moſt of the Day, yet the *Turks* could gain nothing but Blows; the *Turkiſh* Admiral reſolving however, not to give it over, renew'd the Fight ſeveral Times with the utmoſt Obſtinacy.

In the mean time, the Galleys, in which was Seignior *Piſani* himſelf, being 26 in Number, being rang'd

rang'd on the Right, laying their Prows pointing to the Line of the *Turkiſh Fleet*, fir'd their large *Cachee Pieces*, which being very long Braſs Pieces of Cannon, carrying oftentimes a 36 Pound Ball, exceedingly gall'd the *Turks* at a Diſtance; but *Ali-Beg*, the Admiral of *Tunis*, who lay on the left Wing of the *Turkiſh Fleet*, with the three Squadrons of *Barbary*, *viz.* of *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Algier*, giving a Signal to the reſt to follow him, advanc'd out of the *Turkiſh* Line, and attack'd the *Venetian* Galleys with ſo much fury, that he drove them one upon another, and put them into the utmoſt Confuſion; finding his Advantage, he ſtill puſh'd them, firing his Broadſides upon them while they were in that Condition, that at laſt, they plainly fled away with the help of their Oars, and got out of the Line; but he left them not ſo, but follow'd them with Deſign to puſh them upon the Shore of the *Morea*, where they muſt have periſh'd, or to ſurround them, and thereby have oblig'd them to yield; but a little Breeze of Wind riſing from the Shore, deliver'd them from that Danger, with the Help of which, and their Oars, they got clear of the *Turks*, but were entirely ſeparated from the Fleet, nor did they know any thing of one another any more till ſeveral Days after.

In the mean Time, the *Turks*, finding that they could not maſter the Men of War, contented themſelves with having ſcatter'd and ſeparated them, and the *Venetians* retiring, the *Turks* did not purſue; and the *Venetian Fleet* Sail'd away by Cape *Matapan*, towards *Zant*, which was the Place of Rendezvous, extremely

ly ſhatter'd, and in great Pain to know what was become of their Captain General and the Galleys, believing indeed they had been all loſt. But at length they came ſcattering in, having been Harras'd extremely, firſt between the Iſle of *Cerigo* and *Candia*, whither the *Turks* afterwards purſued them, and after that by a terrible Tempeſt, in which they were in the utmoſt Diſtreſs, having alſo been two Days without freſh Water.

There was yet another Misfortune attended the *Venetians*, and this was the Miſunderſtandings between the Commanders, particularly between the *Venetian* Admiral *Diedo*, and the Admiral of the *Portugal* Squadron, which was carry'd up to ſuch a Heighth by *Diedo*, and afterwards encreaſed by Seignior *Piſani*, that the *Portugueze* and *Maltheſe* Squadrons immediately parted from them, and would not ſo much as come to an Anchor with them, or take any leave of them; but heartily vow'd, as is reported, that the King of *Portugal* ſhould never ſend any more Men of War into that Service.

Thus ended the Summer-Service at Sea, in which we do not find the *Venetians* blam'd for being beaten, for that is the Fate of the War, and is common to the Brave, as well as to the Mean; but for making Boaſts all over *Europe*, of their having obtain'd the Victory, of which, however, we will ſay no more here than this, that it is to be hoped, if they had not the Victory now, they may have it another time.

We have but one Action more that gives us any occaſion to be large upon, with reſpect to Affairs Abroad, and that is the Rupture between

tween *Spain* and the *Emperor*, and the breaking out of a new War in *Italy*.

This, though it broke out upon *Europe* at a ſurprize, and utterly unexpected, yet there is no doubt, has been long concerted between his *Catholick* Majeſty and the Princes of *Italy*, becauſe the Occaſions which are pretended as the Cauſes of War, are ſuch Actions of the *Emperor*, with the Princes of *Italy*, as have been practiſed ſome time, *viz.* Demanding large Sums of them, and making ſeveral Encroachments upon them.

However it was, the King of *Spain* cover'd ſo well his Preparations, as well as his Reſentment, that *Europe* took no Umbrage at all, no Suſpicions were entertained of any ſuch thing: It muſt likewiſe be confeſs'd, thoſe who beſt underſtood the Intereſts of the Princes of *Europe*, would have concluded the King of *Spain* ſhould have been the laſt Prince to engage in a new War, who had ſo narrowly eſcaped Ruine in the old one; and who, according to what we generally underſtand of *Spain*, is in the worſt Condition in the World to ſtand upon its own Legs in a War, having neither Money or Men: The *Spaniſh* Soldiers have not of late Years been in any Eſteem in the World; and the Revenues of *Spain* at home, having been ſo appropriated to the ſettled Superfluities of that eaſie Government, and to the Payment of innumerable Penſions and Appointments to the poor Nobility, that their Kings have never been able to lay up any Sums, or ſpare any thing for the Expences of a War, except what extraordinary Sums they could get from the *Indies*, which, at beſt, are not equal to ſuch Undertakings.

But

But *Philip* the Fifth, ſeems to underſtand things otherwiſe of himſelf; and whether he has ſet up a new Oeconomy in his Finances, and taken new Meaſures as to his Penſions or not, which ſome ſay he has effectually done, we find he has expended immenſe Sums in Fortifications, Building Men of War, amaſſing Stores, and filling his Magazines, and yet that there is no Complaint for want of Money, no new Inventions for bringing great Sums into the King's Coffers, as was formerly the Way.

King *Philip* had been two Years, at leaſt, preparing for this Undertaking, during which Time he has, one while under Pretence of Reſtoring his Naval Affairs, another while under pretence of ſending a ſtrong Squadron to aſſiſt the *Venetians* againſt the *Turks*, another while under pretence of ſending a Squadron to the *South Seas*, to prevent the *French* carrying on the Trade there, and again, of ſending Ships to ſuppreſs the Pyrates in the Gulph of *Florida*; *I ſay*, under all theſe Pretences, he has built a great many Ships of War, ſome ſay, above Fifty Sail, and has unſuſpected brought together great Magazines of Warlike Proviſions to the Sea Coaſt of *Valencia*, *Andaluſia*, and *Catalonia*, the Provinces from whence he ſhould have occaſion to Ship them upon his deſign'd Expedition; and as theſe Things were wholly believ'd to be no more than the neceſſary Preparations for the intended promiſed Squadron to be ſent to the Aid of the *Venetians*, it muſt be acknowledg'd, the World was wholly amuſed and diverted from entertaining ſo much as a Suſpicion of any other thing, till on a ſudden, they were ſurpriſed with an Account,

that

that Tranſport Ships were brought together, Troops March'd to the Sea-Coaſt of *Valencia*, and in a Word, that the King of *Spain* was Embarking an Army, a Train of Artillery, and a prodigious Quantity of all ſorts of Warlike Stores and Proviſions.

This, when it was conſider'd well of, and compar'd with the Preparations both by Sea and Land made by the King of *Sicily*, who, for all that Year paſt, had carried on Preparations as if he had been actually in a State of War, or had ſome very great Enterpriſe in View; *I ſay*, when compar'd with this, it left *Europe* no room to queſtion but that the Two Kings were in the ſame Deſign, whatever it was.

While we were in theſe Amuſements, the King of *Spain*'s Fleet with a ſurpriſing Secreſie and Expedition, Sail'd from *Barcelona*, conſiſting of *Eighteen* Men of War, *Twelve* Gallies, and ſome Galliots, with *Three* Bomb Veſſels, and near *Two Hundred* Tranſports, and after ſome Amuſements, enter'd the Road or Bay of *Cagliari* in *Sardinia*, where they Landed their Troops, which were not at firſt above 7000 Men, ſeiz'd upon the whole Iſland, and Beſieg'd the Town of *Cagliari*, the Capital of that Iſland; after this they Publiſh'd by their Agents at Foreign Courts, the following Memorial or Letter, as a kind of Manifeſto or Declaration, of the Reaſon of theſe Proceedings, *as follows*:

The

The Marquis Grimaldo's *Circular Letter to the* Spaniſh *Miniſters Abroad.*

'AT the Time that all *Europe* was perſuaded, that the Preparations made in *Spain* were deſign'd againſt the Common Enemy of Chriſtendom, and that the King's Forces were to ſecond the Enterprizes of the Chriſtian Fleet, according to the generous Offers his Majeſty had made to the Pope, the King reſolved at that very Time to ſend his Fleet and Troops to *Sardinia*, in order to conquer that Kingdom. Your Excellency and all *Europe* have been doubtleſs ſurprized thereat, as well as my ſelf. I know, and who can be ignorant of it, his Majeſty's Juſtice and Equity, his Strictneſs in performing his Royal Word, the Tenderneſs of his Conſcience, and his Conſtancy in Adverſity; Qualifications which make up the true Character of his Majeſty, and render him the worthy Succeſſor of the greateſt Kings who have fill'd the *Spaniſh* Throne: This very Knowledge was the Ground of my Surprize; nor could I imagine that a Prince endowed with ſo many Virtues, could reſolve upon attacking the Arch-duke, at a Time that he was engaged in a War with the *Turks*, and that the Coaſts of the Eccleſiaſtical State were threatned with an Invaſion: But ſince his Majeſty has taken ſuch a Reſolution, he muſt have been, as it were, forced to it by ſuperior and weighty Motives. This I heard from the King himſelf, who commanded me to acquaint your Excellency therewith, which I will do hereby in a few Words.

'The King bore with much Greatneſs of Mind, the diſmembring of his Dominions,

'which

'which the Plenipotentiaries for the Peace 'thought neceſſary to be given up as a Sacri-'fice to the common Tranquillity: But his 'Majeſty did it in hopes, and upon a full Per-'ſuaſion, that ſuch a Sacrifice would ſerve to 'ſecure the Repoſe of a Nation, whoſe Virtue 'was not favour'd by Fortune, and that what-'ever had been ſtipulated would be at leaſt 'religiouſly obſerved; yet his Majeſty, in 'order to procure the Repoſe of *Spain*, had 'ſcarce yielded up the Kingdom of *Sicily*, up-'on Condition, that his Enemies ſhould eva-'cuate *Catalonia* and the Iſland of *Majorca*, 'but he obſerved that thoſe who commanded 'in thoſe Countries concealed the Diſpatches 'and Ordees they had received.

'The King giving Notice thereof to his Al-'lies, thoſe Commanders made then a Shew as 'if they would perform the Treaty, by vertue 'of which the Reſtitution of thoſe Places 'was demanded. In order thereunto, the 'Garriſons of the Arch-duke had nothing elſe 'to do but to put the King's Troops in Poſſeſ-'ſion of the Gates of each Place, as 'tis uſual 'in ſuch Caſes amongſt the other Powers of '*Europe*; but the Generals of the Arch-duke, 'without the leaſt Regard to Publick Faith, a-'bandoned thoſe Places to the *Catalans*, and 'made them hope that they would ſoon re-'turn to aſſiſt them, ſupporting with theſe Pro-'miſes, the Audaciouſneſs of that People in-'clin'd to Rebellion, and encouraging them to 'a Reſiſtance as Unjuſt as Obſtinate: And 'that that Reſiſtance might be the more out-'ragious to his Majeſty, and the Rebels be 'the better able to ſupport it, the Generals

'of

'of the Arch-duke permitted that ſeditious 'People to ſeize the Horſes of their Troops 'at their Imbarkation, and even endeavour'd 'to put *Oſtalrick* into their Hands; a Place, 'which at their own Requeſt, had been allow-'ed them by his Majeſty for a Retreat and Se-'curity to the Troops of the Arch-duke, which 'were to embark.

'What Expences, what Misfortunes has 'this Breach of Faith, and Infraction of ſo ſo-'lemn a Treaty, brought upon *Spain*! The 'Continuation of the War would have been 'far leſs diſagreeable, and it would have been 'more Glorious to have run the Hazard of it. 'The King's deſire of maintaining the Publick 'Tranquillity did overcome his juſt Reſent-'ment. His Majeſty took no Notice of the 'continual Supplies ſent from *Naples* to ſup-'port the Rebellion, and endeavour'd, after a 'long and expenſive War, and another which 'had not that Name, to procure ſome Reſt to 'his Troops. It would have been leſs Ex-'penſive to his Majeſty, to have exerted his 'juſt Reſentment againſt a Proceeding ſo pro-'voking and injurious, and to have invaded 'with his Squadrons and Land-Forces the Do-'minions poſſeſſed by the Arch-duke. This 'Moderation of the King could not however 'put a Stop to the unfair Proceedings of his 'Enemies, contrary to the Publick Faith. The 'Governours for the Arch-duke, ſent Orders 'to the Commanders in *Majorca*, to ſurrender 'that Iſland to the King; but thoſe Comman-'ders, influenced by former Orders, deferr'd 'to put the latter in Execution, and endea-'voured upon ſeveral Pretences to gain Time,

'till the *German* Succours might arrive, and force the King into a new War, oblige him to equip a new Fleet, and to undertake new Sieges, which involv'd *Spain* into new Misfortunes, and Expences, which did not ceaſe till that Iſland was conquer'd, and its Inhabitants reduc'd to the King's Obedience.

'It would have been naturally expected, that the Miniſtry at *Vienna* ſhould have endeavour'd to conceal their being ſo much concern'd in the Rebellion of the King's Subjects; but they declared themſelves the Authors of it, and to have been the Soul and Spring of the moſt wicked Practices of the Factious; and ſuch as had moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by adhering to the Rebellion, were diſtinguiſhed by peculiar Rewards.

'The *Turkiſh* War afforded to the King an opportunity to revenge himſelf, and to recover the Dominions uſurped by the Arch-duke; but his Majeſty did not make uſe of that favourable Conjuncture, and not only forbore to carry the War into *Italy*, poſtponing thereby his private Advantages, but even contributed to augment the Power of his Enemy by aſſiſting his Confederates, out of a Principle of Religion and Chriſtian Zeal, in order to put them in a Condition to overcome their common Enemy.

'The King was in hopes, that if ſo generous a Conduct did not inſpire the Arch-duke with a deſire of Peace, it would at leaſt induce him, or the Generals of his Armies, to have the Conſideration and Regard for his Perſon, as is obſerv'd even between open Enemies; but, on the contrary, ſuch Declarations

'rations have been publiſh'd at *Vienna*, in *Italy*, and 'the *Netherlands*, as are highly injurious to his 'Majeſty's Perſon and his Crown; and not ſa-'tisfied with Words, they came to Deeds, and 'ſeized the Great Inquiſitor of *Spain*, tho' he 'was provided with a Paſs from his Holineſs, 'which was approved and authorized by the 'Conſent of Cardinal *Schrottenback*.

'This laſt Offence has recalled the Re-'membrance of the former, and put the King 'in Mind of the Obligation he is under to re-'venge theſe Affronts, which are of ſuch a Na-'ture, that they cannot be paſſed by without 'leſſening the King's Authority in the Minds 'of his Subjects, who would look upon him as 'unable to defend and maintain them.

'In fine, this Inſult offered to the King in the 'Perſon of his Great Inquiſitor, has convinc'd 'his Majeſty, that the Miniſtry at *Vienna* have 'always ſought after Opportunities to humble 'and mortifie a Nation ſo tender of the Point 'of Honour, and offended in this Publick Af-'front offer'd to the Perſon of their King.

'Theſe Conſiderations have prevailed with 'the King's Juſtice to employ, in a lawful 'Revenge, the Forces which were deſign'd a-'gainſt the Enemies of the Arch-duke.

'Your Excellency knows how much his Ma-'jeſty has at Heart the Promoting of the Glo-'ry of the Church, and conſequently you are 'to repreſent, how ſtrong have been the Mo-'tives which prevail'd with him to ſuſpend the 'Efforts his Piety inſpir'd him with, to con-'tribute thereunto. I am deeply concern'd 'my ſelf, to ſee the Succours deſired by the 'Pope deferr'd for ſome time, and it is a great 'Matter of Grief to me, that the King could

'not forbear to ſhew his Reſentment. I could 'wiſh that the Miniſters of ſo great a Prince as 'the Arch-duke, had formed Projects worthy 'of their Maſter, rather than to have drawn 'upon themſelves the Blame and Reproaches 'of all *Europe*, by a continual Series of open In-'fractions of the moſt Solemn Treaties.

The King of *Great-Britain*, the Regent of *France*, the *States General*, and indeed all the Princes and Powers of the old Confederacy, beſtirr'd themſelves to avert this Blow: The Pope, whether really mov'd or terrify'd into it by the Menaces of the Emperor's Miniſters, wrote the King of *Spain* a very paſſionate and expoſtulatory Letter; the Regent of *France* ſpoke in very warm Terms, and ſeemed to threaten him, and, as we are told, did order Troops to march towards the *Spaniſh* Frontiers.

The Sum of all is this, that the King of *Spain* declares, by his Miniſters at *London*, at *Paris*, and to the *States General*, that notwithſtanding the Reaſons he has for this Attempt, yet to ſhew his Regard for theſe Powers, he will, upon certain Conditions, put a ſtop to his Arms and to his Preparations, with the Conqueſt of *Sardinia*, and leave the Matters in diſpute to their Mediation. This is more fully expreſſed in that Memorial of the Marquis *Beretti Landi*, the *Spaniſh* Miniſter at the *Hague*, given in to the *States General* by his Maſter's Order, as follows:

The Memorial preſented to the States-General *by the Marquis* Beretti Landi, *Ambaſſador of the King of* Spain.

'YOUR High Mightineſſes having done the Honour to the Marquis *Beretti Landi*, Ambaſſador of *Spain*, to tell him yeſterday in a Conference, that they deſired in Writing the Reaſons alledged by the ſaid Ambaſſador, to ſhew the juſt Motives the King his Maſter had, to ſend a Fleet with Land Forces to poſſeſs *Sardinia*, he will endeavour in this Memorial to ſet forth at leaſt thoſe that are the moſt Eſſential, and above all, to declare therein the generous Intentions of his Majeſty for the Publick Tranquillity, and his entire Confidence in *Meſſeurs* the States-General.

'The Letter of the Marquis *Grimaldo*, in form of a Manifeſto, which the Ambaſſador left in the Hands of your High Mightineſſes, muſt have given you great Light into this Affair; but your High Mightineſſes will give me leave to acquaint you with another Particular, which is remarkable enough, *viz.* That when his Holineſs, in order to remove all the Doubts of the Arch-duke in relation to the War with the *Turks*, obtained the Conſent of the King my Maſter, that nothing ſhould be attempted on his Part in *Italy* againſt the Neutrality, the Pope deſired of the Arch-duke a Promiſe that he ſhould not make the leaſt Endeavours, by his Emiſſaries and the Rebellious Spaniards who are at *Vienna*, to occaſion any Troubles in *Spain*, but the ſaid Prince did not return the leaſt Anſwer to his Holineſs on that Article, and inſtead of imitating the King of *Spain*, who ſent a Squadron to the *Levant*, he has done, on the contrary, all that lay in his Power to excite Mutinies and Seditions; but let the Arch-duke uſe his Endeavours as long as he pleaſes, it may be that in a vaſt Monarchy he will find ſome corrupted Perſons, but he ought to be convinced, that his Intrigues will prove ineffectual with a Nation full of Honour and Fidelity. It appears, however, evidently, that when his Catholick Majeſty engag'd to maintain on his Part the Neutrality of *Italy*, notwithſtanding ſo many Infractions and Injuries, the Arch-duke thought himſelf at liberty to ſow Diviſions in *Spain* as much as poſſible. That Neutrality appears already to all the World as a Treaty violated and ſlighted, contrary to the Regard and Reſpect due to the Potentates who have been pleaſed to ſtand Guarantees thereof.

'I

'I have the Honour to tell your High Mightineſſes, 'that without forgetting Monſieur *Molinez*, Great Inquiſitor of *Spain*, who is mentioned at large in the Letter 'of the Marquis *Grimaldo*, that Prelate might have, by 'virtue of the Neutrality alone, paſs'd through the '*Milaneze* without any Paſs, and yet he had one of his 'Holineſs, grounded on the Aſſurances given to the 'Holy Father by Cardinal *Schrottenbach*. Your High-'Mightineſſes are deſired to conſider the Demands of ex-'ceſſive Contributions made by the Court of *Vienna* 'from the Princes of *Italy*, contrary to what has been 'ſtipulated in the Treaty of Neutrality. I deſire they 'will be pleaſed to examine the late Declaration pub-'liſhed at *Vienna* in form of an Edict againſt the Peace-'able Dominion of the Republick of *Venice* over the '*Adriatick* Sea. This is a very ſurpriſing Caſe: The 'Republick of *Venice* is engag'd, as well as the Arch-'duke, in a War againſt the *Turks*. The Archduke and 'the Republick found themſelves in a common Intereſt 'and Peril, and the Arch-duke takes this very Opportu-'nity to publiſh that inſulting Declaration againſt *Ve-'nice*, which is to ſtab her in a manner to the Heart, as 'will ſufficiently appear to ſuch as will read the Hiſto-'ry of that Republick. I take the liberty, by the by, 'moſt humbly to apply my ſelf to your High Mighti-'neſſes, and tell them on this Occaſion, that this Step 'alone, attended with ſuch aggravating Circumſtances, 'is a ſufficient Leſſon to thoſe who ſhall be deſired by 'the Court of *Vienna* to make Alliances with them.

'The King, my Maſter, has diſcover'd many other 'Intrigues of that Court, which at preſent does, without 'Cauſe, complain of the Infraction of the Netrality of '*Italy* made by his Catholick Majeſty. I deſire your 'High Mightineſſes to be pleaſed to take Notice, that 'daily Conferences are held at *Vienna*, by the Council 'called there, the Council of *Spain*, in order to make 'themſelves Maſters next Winter of the Port of *Leghorn*. 'Who will not be ſurprized at this dreadful Advice, 'whereof the diſmal and dangerous Conſequences may 'be eaſily imagin'd? Who will not conclude from 'theſe Proceedings, and the other Things which I had 'the Honour to repreſent to you, that the Arch-duke is 'the Aggreſſor, and that the King ought not, for the 'good of *Europe*, content himſelf with bare Repreſen-'tations made to Potentates in Amity with him? For 'all the Propoſitions that have been made as a Remedy,

'were

'were but an Amuſement on the Part of the Arch-'duke, to gain the good Will of the Mediators. It ought 'to be however conſidered, that if the Arch-duke 'makes himſelf Maſter of *Leghorn*, he will be able 'to get thereby a Fleet; and if afterwards he can make 'himſelf Maſter of all *Italy*, as it is evident his Ambi-'tion prompts him to, and that he will take all the moſt 'violent Ways for it, without Regard to any one, 'whomſoever he be, all *Europe* will at laſt, tho' too late, 'feel the Effects thereof, and deplore their Negligence. 'How many Princes of *Italy* and the Empire were in-'vited to ſend their Plenipotentiaries to *Baden*, to ſet 'forth their Grievances, becauſe they were told, the 'ſame could not be examined in the Congreſs of *Utrecht*, 'and yet thoſe Miniſters were abruptly diſmiſſed with 'a mortifying Intimation, that their Maſters muſt ap-'ply themſelves to the Court of *Vienna* to obtain Ju-'ſtice. To mention the Fate of ſome of them, your 'High Mightineſſes know, that the Arch-duke keeps '*Mantua*, which, through its Situation, is as the Cita-'del of all *Italy*, from a Houſe that have been always 'ſo devoted to him, that the Aulick Council can find 'no Colour to juſtifie that Uſurpation —— Further, 'I deſire your High Mightineſſes to permit me to uſe 'theſe Phraſes: The Approaches are ready made on all 'Sides: If the Princes of *Europe*, who are ſo much 'concerned not to ſuffer that Spectacle, do not take 'proper Meaſures, *Italy* is upon the Brink of its entire 'Ruine.

'The King of *Spain*, according to what he has been 'pleaſed to inform me, has cauſed all the neceſſary Re-'preſentations to be made to the King of *Great-Britain*. 'His Majeſty promiſes himſelf, that his *Britannick* Ma-'jeſty, beſides his Attention to the Publick Tranquilli-'ty, will remember the Advantages *England* has ob-'tained in the Two Treaties concluded at *Madrid* after 'the Peace of *Utrecht*, and ſeveral other material De-'monſtrations the King of *Spain* has given him of his 'Sincerity. Therefore his *Britannick* Majeſty knows at 'preſent, and your High Mightineſſes will be pleaſed to 'hear from me, that notwithſtanding the Reaſons a-'boveſaid, which induced the King my Maſter to take 'up Arms, yet his Majeſty, to ſhew his Moderation, is 'willing at preſent to content himſelf with the Enter-'prize upon *Sardinia*, having order'd to ſuſpend the 'greater Expeditions, which were in readineſs, as it is

'no-

'notoriously known, to leave Room and Time to the Powers of *Europe* to take Measures and Expedients for securing the Tranquillity of *Italy*, on which depends the Ballance of *Europe*. 'Tis this very Ballance which was the Foundation of the last War. His Majesty desires you to consider, whether that Ballance has been obtained, and if, on the contrary, that War has not rather served to augment the Power of a Prince, who, by his Steps, shews, that he has no other View than to enlarge his Power, and who, as far as it appears, will have no great difficulty to begin with those to whom he is most obliged.

'The said Ambassador of *Spain* has receiv'd the agreeable Order from the King his Master, to assure Messieurs the States General of the Consideration his Majesty has for them, During this Suspension of Arms, which his Majesty has been generously pleased to Order, that the Powers of *Europe* may find means suitable to Justice and Universal Tranquillity, for securing a just Ballance, his Majesty declares, that being pleased with the Conduct of your High Mightinesses, and applauding the Regard you have for him, and in Consideration of which, his Majesty will facilitate and protect your Commerce, and have at Heart your Interest as his own; he will make no difficulty to Trust his Pretensions into the Hands of Messieurs the States General. What Glory will accrue unto you from this glorious Arbitration? His Majesty will shew a Docility, Moderation and Greatness of Soul, beyond what can be imagined; and with a Saving to his Honour, and what will appear indispensable, he will be glad to give to your High Mightinesses, on this important Occasion, all manner of Proofs of his Amity and Confidence.

Hague, Sept. 21, 1717. Sign'd, The Marquis *Beretti Landi*.

Thus far is rather beyond the Limits of our Work, than within them, and therefore we are oblig'd by the Course of our Annals, to refer the farther Account of these Things to our next Volume.

GOD SAVE KING GEORGE.

F I N I S.

THE APPENDIX.

No. A.

Edinburgh, Sept. 14.

THE Commiſſioners for putting in Execution an Act for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire of the Eſtates of certain Traytors, *&c.* think fit to give Notice, that amongſt other Things it is therein Enacted, That all Perſons who ſhall diſcover, from and after the 24*th* of *Auguſt* 1716, to any four or more of the Commiſſioners, concealed Debts, or Sums of Money (which are not already on Record) due from them, to any Perſon attainted, or to be attainted of High-Treaſon; and paying two Thirds thereof, on or before the 24*th* of *November*, 1716, into the Exchequer of *Scotland* and *England* reſpectively, are to be diſcharged of the whole Debt; but neglecting ſo to do, are to forfeit double the Value of ſuch Debts: That all Perſons who were or have been, or ſhall have been poſſeſs'd of Perſonal Eſtates, or Goods belonging to Perſons who are or ſhall be convicted or attainted, are

to discover the same to four or more of the Commissioners, on or before the 24*th* of *November*, 1716, and for so doing, shall receive a Sum not exceeding a fourth Part thereof, as a Reward; and neglecting so to do, are to forfeit double the Value of the said Personal Estates or Goods. That every Person or Persons not being so indebted, or not being possess'd with such Personal Goods or Chattels as aforesaid; who shall at any Time after the said 24*th* of *November*, 1716, and before the 24*th* of *June*, 1717, discover to the said Commissioners, or any four of them, any such Debt or Personal Estate concealed, until the Time of such Discovery, shall for such Discovery, receive a Reward not exceeding a fourth Part of such Debts, or a fourth Part of the Value of such Personal Goods and Chattels after Recovery of the same. That all and every Person or Persons, who are or shall, before the said 24*th* of *November*. 1716, be possess'd of any forfeited Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, by the said Act vested in his Majesty, shall before the said 24*th* of *November*, 1716, send Notice thereof in Writing to the said Commissioners, or any four of them, containing a true Particular of the Quantity and Quality of such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, and under what yearly Rents, Covenants, and Contracts the same were, or are held and enjoyed, and what is the true and utmost Value thereof, and upon any wilful Neglect or Default thereof, or Fraud therein, shall forfeit two Years Value of the Rents and Profits thereof, and shall yield and pay into the Receipt of the Exchequer in *Scotland* or *England* respectively, all and every the Rents reserved, and payable of and for the said Estate or Estates, or otherwise account for the Profits of the same, during the Time of his, her, or their Occupation thereof, after the said 24*th* Day of *June*, 1715. That all and every Person or Persons, who since the 24*th* of *June*, 1715, have entered upon any of the said forfeited Estates, or any Part thereof, and held and enjoyed the same, shall be responsible for all and every the Profits of the same Premisses, during the Time of his, her, or their Occupation thereof, and shall answer and pay the Value thereof, into the Exchequer of *Scotland* or *England* respectively, at such Days and Times as shall be appointed by the said Commissioners, or any four of them, or in Default thereof, shall forfeit double the Value of the same Profits by him, her, or them received, to the Use of the Publick; and if any such Person shall, on or before the 24*th* of *November*, 1716 discover to the said Commissioners such Lands, Tenements

or Hereditaments ſo by them enjoyed, (the ſame being concealed until ſuch Diſcovery) ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be diſcharged of and from any Accompt of the Profits thereof received, or had before the 24*th* of *November*: And that every Owner or Occupyer, and all and every other Perſon or Perſons, who, ſince the ſaid 24*th* of *June*, 1715, have committed, or at any time before the Sale of ſuch Premiſſes, in purſuance of any other Act or Acts of Parliament, commit any Spoil, Waſte, or Deſtruction, ſhall pay treble Damages for the ſame, to be aſcertained by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any four or more of them. Whereas it is provided in and by a late Act of Parliament, for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire, among other Things, into Eſtates given to ſuperſtitious Uſes, that the Truſtees for ſuch Eſtate or Eſtates ſhall receive a Quarter Part of the Value, in caſe they make Diſcovery thereof to the ſaid Commiſſioners, on or before the 24*th* of *November*, 1716, from and after which Time, any other Perſon, not a Truſtee, may and ſhall, by making ſuch Diſcovery, be entituled to the ſaid Reward. The Commiſſioners mentioned in the ſaid Act, give Notice, that they have received, and continue to receive from Perſons, not Truſtees, their Diſcoveries in Paper ſealed up, of Eſtates applyed to ſuperſtitious Uſes, who, (in caſe the Truſtees for the ſaid reſpective Eſtates do not, on or before the 24*th* of *November* next, take the Advantage which the ſaid Act has in Preference given them) will be entituled to the Reward of a Fourth Part of the Value thereof. The Commiſſioners do hereby likewiſe give Notice, that they will take in all ſuch Informations as ſhall be brought to them of the Perſonal Eſtates, Goods, or Chattels, pertaining to any of thoſe that have been attainted, which have been ſeized upon, or intrometted with by any Perſon whatſoever.

No. B.

An ACCOUNT *of Money raiſed by Parliament, and of the appropriated Uſes thereof each Year, from the Year* 1703, *to the Year* 1716, *incluſive.*

ANNO 1703.

	l.
For 40000 Men for Sea-Service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	129,314
40000 Land Forces	833,826
Ordinance for Land Service	70,973
Subſides to the Allies	51,843
10000 Additional Forces	178,180
Guards and Garriſons	350,000
l.	3,694,136

ANNO 1704.

For 40000 Men for Sea-Service	2,080,000
Ordin. of the Navy not provided for this Year.	
40000 Land Forces	884,072
10000 Additional Forces	178,180
Subſidies to the Allies	55,272
Portugal Service	150,000
Guards and Garriſons	357,000
Ordinance for Land Service	118,362
Circulating Exchequer Bills	6,000
l.	3,828,886

ANNO 1705.

For 40000 Men for Sea-Service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	100,000
Ordinance Stores for Sea-Service	40,000
Building a Wharf and Storehouſe at *Portſm.*	10,000
40000 Land Forces	885,193
10000 Additional Forces	177,511
10200 Men to ſerve in *Portugal*	222,379
Subſidies to the Allies	370,119
Subſidy to the Duke of *Savoy*	40,000
Recruit Horſes loſt at *Schellenbergh* & *Blenh.*	6,725
Ditto for Foreign Troops in *Engliſh* Pay	24,665
Additional Regiments on *Portugal* Eſtab.	5,135
Surgeons for the Hoſpital in *Portugal*	244
Expences in the *Portugal* Service laſt Year	68,546
Ordinance for Land Service	120,000
Tranſport Service	60,000
5000 Troops of Augm. their Levy	11,844
Carried forward *l.*	2,222,361

Ditto,

Brought forward *l.*	2,222,361
Ditto, their Pay	27,125
Guards and Garriſons	357,000
Circulating Exchequer Bills	4,000
l.	4,670,486

ANNO 1706.

For 40000 Sea-Men	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
Guards and Garriſons	357,000
40000 Land Forces	886,223
10000 Additional Forces	177,511
Intereſt of Debentures	47,000
Wharf and Storehouſe at *Portſmouth*	10,000
Ordinance for Land Service	120,000
Tranſport Service	120,000
Circulating Exchequer Bills	3,500
Subſidies to the Allies	414,166
Ord. Stor. for 8 new Ships for thoſe loſt G. Storm	18,238
10,200 Men to act in *Portugal*	222,379
5000 more in *Catalonia*	96,729
Subſidies to the Allies	48,600
Bounty Money to the Troops ſer. Ger. 1704	65,000
Addit. Charge of the *Hanover* Troops due	748
General Officers and Contingencies in *Spain*	7,631
Levy Money for Horſes dead laſt Camp.	15,670
Ditto, to Officers	15,296
The Q's Prop. for proſecut. K. C. ſucceſſ. *Spain*	250,000
l.	5,075,757

ANNO 1707.

For 40000 Men for Sea-Service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
Guards and Garriſons	357,000
40000 Men for Land Service	893,706
10000 Addit. Forces, and propor. 3000 *Palat.*	221,762
Intereſt of Debentures	49,000
Wharf and Storehouſe at *Portſmouth*	10,000
Ordinance for Land Service	120,000
Tranſport Service	144,000
Circulating Exchequer Bills	3 500
The Q's Propor. of Subſidies to K. *Denmark*	37,500
Carried forward *l.*	4,026,468

Brought forward *l.*	4,026,468
of 13000 Men in *Portugal* Service	150,000
of Subsidies, to D. of *Savoy*	160,000
of 8000 Men sent to the D. of *Savoy*	50,000
Subsidies to Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*	5,952
to the Elector of *Trier*	5,952
to the Elector *Palatine*	4,761
20362 Men to serve in *Spain* and *Portugal*	445,350
18133 Addit. Forces for the same Service	186,296
To D. *Savoy* expended in Defence of *Turin*	50,000
Loan to the Emperor last Year	47,500
Levy, *&c.* of the Forces under Earl *Rivers*	63,661
Pay of General Officers in *Portugal*	3,014
The Queen's Propor. 3000 *Palat.* last Year	26,692
Agio Bread and Forrage for the *Prussians*	37,012
Ditto last Year	19,755
Levy Money for Horses kill'd in *Flanders*	35,753
For Horses dead *Engl. Dan.* and *Han.* 1705-6.	36,701
Prosecut. K. *Charles*'s Successes in *Spain*	150,000
Garrison at *Gibraltar*	3,520
Additional Subsidies to *Hesse Cassel*	20,000
Expences on the *Hessian* Troops last Year	11,780
l.	5,540,167

ANNO 1708.

For 40000 Men for Sea-Service	2,080,000
Ordinary for the Navy	120,000
40000 Land Forces	894,272
10000 Additional Troops	177,511
The Queen's Proportion of 3000 *Palatines*	34,251
of 4639 *Saxons*	43,251
of *Bothmar*'s Regiment	9,269
The Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*	586,671
Subsidies to the Allies	494,689
Augmentation of the D of *Savoy*'s Forces	500,000
Guards and Garrisons	511,734
Extraordinary Subsidies to the D. *Savoy*, 1707	100,000
Hessians employed in *Italy*	22,957
Fortifications of *Gibraltar*	12,284
Interest of Debentures	60,334
Wharf and Storehouse at *Portsmouth*	10,000
Circulating Exchequer Bills	3,500
Carried forward *l.*	5,660,723

Transport

Brought forward *l.*	5,660,723
Transport Service	144,000
Ordinance for Land Service	120,000
A Debt to Capt. *Roche*	2,126
l.	5,926,849

ANNO 1709.

For 40000 Men for Sea-Service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
40000 Land Forces	901,827
10000 Additional Troops	177,511
Proportion of 3000 *Palatines*	34,251
of 4639 *Saxons*	43,251
of *Bothmar*'s Regiment	9,269
Augmentation of Troops in *Flanders*	220,000
Extraordinary Charges in War	310,748
Subsidies to the Allies	553,845
Guards and Garrisons	549,235
Ordinance for Land Service	180,000
Interest of Debentures	49,310
Circulating Exchequer Bills	3,500
Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*	1,081,083
Transport Service	144,000
l.	6,457,830

ANNO 1710.

For 40000 Men for Sea-Service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
40000 Land Forces	901,993
10000 Additional Forces	177,511
Proportion of 3000 *Palatines*	34,251
of 4639 *Saxons*	43,251
of *Bothmar*'s Regiment	9,269
Augmentation of Troops in *Flanders*	220,000
Subsidies to the Allies	567,845
Guards and Garrisons	543,775
Ordinance for Land-Service	130,000
Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*	1,126,035
Extraordinary Charges in War	234,974
Interest of Debentures	49,357
Transport Service	144,000
Circulating Exchequer Bills	2,000
l.	6,384,260

ANNO 1711.

For 40000 Men for Sea Service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
40000 Land Forces	219 092
Proportion of 3000 *Palatines*	34,251
of 4639 *Saxons*	43,251
of *Bothmar*'s Regiment	9,269
Troops of Augmentation	220,000
10000 Additional Forces	177,511
Guards and Garrisons	546,108
Ordinance for Land Service	130,000
Intereſt of Debentures	49,357
Tranſport Service	144,000
Subſidies to the Allies	478,956
Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*	1,500,000
For Payment of 45,000 *l. per Ann.* to 1714 for ſpecifying Exchequer Bills	157,500
	l. 6,609,295

ANNO 1712.

For 40000 Men for Sea-Service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the Navy	180,000
Recoinage *Scotl.* and deficiency in Coinage	4,615
Intereſt of South-Sea Stock	535,332
40000 Land Forces	886,223
10000 Additional Forces	177,511
15178 Troops of Augmentation	260,993
Forces in *Spain* to *Lady-Day*	225,385
Ditto, the other 3 Quarters	250,000
Forces in *Portugal*	196,452
Ordinance for Land Service	111,983
Fortifications of *Edinburgh* Caſtle	2,500
Ditto, *Fort William*	1,620
Ditto *Dunbarton* Caſtle	308
Church at *Rotterdam*	2,500
Guards and Garriſons	499,730
Tranſport Service	80,000
Deficiences laſt Year	589,839
Extraordinary Charges in War	242,020
Subſidies to the Allies	328,956
	l. 6,656,967

Note: *The odd Shillings and Pence being omitted, a competent Sum muſt be allowed for theſe Fractions of a Pound.*

ANNO

ANNO 1713.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
April 18.			
For the South-Sea Company	540,321	12	0½
April 21.			
For 30000 Sea Men for 3 Months, at 4*l.* a Man *per* Month	720,000	00	0
May 9.			
For the Charge of the Land Forces for 6 Months from *Dec.* 22. 1712. to *June* 23, 1713.	636,888	14	10
May 14,			
For 10000 Seamen, for the laſt 7 Months of the Year 1713, at 4*l.* a Man *per* Month	280,000	00	0
For the Ordinary of the Navy	200,000	00	0
May 27.			
For Half-Pay to Sea Officers for the Year 1713.	17,000	00	0
For the Commiſſioners of Publick Accompts	10,500	00	0
June 3.			
For 3000 Men for Guards and Garriſons for the laſt 6 Months in the Year 1713.	183,281	01	6
Forces in *Minorca*	29,093	09	4
Forces in *Gibraltar*	18,731	04	0
Forces at *Dunkirk*	38,967	15	0
Troops of *Saxe-Gotha*	9,300	12	6
June 15.			
Train in *Flanders*	3,428	06	0
Ordinary of the Office of Ordnance	28,273	13	9
Salt Petre	9,000	00	0
Enginier in *Jamaica*	228	05	0
Enginier in *New-York*	182	10	0
Train in *Spain*	5,220	01	6
Office of Ordnance in *Port Mahon*	4,544	05	0
Ordnance at *Gibraltar*	3,631	15	0
Ordnance at *Annapolis*	2,162	12	6
Stores ſent to *Placentia*	5,473	10	11
Enginier, Store-keeper, *&c.* at *Placentia*	1,076	15	0
Officers of Artillery in *North Britain*	1,475	18	9
Making good the Fund of the Claſſis-Lottery in 1711	62,000	00	0
June 25.			
Half-Pay to Land-Officers	99,028	06	11
Carrried forward *l.*	2,909,810	10	6½

Out-

Brought forward *l.*	2,909,810,	10	6½
Out Penſioners at *Chelſea*	61,464	05	7
Forces in the Plantations	21,345	13	4
June 26.			
Paying the Debts of the Civil Liſt	500,000	00	0
July 1.			
Half-Pay to the 4 Marine Regiments	4,879	06	0
Allowance in lieu of Dry-Forrage in *North Britain.*	2,073	00	0
7 Companies of Invalids	2,161	06	7
Bounty Money to the Men disbanded	2,269	09	0
Garriſon of *Annapolis Royal*	2,180	06	0
Horſes kill'd in the Campaign 1711	1,940	00	0
Making good the Cloathing of *Jones's* Regiment	900	00	0
Making good the Subſtance of 2 Regiments at *Gibraltar*	1,463	16	0
Commiſſioners of the Affairs in *Spain* and *Portugal*	2,749	13	0
Officers of the Garriſon of *Dunkirk*	2,136	00	0
Officers of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*	2,698	14	6
Fortifications in *North Britain*	2,000	00	0
l.	3,521,621	02	5½

ANNO 1714.

March 18.			
For 10000 Seamen	520,000	00	0
April 7.			
South Sea Company	498,085	10	0
April 10.			
Guards and Garriſons	386,427	17	10
Garriſon at *Minorca*	54,645	01	3
Garriſon at *Gibraltar*	34,836	14	9
Garriſons of *New-York*, *Annapolis Royal*, &c.	20,170	01	6
Deficiency of the Fund of the Claſſis Lottery in 1711, for the Year 1712.	67,358	15	7
Claſſis Lottery in 1712, for the Year 1713	67,546	04	3
Deficiency of the Fund granted for the *Eaſt-India* Company	42,579	06	4
April 24.			
Ordnance for Land Service	55,281	16	0
Deficiency of the *Two Third Subſidy*	88,741	13	10
Carried forward *l.*	1,835,673	01	4

May

Brought forward *l.*	1,835,673	01	4
May 25.			
Forces in *Flanders* and at *Dunkirk*	107,831	09	2
Regiments at *Jamaica* and the *Leeward-Islands*	19,308	10	0
Half-Pay to ſpecial Warrant Officers	5,862	16	2
Half-Pay to Officers of Land-Forces and Marines	123.293	19	2
Arrears of Half-Pay to the ſame, to *Chriſtmas*, 1713	57,877	11	6
May 31.			
Debts due for Seamens Wages, and to the Marines	300,000	00	0
June 5.			
Artillery Officers and Chaplains that ſerv'd in *Flanders*	2,188	09	2
Towards ſatisfying the Debt due to the Land-Forces	300,000	00	0
Chaplains that ſerv'd in the Fleet	3,000	00	0
Intereſt on Debentures to the Sufferers at *Nevis*, &c.	18,540	12	9
Hoſpital at *Chelſea*	42,785	14	4
l.	2,816,362	03	7

ANNO 1725.

April 1 and 2.			
For 10000 Men and Ordnance for Sea-Service, for 13 Months	520,000	00	0
South-Sea Company	538,678	01	0
April 8 and 9.			
Guards and Garriſons	425,900	14	6
Garriſons in *Minorca*	57,759	17	7
Garriſons in *Gibraltar*	47,192	14	9
3 Regiments in *Flanders*	35,912	19	2
May 9 and 10			
Half-Pay to Sea Officers	35,574	03	6
Ordinary of the Navy	197,896	17	5
Extraordinary Repairs of the Navy	237,277	00	0
Land-Ordnance	90,797	11	3
May 23.			
Towards making up the Produce of the Civil Liſt Branches, the Yearly Sum of 700,000 *l.*	120,000	00	0
Carried forward *l.*	2,299,960	03	2

May

Brought forward *l.*	2,299,960	03	2
May 30 and 31.			
Compleating the Half-Pay of the Officers and Chaplains of the Train in *Flanders* and *Spain*	2,832	08	6
7 Battalions brought from *Flanders*	33,525	01	8
3 Battalions in *Flanders*	8,461	13	8
Officers Servants in *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*	8,183	09	4
Bounty Money to disbanded Men	468	00	0
Chelsea Hospital	20,000	00	0
Deficiency of the Classis Lottery in 1711	53,322	00	0
Deficiency of the Classis Lottery in 1712	52,938	09	8
June 15 and 18.			
Half-Pay to the Officers of the Land-Forces and Marines	123,690	10	0
Half-Pay to the Officers of *Hamilton*'s Regiment	2,591	10	0
Satisfying the Debt due for Subsidies and Arrears of Land-Forces	250,000	00	0
l.	2,852,011	02	0

ANNO 1716.

January 18 and 19, 1715-16			
For 10000 Men, and Ordnance for Sea-Service	520,000	00	0
Ordinary of the Navy and Half Pay	233,849	19	6
Complement of the Funds of the *South-Sea* Company	295,202	11	1
Guards and Garrisons	993,015	04	5
Forces in *America*	34,837	17	10
Garrison in *Minorca*	57,917	19	6
Garrison in *Gibraltar*	37,294	12	9
Land Ordnance	122,496	18	2
Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1715	50,886	10	10
January 27 and 28.			
6000 *Dutch* Auxiliaries	126,033,	04	9
February 13 and 14.			
Making good several Expences of the Land Forces in 1715	14,352	12	1
Extraordinary Expences of the Land Forces in 1716	66,012	05	5
Carried forward *l.*	2,551,899	16	4

March

Brought forward *l.*	2,551,899	16	4
March 3.			
Discharging one Year's Interest of 61,707 *l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*	3,702	08	7
Discharging one Year's Interest of the Sum of 314,219*l.* 11*s.* 2*d. farthing*	18,853	03	6
Deficiency of the 10*l.* Lottery in 1712	42,665	13	6
Charge of the Mints, 15,000*l. per Ann.* for 7 Years.	15,000	00	0
March 24.			
Extraordinary Repairs of the Navy	230,623	00	0
To make up the Half-Pay of the Land Officers and Marines disbanded Full-Pay	87,160	11	0
Half-Pay of the Officers of the Land Forces and Marines	108,147	15	0
Extraordinary Charges at *Dunkirk*	3,311	16	10½
l.	3,061,363	05	9½

The NATIONAL DEBTS provided for by the *South-Sea* Act at *Christmas*, 1711, were computed at — 9,471,325 00 0

Which arose thus

Before the *Whig* Administration

The Debt of the Navy (exclusive of the Register Office) at *Michaelmas*, 1702. was	1,722,679	05	8
Ditto, of the Ordnance	166,293	09	0¾
The Principal Money of the Army and Transport Debentures	987,157	03	8
Arrears of Subsidies to the Elector of *Hanover* and Duke of *Zell*	9,375	00	0
Deficient Tallies on Coals, *&c.*	12,025	01	0
Total Debt at *Michaelmas* 1702.	2,897,529	19	4¼

During

During the *Whig* Administration	The Debt of the Navy (after the Debt of *Michaelmas* 1702. is deducted) was at *Michaelmas* 1710	3,407,859	19	9
	Debt of the Transports at *Michaelmas* 1710.	424,791	05	4¼
	The Interest then in Arrear on the Army and Transport Debentures	31,499	14	1¼
	Total Debt at *Michaelmas* 1710.	3,864,150	19	2½
Since the Change of the Ministry,	The Debts incurr'd in the several Offices of the Navy, Ordnance, and Transports, and for the Interest of the Army and Transport-Debentures, between *Michaelmas* 1710. and *Christmas* 1710	378,859	05	8¼
	Interest of such Part of the Debt as carry'd Interest from *Christmas* 1710 to *Lady-Day* 1711.	85,000	00	0
	Interest of the whole from *Lady-Day* 1711, to *Christmas* 1711 from which time such Debts as carry'd no Interest, were charg'd with Interest, and the Interest in Arrear was made Principal, and charg'd with Interest	386,325	00	0
	Five Hundred Thousand Pound Stock granted for the Service of the current Year	500,000	00	0
	By subscribing the Subsidy-Tallies of the Year 1710. in order to have the General Mortgage free at the Year 1716. to be made a Fund for paying the Interest of the whole Debt provided for by this Act; the Principal and Interest of which at *Lady-Day* 1711 (from which time the Interest was made Principal) amounted to	1,371,428	09	1
	Total Debt since *Michaelmas* 1710	2,721,612	14	9¼
	Total of the several Particulars	9,083,293	13	4½

FUNDS

FUNDS *granted to the* South-Sea *Company in the Year* 1711.

Impoſitions on Wines, Vinegar, and Tobacco, *Eaſt-India* Goods, wrought Silks, Whale-Fins, and divers Merchandizes, from *Aug.* 1716. for ever.	*Prod. per Ann. about* *l.* 400,000
Duties upon Salt 10 *A.* contin. by 80 *A.* to 1716. from which time perpetuated	54,621
Duties on Candles and Apprentices 80 *Annæ* from 1° *May* 1715. for Ever.	
The Intereſt granted by Parliament in 1711	561,279
Beſides for Management	8,000
	576,279

It having been provided by the *South-Sea Act*, that the Stock of that Company ſhould not exceed, that is, might be encreaſed to the Sum of *Ten Millions Sterling*; and it appearing that the Funds granted were ſufficient to anſwer the Intereſt of the ſaid Sum of *Ten Millions*, at 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, in the Year 1716, the *South-Sea Company* advanced to the Government the Sum of 528,675 *l.* which, together with the *Prime Capital Stock* of 9,471,325 *l.* makes up the aforeſaid compleat Sum of *Ten Millions*, for which the Company now receives Annually — *l.* 600,000

The other Durable Annual Payments for DEBTS on the Nation, are as follows,

Firſt Annuities in 1692	124,866
Survivorſhip upon 'em	7,567
For a Term of Years.	
To the Bank on its firſt Eſtabliſhment	100,000
To the *Eaſt-India* Company	160,000
Annuities for 98 Years 1702	15,336
—*Ditto*, on Lives	20,030
—and *Ditto*	2,093
On the 3700 *l. per* Week out of the Exciſe	
Carried forward	*l.* 429,892

For

Brought forward *l.*	429,892
—For the old Bankers Debt K. *Charles* II.	39,855
—For Annuities *Anno* 1704	104,745
—For Annuities *Anno* 1705	46,000
Annuities *Anno* 1706. on Subsidies and Excise	184,242
Annuities *Anno* 1707. on several Duties	72,187
Annuities *Anno* 1708. on several Duties	40,000
Ditto iterum 1708. on Customs	80,000
Annuities for 32 Years, 8° *Annæ*	81,000
The Window-Tax for *Exchequer* Bills, *Bank*	112,069
To the *Bank* on second Issue *Exchequer* Bills	150,000
To *Ditto* for Specifying *Exchequer* Bills	45,000
Redeemable by Parliament.	
The Lottery 1710. 32 Years	135,000
The Lottery 1711. *Ditto*	135,000
The Classis Lottery 1711. *Ditto*	186,670
To the Lottery 1712 32 Years	168.003
Classis Lottery *Ditto*	168,003
To the Lottery 1713. 32 Years, Civil List	35,000
To the Lottery 1714 32 Years	116,573
To the *Bank*, the Interest at 5 *per Cent. per Ann.* of the Sum of 910,000 *l.* lent to the Government in 1716	45,500
Total of Annual Payments	2,374,739
Besides the *South Sea* Funds, which amount to	600,000
Total of Annual Payments for Debts	2,974,739

DEBTS yet unprovided for.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
I. The Sum of 61,707 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 d. remaining due and unsatisfy'd of the Sum of 700,000 *l.* borrowed on an Act made 3d *Annæ Reg.* the yearly Interest whereof at 6 *per Cent.* amounts to	3,702	8	7
II. The Sum of 314,219 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d farthing* remaining due of the Sum of 500,000 *l.* borrowed on the Act of 8° *Annæ Reg.* the yearly Interest whereof at 6 *per Cent.* amounts to	18,853	3	6
Great Total of yearly Interests paid for National Debts	2,997,294	12	1

No. C.

No. C.

Mr. Patterſon's *Schemes for Paying the Publick Debts.*

A SCHEME of the *Annuities for Ninety Nine Years*, ſhewing the Amounts of the Surpluſes thereof, at 4 *per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt for the Times yet to run, with the Difference betwixt the preſent Values of the ſeveral Reverſions thereof, and that of a Perpetuity in a Medium at 7 *per Cent* on the Foot of the now Yearly Payments.

For Ninety Nine Years.

Years when granted	Funds appropriated.	Times when the Annuities commence.	Sums advanced,			Annuities granted.		
			l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1692	One 9 *d. per* Barrel Exciſe	25 *Jan.* 1692	1492379	7	0	124865	0	0
1693	Ditto. To Lives with Survivorſhips		108100	0	0	7567	0	0
1694	Two 7ths of another 9*d.* Part for Lives	25 *Jan.* 1693	368896	8	0	37460	4	10
1703	Part of 3700 *l. per* Week Exciſe	25 *Mar.* 1704	1569664	18	6	104745	10	6½
1704	Ditto.	25 *Dec.* 1705	690000	0	0	46000	0	0
1705	One Third Subſidy, 9*d. per* Barrel Exciſe	25 *Mar.* 1706	2855761	16	2	184242	14	0
1706	Low Wines, Spirits, Hawkers, Pedlars, firſt Stamp Duties, and 36*s. per* Barrel on Sweets	25 *Mar.* 1707	1155000	0	0	72187	10	0
1707	Overplus of Annuities 4 and 5 *Annæ*	25 *Mar.* 1708	640000	0	0	40000	0	0
1707	Half Tonage and Poundage, called half Subſidy	24 *June* 1708	1280000	0	0	80000	0	0
			10159802	9	8	697068	19	4½

Thus 10519802*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Principal Money, hath at different Rates of Intereſt been Anticipated on a Fund of } 697068 19 4½

Or near 7 *per Cent. per Ann.* as taken in a Medium for a Term of about 85 Years to run from the 25th of *March* 1717.

The Intereſt of this principal Sum at 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, is only } 406392 1 11½

Conſequently the Surplus of thoſe Annuities above 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, is } 290676 17 5

The Amount of the Surpluſes at 4 *per Cent.* in the Times yet to run in Yearly Payments only, is no leſs than 19496376 5 *l.*

Interest at 4 *per Cent.* on the Sums advanced.			Surpluses of the Annuities granted above 4 *per Cent.*			Amounts of the Surpluses at 4 *per Cent.* for the respective Times yet to run in yearly Payments only.	Difference betwixt the present Values of the Reversions of the Surpluses after the several Terms yet to run, and a Perpetuity in a Medium at 7 Per Cent:	Time to run from the 25th of *March* 1717.	
								Years.	Months.
l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*l.*		
59695	3	$5\frac{3}{4}$	65170	16	$6\frac{1}{4}$	29237676	5823	75	0
4324	0	0	3243	0	0	1516351	271	76	0
14755	17	$1\frac{1}{4}$	22704	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	10616063	1896	76	0
62786	11	$11\frac{1}{4}$	41958	18	$7\frac{1}{4}$	29544698	1781	86	0
27600	0	0	18400	0	0	13911284	694	87	9
114230	9	$5\frac{1}{4}$	70012	4	$6\frac{3}{4}$	53463510	2596	88	0
46200	0	0	25987	10	0	20664644	900	89	0
35600	0	0	14400	0	0	11922960	466	90	0
51200	0	0	28800	0	0	24091579	917	90	3
406392	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$	290676	17	5	194968765	15344		

But the Difference betwixt the present Values of the Reversions of the Surpluses after Expiration of the several Terms yet to run, and that of a Perpetuity, in a Medium at 7 *per Cent.* is only 15344 *l.*

The *Annuities* in the Year 1692, were first granted for Lives, and afterwards the Survivorship sold for the Remainder of 99 Years, and as your Committee understand, for the most part bought by others.

Those in 1693 were for Lives and Survivorships, and those in 1694 were part for Lives and part for the Remainder of 99 Years.

But these Sums being but inconsiderable with regard to the whole, and that in Case of a *Redemption*, Provision may be easily made for them according to their respective Situations, and, considering the Reversion thereof, can be but of little Value, therefore have not thought it proper to embarrass this Scheme with Things of such various and intricate Shapes.

A

A SCHEME of the *Annuities for* 32 *Years*, ſhewing the Amounts of the Surpluſes thereof, at 4 *per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt for the Time yet to run, with the Difference between the preſent Values of the ſeveral Reverſions, and that of a Perpetuity in a Medium at 9 *per Cent.* on the Foot of the now yearly Payment.

Years when granted	Funds appropriated.	Times when the Annuities commenced.	Sums advanced.	Annuities granted.
			l.	*l.* *s.*
1709	Additional Window-Tax, and 3 *s. per* Chaldron on Coals —	29 *Sept.* 1710	1500000	135000 0
1709	New Duties on Exciſe, and on Pepper, Raiſins, *&c.* —	25 *Mar.* 1710	900000	81000 0
1710	Subſidy Outwards, Additional Duty on Leather —	25 *Mar.* 1711	1500000	135000 0
1710	Duties on Leather, 700 *l. per* Week on the Poſt-Office, Duties on Hackney Coaches, Chairs, Stampt Vellum, *&c.*	29 *Sept.* 1711	2000000	186670 0
1711	Additional Duties on Soap, Paper, Vellum, Parchment, Pamphlets, *&c.* —	29 *Sept.* 1712	1800000	168003 0
1711	Additional Duties on Hides, Skins, Vellum, and Parchment, New Duties on Starch, Tea, Coffee, Silver Wire, *&c.* —	29 *Sept.* 1712	1800000	168003 0
1713	By Rent Charge on Her Majeſty's Hereditary and Temporary Revenue —	29 *Sept.* 1713	500000	35000 0
1714	Additional Duties on Soap, Paper, Parchment, Linnens, Silks, Callicoes, Stuffs, and Coals exported, *&c.* —	29 *Sept.* 1714	1400000	116573 12
			11400000	1025249 12

Thus it appears, that 11400000 *l.* Principal Money, hath been anticipated on a Fund of — *l.* *s.* 1025249 12

Being very near 9 *per Cent. per Annum*, in a Medium for about 27 Years yet to run from 25 *March* 1717.

The Intereſt of this Principal Sum at 4 *per Cent. per Ann.* is 456000.

Conſequently the Surplus of theſe Annuities above 4 *per Cent. per Annum* is — 569249 12

The Amount of the Surpluſes at 4 *per Cent. per Ann.* in the reſpective Times yet to run in yearly Payments only, is no leſs than 26687542 *l.* And in Quarterly Payments is about 27452062 *l.*

Interest of 4 *per Cent.* on the Sums advanced.	Surpluses of the Annuities granted above 4 *per Cent.*	Amounts of the Surpluses at 4 *per Cent.* for the respective Times yet to run in yearly Payments only.	Difference betwixt the present Values of the Reversions of the Surpluses after the several Terms yet to run, and a Perpetuity in a Medium at 9 per Cent.	Time to run after the 25th of *March* 1717.	
				Years.	Months
l.	*l.* *s.*	*l.*	*l.*		
60000	75000 0	3223412	92650	25	6
36000	45000 0	1874066	57984	25	—
60000	75000 0	3323380	88660	26	—
80000	106670 0	4874603	120893	26	6
72000	96003 0	4658632	99820	27	6
72000	96003 0	4658632	99820	27	6
20000	15000 0	772004	14308	28	6
56000	60573 12	3302813	53019	29	6
456000	569249 12	26687542	627145		

But the Difference betwixt the present Values of the Reversions of the several Surpluses after Expiration of the Terms yet to run, and that of a Perpetuity, in a Medium at 9 *per Cent.* is only 627145 *l* being little more than a Year's Purchase.

To the Sums included in the 6 last Articles of this Scheme, amounting to 9000000 *l.* Principal Money advanced, there hath been added a new and before unheard of sort of Additional Capital, of no less than 2723900 *l.* or above 30 *per Cent.* besides the Interest running thereon.

A

An Eſtimate of ſuch Exchequer Bills as may remain undiſcharg'd on the 25th of March 1717.

The *Exchequer Bills* ſtanding out undiſcharg'd on *June* 11. 1715, amounted to 4561025 *l.* but at *Lady Day*, 1717, they may be reduced to about 4000000 *l.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Intereſt of 3 *per Cent.* on the ſaid Sum of 4000000 *l.* is	120000	0	0
The Allowance of 2 *d. per* Day *per* 100 *l.* thereon	121666	13	4
Additional Conſideration for Circulation	45000		
Expence of Management	8000		
In all	294666	13	4
Or about 7 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d. per Cent.*			
There is appropriated towards Diſcharge of the Principal of the ſaid Bills, an Annuity of	270999	7	0
Conſequently the Total Annuity thereon will amount to	565666	0	4

The Funds appropriated for Payment thereof are Two Thirds Subſidy, One Third Subſidy, Duties on Coffee, Cocoa Nutt, Chocolate, Cocoa Paſte, Tea, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Muſlins, with the increas'd or new Duties thereon, and on Callicoes, China Ware, Drugs, *&c.*

The Principal Sums due on *Exchequer Bills*, *June* 11, 1715, was 4561025 *l.* conſequently the 3 *per Cent.* and 2 *d. per* Day *per* 100 *l.* thereon, together with the Allowance for Circulation and Expence of Management as above, amounted to an yearly Sum of 328561 *l.* 18 *s.* or about 7 *l.* 4 *s. per Cent.* on the ſaid Principal Sum; but ſuppoſing, as in the above Scheme, that there are ſtill ſtanding out undiſcharg'd 4 Millions in the ſaid Bills, the Annuity payable thereon, in that Caſe, is 294666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* or about 7 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d. per Cent.* and (ſo long as the above Allowances for Circulation and Expence of Management continue) will ſtill increaſe in Proportion as the Principal decreaſes.

There is likewiſe an Annuity of 270999 *l.* 7 *s.* appropriated towards Diſcharge of the Principal Sum of the ſaid Bills, which, in quarterly Payments, might thus do it in about 10 Years to come, if the Fund be not in the mean time again clogg'd and incumber'd by farther additional Mortgages in the new way of anticipating & alienating, not only Reverſions and Remainders, but even Surpluſes, & ſuppoſed Surpluſes, from 5 or 6, to 12, or more Years to come.

A State of the Publick Debts provided for by Parliament, with above 5 per Cent. per Annum *Intereſt, the* 100000 per Annum, *Original Fund of the Bank of* England, *only excepted.*

	Sums advanced.			Annuities granted.			Rates of Intereſt.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Annuities for 99 Years	10159802	9	8	697068	19	4½	6	17	2½
Annuities for 32 Years	11400000	0	0	1025249	12	0	8	19	10½
Additional Stock of the Bank	1775027	17	10	106501	13	5	6	0	0
Joynt Stock of the South-Sea Company	10000000	0	0	608000	0	0	6	0	0
The Exchequer Bills ſtanding out undiſcharged on *March* 25, 1717, may amount to about	4000000	0	0	294666	13	4	7	7	4
Beſides the Intereſt and other Allowances on Exchequer Bills, there is appropriated towards diſcharging the Principal Sums thereof, an Annuity of				270999	7	0			
	37334830	7	6	3002486	5	1½			

The Additional Stock of the Bank hath 6 *per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt, from *Auguſt* 1, 1710, ariſing by Duties on Houſes, Redeemable on a Years Notice.

The South-Sea Company hath 8000 *l. per Annum*, towards Expence of Management, beſides the Intereſt of 6 *per Cent.* on their Joynt Stock, from *December* 25, 1711, ariſing by Duties on Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, Duties on Salt, Rock-Salt, Candles, Clerks, Apprentices and Servants, *&c.*

Redeemable on a Year's Notice after *December* 25, 1716.

A State of the Publick Debts provided for by Parliament, with a redeemable Intereſt of 5 per Cent. *or under, including the* 100000 l. per Annum, *Original Fund of the Bank, which is at* 6 per Cent.

	Sums advanced.	Annuities granted.			Rates of Intereſt.		
	l.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By the Bank	1600000	100000	0	0	6	0	0
By the *Eaſt-India* Company	3200000	160000	0	0	5	0	0
By the Bankers Annuities	1328526	39855	16	$0\frac{1}{2}$	3	0	0
By the Bank Annuities	1079000	54600	0	0	5	0	0
	7207526	354455	16	$0\frac{1}{2}$			

The Bank hath 4000 *l. per Annum* for Expence of Management, beſides 6 *per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt, from *Auguſt* 1, 1694, ariſing from five Sevenths of 9 *d per* Barrel Exciſe, redeemable on a Year's Notice after the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1742.

The *Eaſt-India* Company hath 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt on their Capital Stock, from *Michaelmas* 1698, ariſing on 2 *s.* 4 *d. per* Buſhel on Salt, Impoſitions on Stampt Paper, Vellum and Parchment, redeemable on 3 Year's Notice, after the 25th of *March* 1726.

The *Bankers Annuities* bear but 3 *per Cent.* for the Money advanced, from the 26th of *December* 1705, ariſing on part of 4700 *l. per* Week, Rent-Charge on the Revenues of Exciſe; redeemable for one Moiety without Notice.

The Annuities payable at the Bank, and from thence commonly called the *Bank-Annuities*, have 650 *l. per Annum* allowed for Expence of Management, beſides the Intereſt of 5 *per Cent.* for the Money advanced from *Michaelmas* 1715, by a Rent-Charge on the Hereditary and Temporary Revenue, redeemable on a Year's Notice.

An Estimate of such Publick Debts as may remain unprovided for on March 25, 1717.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
On the Lotteries and Annuities for 32 Years, at *Michaelmas* 1715, there was a Deficiency of	332888	15	$4\frac{1}{2}$
On the 160000 *l. per Annum*, payable to the *East-India* Company, for the Years ending at *Michaelmas* 1714 and 1715.	54678	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$
On the Duties on Low Wines, Malt, Candles, and on the third two Shilling Aid to *Michaelmas* 1715	582974	6	$5\frac{1}{4}$
The Debt of the Navy on *December* 31, 1715, was	696671	2	4
	1667212	16	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Besides those, the further Deficiencies of the Funds payable at the Exchequer, may on *March* 25, 1717, possibly amount to	20000 *l.*		
The Debt of the Navy may at that Time be increased	200000 *l.*		
The Deficiency for the Service of the Years 1715, 1716, may amount to about	200000 *l.*	600000	0 0
Consequently the Total Deficiencies on *March* 25, 1717, may be		2267212	16 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Memorandum, The Houshold and other Debts of the late King *William*, may be computed at about		600000	
The Arrears of the Army, and other Debts of the late Queen may amount to		2000000	
		4867212	16 $1\frac{3}{4}$

By

By Scheme it appears, that there are Publick Debts provided for by Parliament, at different Rates of Interest of 6 per Cent. per Annum, *or upwards, amounting to*

	l.	s.	d.
	37334830	7	6
On an Annuity of	3002487	5	1¼
By Scheme it appears that those provided for at 5 *per Cent.* or under, including the 100000 *l. per Annum* Original Fund of the Bank, which is at 6 *per Cent.* amount to	7207526		
On an Annuity of	354455	16	0½
Publick Debts provided for	44542356	7	6
Annuity	3356942	1	1¾
By Scheme the Estimate of such *Publick Debts* as may remain *unprovided for* on the 25*th* of *March*, 1717, may amount to	4867212	16	1¾
Which will make the whole *Publick Debts* at that time amount to	49429569	3	7¾

A Propoſition for the Redemption of ſuch Branches of the Publick Revenues as are Anticipated or Mortgaged for Sums advanced, on an Intereſt of above 5 per Cent. per Annum; *the* 1000001. per Annum, *Original Fund of the Bank of* England, *only excepted.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Scheme it appears, That there are Publick Debts provided for by Parliament, with above 5 *per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt, amounting to a Principal Sum of	37334830	7	6
By Scheme the Deficiencies on the Lottery Annuities, and other Funds payable at the Exchequer, including the Navy Debts to *October* 31, 1715, are eſtimated at	1667212	16	$1\frac{3}{4}$
That the ſaid Deficiencies may the 25th of *March* 1717, be further increaſed	600000	0	0
Which with the above 37334830 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* will make a Principal Sum of	39602043	3	$7\frac{1}{4}$

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
42000000	0	0	If therefore there ſhall be raiſed at 4 *per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt, a Principal Sum of
39602042	3	$7\frac{3}{4}$	After Payment thereout of the ſaid Principal Sum of
2397957	16	$4\frac{1}{4}$	There will remain towards ſuch other Publick Uſes as ſhall be thought proper a Surplus of

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Scheme it likewiſe appears, that the Annuity payable on the above Principal Sum of ———	37334830 7 6			
Amounts to ———		3002486	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Out of which if there be apply'd for Intereſt of 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, on the ſaid Grand Principal Sum of 42000000 *l.* ———	1680000 *l.*			
And for Diſcharge of the Principal in Quarterly Payments a yearly Sum of ———	1260000 *l.*			
The whole Annuity neceſſary to diſcharge both Principal and Intereſt of the ſaid Sum of 42 Millions in 22 Years will only be ——— ———		2940000	0	0
So that there will remain a yearly Surplus of		62486	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$

Towards Expence of Management, Proviſion for Payment of the Houſhold, and other Debts of the late King *William*, the Arrears of the Army, and other Debts of the late Queen.

It is therefore propoſed,

I. That his Majeſty may be enabled by Parliament, by Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to appoint Commiſſioners to take the Subſcriptions of the Creditors or Claimants on the Annuities for 99 and 32 Years, amounting to ——— ———	*l.* 21559802	*s.* 9	*d.* 8
Of the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, for their Additional Joynt-Stock, being ——— ———	1775027	17	10
And for Exchequer Bills, being about	4000000	0	0
Of the South-Sea Company for their Capital Stock, being ——— ———	10000000	0	0
Amounting in all to ——— ———	37334830	7	6

Or ſuch of them as ſhall on or before the Day of 1717, conſent to receive back their Principal Money in Specie, or Exchequer Bills, or accept of 4 *per Cent.*

per

per Annum in Quarterly Payments, until the Principal Sums be discharg'd, with 2 *per Cent. premium* immediate Encouragement.

II. That the several Branches of the Publick Revenues, appropriated to the Payment of the Principal and Interest of such of the above Sums as shall be subscribed to this General Fund, be for the Term of 22 Years, from the Day of apply'd towards Discharge of the propos'd Sum of 42000000 *l.* the Preference of Payment to be regulated by the Dates and Numbers of such Subscriptions.

III. That in Case the Sums thus appropriated shall not amount to one *per Cent.* for Interest, and likewise to 15 *s. per* 100 *l.* every three Months, towards Discharge of the Principal, then the Deficiency thereof to be from time to time made good by Parliament.

IV. That the Surplus or Remainder of the said Revenues, thus in the first Place to be appropriated towards Payment of the Principal and Interest of the 42000000 *l.* as aforesaid, be, in the second Place, applied to the incident Expences of Management of this General Fund, and to provision for Payment of such Publick Debts as are or shall remain unprovided for.

V. That if after Payment of the said Debts in such Term of 22 Years, any Surplus of the said Revenues shall remain, the same may be applied and disposed of by Parliament.

VI. That such of the said Creditors, for the above Capital Sum of 37334830 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* as shall not on or before the Day of by Subscription signify their Consent to accept of their Money in Specie or Exchequer Bills, may afterwards be allowed the aforesaid Annuity of 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, in Quarterly Payments. and 15 *s. per* 100 *l.* every three Months, towards Discharge of their Principal, as aforesaid, but without any *Premium*.

VII. That the several Branches of the Publick Revenues thus appropriated, or at any Time hereafter to be appropriated, or anticipated, may be redeemable by Parliament at 12 Months Notice or Discount.

No. D.

No. D.

An Account of the Installing of Prince Frederick.

The private Inveſtiture of their Royal Highneſſes, *Frederick Lewis*, Prince of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg*, and *Erneſt Auguſtus*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, Biſhop of *Oſnaburg*, Prince of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg*, &c. was performed in the following Manner:

About Six a Clock in the Evening, the 13 Day of *December* our Stile, but being their *Chriſtmas Eve*, the two Princes, and *Norroy* King of Arms (who was appointed by His Majeſty's ſpecial Commiſſion for this Purpoſe) attending in the Anti-chamber of His Majeſty's Apartment in the Caſtle, His Majeſty being in his Cloſet, was pleaſed to ſend for the King of Arms, by whom being informed that the Princes were come, and every Thing ready for the Ceremony, His Majeſty went into the Room commonly called the Room of Audience, in which were placed a Table to lay the Cuſhion and Garters upon, and a Tabouret on which the Princes were to ſet up their Legs for the King's more eaſy putting on the Garters: Where His Majeſty ſtanding under His State, took the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Sword drawn in his Hand: The King of Arms, on his Knee, received his Majeſty's Commands to introduce his Royal Highneſs Prince *Frederick* to receive the Honour of Knighthood, who being conducted from the Antichamber to the King, by the ſaid King of Arms, his Royal Highneſs making three Obeiſances, kneeled down before the King, who thereupon was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on him: Which being done, his Royal Highneſs roſe up, and making the like Obeiſances, was reconducted, by the King of Arms, into the Anti-chamber. Then the King of Arms received His Majeſty's Commands to conduct his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, to be Knighted, which His Majeſty was pleaſed to perform in like Manner; and he was accordingly re-conducted into the Anti-chamber. Whereupon His Majeſty again commanded the ſaid King of Arms to introduce his Royal Highneſs, Prince *Frederick*, who was conducted to His Majeſty with the like Obeiſances as before; the King of Arms carrying before him, on a Crimſon Velvet

vet Cuſhion, the Diamond Buckle, Garter and *George*, which he depoſited on the Table; and after having ſeverally preſented them, on his Knee, to His Majeſty, His Majeſty was himſelf pleaſed to buckle the Garter round the Prince's left Leg, and put the *George* over his left Shoulder and under his right Arm, (*Norroy*, King of Arms, in the mean time, reading the proper Admonitions) the Prince kneeling before His Majeſty, whilſt he put on the *George*; and after returning him Thanks, in a ſhort Compliment, he roſe up and placed himſelf on His Majeſty's right Hand, as his Stall is in the Royal Chappel of *Windſor*. After which, the King of Arms received His Majeſty's Commands to introduce his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, to be inveſted with the Garter and *George*, which was done in the ſame manner. His Royal Highneſs alſo, on his Knee, gave his Majeſty Thanks, in a ſhort Compliment, for the great Honour done him, and riſing up, placed himſelf on the left Side of His Majeſty, at ſome diſtance from him, as his Stall is placed in the ſaid Chappel. This Part of the Ceremony being thus performed, the King of Arms received His Majeſty's Commands to wait on their Royal Highneſſes with the Habits, and other Ornaments of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, at ſuch Times, and at ſuch Places as their Royal Highneſſes ſhould think moſt proper, and then retired.

No. E.

An Abſtract of Count Gyllenborg's *Letters*, &c.

The firſt Letter is from Baron Sparr, *the* Swediſh *Miniſter in* France, *to Count* Gyllenborg, *dated*, Paris, September 25. 1716. *in which the Baron acquaints the Count*, That three Days before he was inform'd, that he had entred upon Buſineſs with ſome of the moſt topping Lords of the *Pretender*'s Party; That they took it for granted, that he was authoriz'd to do it by the King of *Sweden*; and in a word, that he was inclin'd to believe, that his *Swediſh* Majeſty would eſpouſe the Intereſts of that Prince. In the firſt Place, *adds the Baron*, I will tell you, that I ſhall be charm'd with it; and then, That it is not from a Motive of Curioſity, that I ask you whether

whether what I have heard be true; but that I may co-operate with you, though indirectly, 'till I have Powers like yours, without which, you know, we are obliged to proceed very cautiously. Do me the Friendship to let me know what there is in this Matter, as soon as possible. I flatter my self you will find your Account in it.

The next is a Letter from Count Gyllenborg *to Baron* Gortz, *dated*, London Sept. 29. O. S. October. 9. N. S. 1716. *which being very material, shall be inserted at length.* In Answer to your Excellency's Letter *(says the Count)* of the 22*d* past, I now do my self the Honour to acquaint you, that every Body here is of Opinion, either that *France* is extreamly weak, or that the *Regent* aims at the *Throne*, and is desirous to purchase it of King *George* at any Rate; for otherwise it is thought impossible that *France* could condescend to make so ignominious a Sacrifice as she does of a * Work which cost her so much, and for which the late King would have undergone a Ten Years War.

* *Mardyke.*

People go so far here as to lay Wagers, that the Young King of *France* will be dispatched before a certain Time, to make Way for his Uncle; but if the Report which is current at present, proves true, that this last Prince is fallen ill of the Small-Pox, it is very possible that Providence may confound his vast Projects, which, among other Things, tend to set up the Court of *Hanover* to serve *France* in our Stead, as a Balance against the Power of the *Emperor*; and it was with this View that *France* already offered, last Spring, to consent to guaranty to the *Hanoverians* the Possession of the Dutchy of *Bremen*. If the *Emperor* considers well the Time at which *France* takes these Steps, and *England* is so forward to answer them, he will find that his last Advantage over the *Turks* has begot a Jealousy in those two Powers, and has made them bethink themselves, in good Time, of securing one another mutually against his Power. I know not with what Design it is done, but the Ministry at present give out, that the Peace of the *North* is actually in Agitation, and that it will be concluded to the Satisfaction of the King of *Sweden*. My Friends would perswade me, that this is done in order to quiet a little the Minds of those whose Eyes my Paper has opened. Be that as it will, I can assure your Excellency, that never any Paper met with a more general Approbation; and if I might venture to give my Opinion, I should think it would not be improper to cause it to be printed in *French*, in *Dutch*, and even in *English*, at the *Hague*. Your Excellency may

may be assured, that if these Gentlemen here make any Answer to it, I shall be ready to baffle them entirely, and that there is nothing in the World I should so much wish for. Whether they do this or not, I intend to have several Pieces ready against the Meeting of the Parliament, and to publish them by a little at a Time, the Impatience of People here not suffering them to read long Deductions; and, if I had wherewithal to defray the Expence, I would cause some of them to be printed immediately, and the Papers to be convey'd into such Places that it should not be in the Power of this Court to hinder the Impression. The Intimations which have been made me, terminate in bringing in the *PRETENDER*; but as I cannot enter upon that Affair without an express Order from the King my Master, I have avoided coming to Particulars. Ten Thousand Men transported hither from *Sweden* would do the Business, and I believe we shall not be at a loss for Money. I send you inclos'd the Translation of the Paper which has been publish'd here.

Baron Gortz *in his Answer* (*dated* Hague, October 5-16, 1716) *is of Opinion*, That hitherto they need not be much disturb'd about the Treaty between *France* and *Great-Britain*: *Adds*, That the *Count's* printed Piece deserves the Approbation it meets with; that he has sent it to the King, and will take care to get Translations of it, into other Languages, printed: *Desires* to know the Expence of Printing the other Pieces of the *Count's* composing; *cautions him*, not to make any mention in his Letters to the King, or to his Correspondents in *Sweden*, of what has been insinuated to him about the *PRETENDER*. But that in the mean Time he will run no Risque in acquainting him with all the Particulars on that Head; *and*, That above all, it will be necessary to make him clearly understand, how Ten Thousand Men might do the Business; that is to say, what Scheme has been contriv'd, and what Motive they propose to offer to induce the King of *Sweden* to enter into this Affair.

In his Answer, (*dated* London, October 12-23, 1716.) *Count* Gyllenborg *tells Baron* Gortz, I say nothing to the Alliance lately made by *France*. Last Spring *France* offer'd the *Hanoverians* their Guaranty of the Possession of *Bremen*, and I doubt not but they have now done it. How do we know but this may produce good Dispositions at *Vienna*, towards us? 'Twas in Jest only that Count *Volkra* told Mr. *Petkum*, *that his Master would enter into that Alliance*. I am very glad that

that my Pamphlet meets with your Excellency's Approbation. I assure you, that to print the Pieces that will be necessary, will cost me, at least, Sixty Pounds. Printers must be bribed to it, for they run great Risques in printing any thing that displeases the Government: But I will keep an exact Account of every Penny. I would begin with our Treaty, and make * short *REMARKS upon it*. Afterwards, I will print Extracts from the *Custom-House*, to shew the little Necessity there is of the Trade to *Petersburg* and *Riga*, especially this Year. Then I'll come to *Hanover*'s Declaration of War, and will examine it, if it is necessary; after that, I'll proceed to every one of our Enemies, and I doubt not but to undeceive the Nation.

To this Letter Count Gyllenborg *subjoyns the following remarkable POSTSCRIPT:* There is no Medium, either *Bremen* or the *Hanoverians* must be sacrificed. The latter is not so difficult, considering the general Discontent: Ten Thousand Men would be sufficient: The Malecontents require but a Body of Regular Troops, to which they may join themselves: That Body being transported in the Month of *March*, when the Easterly Winds reign, and when it will not, in the least, be dreamt on, will cause a general Revolt. We must also have Arms for between Fifteen and Twenty Thousand Men, and as many Accoutrements as can be got, for as to Horses, we shall have them here. Your Excellency may easily judge of what Advantage this will be to the King, and, in my humble Opinion, we have no other Course to take, unless we are willing to give up every thing My Friends are not in Town, but I shall speak with them some Day the next Week, and then your Excellency may expect their Scheme. In the mean time, I should be of Opinion, that if every thing could be done without making use of a great many *English*, there would be the less Risque run; so I do not know whether I ought to touch upon what the King must have further; for although they will endeavour to do every Thing that I ask, yet as it must be by a Contribution

* *Count* Gyllenborg *was as good as his Word, for the said Treaty, with* Quæries *thereupon, was sold privately in Print at* Westminster, *on the Day of the Opening of this Session of Parliament.*

raiſed among a great many, it may happen that there may be a falſe Brother. Our Men being once landed, I anſwer for the reſt: In a Country where *Nine in Ten are Rebels*, and where every Thing abounds, we can want nothing. Your Excellency will very ſoon be inform'd of the reſt. In the mean time, I beg you would remember what I had the Honour to write to you laſt Summer, concerning one *N*——. No Body knows the Sea and the Coaſts better than he, and he is a brave and honeſt Man. In ſhort, it will be a glorious Enterprize, which will put an End to all our Misfortunes, by ruining thoſe that are the Authors of them. As to what I have to ſay of the Time, the ſooner will be the better, after the Trade to *Gottenbourg* is ended, or before it begins.

The next Letter is from Count Gyllenborg *to his Brother* Guſtavus Gyllenborg, *Secretary to Baron* de Gortz, (*dated* London, October 16-27, 1716.) *in which the Poſtſcript to Baron* Gortz *is only material, which is as follows*: I have ſpoken with Two of the Principals, who have aſſured me, That there ſhall be Sixty Thouſand Pounds Sterling, as ſoon as I ſhall ſhew them a Line from the King, with Aſſurances under his own Hand that he will aſſiſt them. As for what relates to the Scheme, I ſhall have it within a few Days. One of theſe, who has the principal Direction, aſſured me, that in this Affair we had nothing to apprehend from the Regent.

By a Letter dated Hague, November *the* 3*d*, 1716. *Mr.* Guſtavus Gyllenborg *acquaints his Brother, That* he has given Baron *Gortz* his Letter (*of the* 16-27*th of* October) to read, as well as the Note (*therein incloſed*) To which he made him the following Anſwer: ‘ *'Tis my repeated Advice, to forbear* ‘ *ſpeaking at all of Money, but to hear People only, and to acquaint* ‘ *me with it, without opening your ſelf to them.*

The next Letter is from Count Gyllenborg *to Baron* Gortz, *dated* London, November 4. 1716. *as follows*: In Anſwer to what your Excellency hath done me the Honour to write to me in the Poſtſcript to your Letter of the 16-27*th* paſt, I grant there would be no harm in hearing the Inſinuations of this Court, if they were made not only without my promiſing to make Report of them to His Majeſty, but alſo my giving them Hopes of his Majeſty's being reſolved to be reconciled to the *Hanoverians*, and to ſacrifice *Bremen* to them for ſome Equivalent on the Part of the *Czar*. But as without that, they will make no Overtures, for fear we ſhould make

make uſe of them to increaſe ſtill more the Diſtruſt which is between the Northern Allies, and ſo make an Advantage of them, it is not in my Power to get any Thing particular out of them, nor am I able to ſay of what Service to us their Aſſiſtance againſt the *Czar* would be; but if I were to gueſs by their Diſcourſe who have been talking with me about it, as from themſelves, though I eaſily perceiv'd it was by Order of the Miniſters, I ſhould believe, that if the Preliminary concerning *Bremen* was ſettled, the *Engliſh* Miniſters would be very well pleaſed to retreive the falſe Step they have made, by talking loudly of the Defenſive Treaty between us, and by perſwading the Nation to give us the Succours therein ſtipulated, either in Money or Ships. I ſhould fancy alſo, that we might come to an Agreement in relation to what they ought to help us to take from the *Czar*, by way of repriſal for our Loſſes in *Germany*. On the other Hand, and if we don't ſubmit to them, your Excellency may be aſſured, that as well to juſtify their paſt Actions as to force us to a Compliance, they will prevail upon the *mercenary Parliament*, which they have at preſent, to take vigorous Reſolutions, and even to declare War againſt us. This is what we muſt expect. The *Engliſh* Miniſters don't mince the Matter: And they have already made it appear, that they will ſtick at nothing. They are all furious Perſons. *Sunderland*, who is, as it were, at the Head of Affairs, and who has got all the Intereſt he has with the King of *England*, by having conſented to what has been done againſt us, (being beſides our Enemy) is at preſent at *Hanover*, to take his Inſtructions from the *Germans*; and your Excellency may gueſs he will execute them with all imaginable Impudence. Your Excellency will therefore find, we ought to make uſe of this Opportunity to enter into Meaſures againſt People, who certainly won't do Things by halves. We muſt either ruine them, or be undone our ſelves, that is, if it be in their Power to bring it to paſs.

Poſtſcript. My Friends are now in Town. An Expreſs which came to them Yeſterday from the *Pretender*, will put them in a yet better Condition for forming a Plan. To Day they are going about it. There are only five or ſix of the moſt conſiderable Perſons conſulted. They would know, in Caſe we agree, whether the Money muſt be paid here or elſewhere, or if it muſt be ſent over to *Sweden*; they have alſo asked me, if we had any Occaſion for Sea-Officers, for then they could furniſh us with good ones.

In another Letter (dated London, November 13. 1716) *Count* Gyllenborg *makes good his Promiſe to Baron* Gortz, about

giving him his Sentiments about the Buſineſs contain'd in the *Baron*'s laſt Poſtſcript: The Sum thereof, *ſays the Count*, is what I have already hinted, that we muſt determine one Way or other, and that very ſpeedily. We have not, in my humble Opinion, any Time to loſe in Conſultations. If we do not take Advantage of their preſent Animoſity, it will cool; for the Court, that is to ſay the *Prince*'s Party, does all that is poſſible to gain them. With the moſt conſiderable, it would perhaps be neceſſary to deal over board. They run the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes in declaring themſelves, ſo that they will not ſpeak but upon good Grounds. And as to the People of the ſecond Rank, beſides that it would perhaps be dangerous ſo much as to hearken to their Propoſals; theſe Propoſals of theirs are of ſo little Conſequence, and ſo confuſed, that one ſhould not be able from them to form any Idea of the Affair. I ſhall likewiſe be of Opinion, that till I receive freſh Orders from your Excellency, the ſafeſt way will be to avoid all Converſations of that kind.

The next Letter is from Mr. Guſtavus Gyllenborg *to the Count his Brother, dated* Hague, November 17. 1716. *the Subſtance of which is as follows*: On *Tueſday* laſt arrived here a Letter from Baron *Sparr*, importing, That he had hopes of ſucceeding in his Solicitation to have Mr. *Lench* ſent to the King. In his Letter was inclos'd one from the Duke of *Ormond* to Baron *Gortz*, in which the Duke ſays, That the King his Maſter had ordered him to let him (*Gortz*) know, that he expects ſhortly a ſupply of Money; that he will then remit Sixty Thouſand Pounds Sterling to his *Swediſh* Majeſty, leaving the Diſpoſal of it entirely to him; and that he begs him to look upon this as only a Token or earneſt of his Good-Will to his *Swediſh* Majeſty. The Bearer of the Letter added, That the Remittances might be made as ſhould be directed, either to ———, or to ——— Mr. *Sparr* has ſince told the ſaid Bearer, in Confidence of the Men of War that we have bought in *France*, which will be ready and delivered; and that we are ſolliciting the Court of *France* to ſend a Perſon to the *Czar*, to make Advantage of the Paciſick Diſpoſition he is now in. But as this Sollicitation meets with many Obſtacles, and that, beſides, *France* does not appear over-forward to do any Thing for us, unleſs it be in concert with *England*: M. *Sparr* told him further, That my Lord *Mar* has a Couſin-German, named *Erskine*, with the *Czar*, who is Phyſician and Privy-Counſellor to that Prince; which Favourite has writ Letters to my Lord *Mar*, giving a very particular Account of the *Czar*, *viz.* That the

the *Czar* will not attempt any Thing more againſt the King of *Sweden*; that he has fallen out with his Allies; that he can never be Friends with King *George*; that he hates him mortally; that he is ſenſible of the juſt Cauſe of the *Pretender*; that he wiſhes for nothing more than a Conjuncture, in which he may be able to reſtore him to his Dominions; that the *Czar* having the Advantage wholly on his Side, cannot make the firſt Step; but if the King would make the leaſt Advance, there would be very ſoon an Accommodation between them. The *Pretender* having ſent to deſire Baron *Sparr* to procure him Leave to retire to *Stockholm*, M. *Sparr* has returned Anſwer, That as this would be the ſame Thing as declaring War by ſound of Trumpet, ſo it would abſolutely ſpoil the Buſineſs in Hand. This, my deareſt Brother, is the Subſtance of what I judged deſerv'd your Attention.

In this Letter Mr. Guſtavus Gyllenborg *encloſed the Copy of another Letter from Baron* Gortz *to Baron* Sparr, *dated* November 12. 1716. *as follows:* I ſtill look upon the ſending of Mr. *Leech* as very uncertain, becauſe I am perſwaded, that *France* will not take any Step that may give the leaſt Suſpicion, or by which they may diſguſt *England*, before they have finiſhed the Treaty of Alliance now depending. Yet, methinks, they might venture to intimate to the Court of *England*, that they have a Mind to ſend a Perſon to the King, to ſound his Majeſty's Intentions more thoroughly touching a Reconciliation, in order to qualify themſelves the better to do good Offices. As to the Affair of *England*, and the Duke of *Ormond*'s Letter to me, of which you have ſent me a Copy, I cannot forbear telling you frankly, Sir, that if my Scheme upon it be not approved and comply'd with, I cannot enter at all into that Affair. 'Tis upon the Foundation of my Scheme that I have actually opened the Matter to the King, and it would be directly to ſpoil all to make me depart from it. Any reaſonable Man will eaſily comprehend the Impoſſibility in this Caſe, of ſettling a Treaty in Form. Doubtleſs, it would be running too great a Hazard on both Sides, to depend upon its being kept ſecret; the beſt way is, to prepare on each Side the Materials neceſſary for the Work before us. When all is ready for Execution, 'twill then be time enough to make Treaties, if it be judged requiſite. I do not even know whether it would be right to do what is deſired, under the Name of lending Aſſiſtance; and I am very much inclin'd to think, that it would be better to avow openly our own Intereſt, and the Concern we have for maintaining the *Engliſh* Liberties. Your Friends muſt place ſo much Confidence in us, as to furniſh us with what

we want, to put our ſelves into a Condition of becoming uſeful to them; the Sum required is not exorbitant, Three Hundred Thouſand Crowns may ſatisfy us at preſent, for we want Nothing but to augment our Naval Force at *Gottenburg*. I do not ſee what Hazard your Friends can run in this. I will give them ſufficient Security, and from the Humour all the World knows the King to be of, they may very ſafely conclude, that if his Majeſty ſhould not be able to ſatisfy and effectually diſcharge this Loan by a real Aſſiſtance, he would do all he poſſibly could to reimburſe ſuch Friends, the rather, becauſe his Majeſty would not have it known that he had touched any Money for ſuch a Purpoſe as this is Lent. Thoſe Gentlemen might, however, the more to engage the King's Affection to their Cauſe, make their Offer in Terms implying the ſame Thing that is expreſs'd in my Scheme; though, for my Part, I am againſt accepting it on any explicite Conditions that might diſtinguiſh it from a common Loan. But ſtill all depends upon their determining ſpeedily, and beginning forthwith to furniſh the Three Hundred Thouſand Crowns for the Men of War, without which, they muſt not flatter themſelves that any Thing can be done. I am upon the Scent to get a fourth Hundred Thouſand, even in *England*. *France* cannot reproach us with this Agreement, while no Treaty or Convention can be produced to prove it. What I ſaid above, of the cautious Behaviour of the Court of *France* towards *England* is, no doubt, applicable likewiſe to the negociating of an Accommodation with the *Czar*. 'Tis probable, the Court of *France* would not proceed in a Negociation of that kind, but by Concert with *England*; and you will grant me, that ſuch a Concert would not, by any means, ſuit our Intereſts. This Reflection leads me into an Opinion, that the Canal of *France* is not at preſent the moſt commodious for us. It may ſuffice therefore to have offered to make uſe of that Canal, without preſſing the Matter further. Nor can Mr. *Lench* be the Manager of this Negociation, by going and coming to and from *Sweden*, at the Seaſon of the Year we are now in. This requires Time, and if we come to any Agreement with the *Czar*, we ought to conclude it within three Months at the very furtheſt. The Canal of my Lord *Mar*, ſeems to me to be alike inconvenient and impracticable, becauſe of the Length of Time which that Circulation of Correſpondence would unavoidably take up. Yet I cannot but think, that by the Canal of the Favourite Phiſitian, the good Diſpoſitions of the *Czar* might be cultivated, if indeed they are ſuch as have been repreſented. If the *Czar* comes hither, and one can

get

get a private Converſation with the Favourite, we might certainly carry Things on far, ſuppoſing, as I ſaid, that what the Favourite has written be well founded. In the mean while I am contriving ſome other Way. If we fix upon a Project that is in any tolerable Degree promiſing, I ſhall not be withheld by the Difficulty and Hardſhips of the Voyage, from being the Bearer of it my ſelf. If, in the mean Time, your Friends would enter into my Scheme, I ſhould be the more ſure of bringing the King to a thorough good Liking of their Buſineſs; but I will not venture to convey any thing of this to his Majeſty, otherwiſe than by Word of Mouth. It is ſatisfaction enough for me to know originally, that I ought not to fear to give Offence to *Sweden*, by the Part I take upon me to act in this Affair. The Thought of the *Pretender*'s retiring to *Stockholm*, ſurprizes me. It would be blazing abroad our Intelligence by Sound of Trumpet.

On the 12-23*th of* November 1716. *Baron* Gortz *writ, from the* Hague, *the following Letter to Count* Gyllenborg: I told you in my Letter of *Friday*, that I deferr'd anſwering yours of the 13*th*, which I am now going to do. You ſay, Sir, that as to the Affair you are preſſed about, it would be neceſſary to go frankly to Work with the the Principals. I am entirely of the ſame Opinion. The Buſineſs is to ſpeak plainly. I believe, Sir, it will be thought a ſufficient Proof of our Frankneſs to declare, as you may do, that nothing is more natural, nor more ſweet, than to revenge an Affront one has received, but that in Point of Prudence it ought to be maturely conſidered, whether the Motive of Revenge can produce the deſired Effect. If your People do but make the leaſt Reflection upon this Rule, they will undoubtedly perceive, that it is entirely their Buſineſs to make it appear probable to us, in relation to the Succeſs of the Enterprize which they deſire. After that, it will be likewiſe neceſſary, that they ſhould help us in ſettling the neceſſary Points, that is, that they ſhould aſſiſt us with *Money*. As I run no Riſque with you, Sir, I make no Scruple of telling you in Confidence, that the Buſineſs in Hand has for ſome Time been part of my Correſpondence with Ambaſſador *Sparr*. The principal Members of the preſent Court of *Avignon*, offer on the Part of their Maſter, Sixty Thouſand Pounds Sterling, *ad Captandam Benevolentiam*. I remonſtrated thereupon, that the Delicacy of the Conjuncture ought to caution us againſt cloſing too haſtily with this Offer; but that I propos'd to treat upon the Foot of a ſimple *LOAN*; and that in that Caſe, being furniſh'd with the King's Full Power to negociate

Money for his Majeſty's Service, I might accept it, giving them Aſſurances, on the King's Part, for Re-payment; that if, at the ſame Time, they would communicate to me a Plan of the principal Affair, I would not fail of ſending it to the King; and, that in Caſe his Majeſty ſhould be unwilling to enter into the Deſign in Queſtion, he would, at leaſt, make it a Point of Honour to take care, that the Sum which I ſhould have borrowed in his Name, ſhould be punctually diſcharged; ſo that the Lenders would run no Riſque of their Money; but that, on the contrary, they would have it put out to good Advantage; and that, in ſhort, the Offer being made upon the Foot before mentioned, without ſtipulating any other Conditions, than being reimburſed, the King might be more effectually wrought upon, by that Mark of their good Will, than by directly ſolliciting the Succours they deſire. I added to all theſe Intimations, that in Caſe the King reliſh'd the Project of ſhifting the Scene, (or a Revolution to be brought about) in *England*, it might, perhaps do better to give a Turn to this Enterprize, under pretence of Revenging the unworthy Proceedings of the King of *England*, and of maintaining the *Engliſh* Liberties. You have herewith, Sir, the Copy of a Pecuniary Contract, which I have juſt now ſettled with ſome private Perſons, in this Country. You will find by it, that there is a conſiderable Advantage to be made, which it was neceſſary to allow to Strangers, ſince no Body in *Sweden* had courage enough for it. If your People had a Mind to engage in it, abſtractedly from the Grand Affair, I would remit them forthwith as far as the Sum of Three Hundred Thouſand Crowns. The King's printed Patent, whereof you have herewith a Copy, ſufficiently ſecures every individual Perſon from all Frauds, with regard to the States Bonds upon which the Money is advanced. But we muſt determine ſpeedily, or lay aſide all Hopes, as I have juſt now obſerved to Ambaſſador *Sparr*, in a Poſtſcript, which I communicate to you. If the Thing be taken upon the Foot before mentioned, it may go on; but otherwiſe Nothing can be done. In a Word, we muſt have *MONEY*, and after that, we muſt know what they are in a Condition to do in *England*, and how far they think the King ought to engage in the Matter, ſo as to promote and maintain it.

In Anſwer to Baron Gortz, *Count* Gyllenborg *wrote to him the following* very remarkable Letter, *dated* London, December 4. 1716. As ſoon as I had received your Excellency's Letter of the 23*d* paſt, I went to one of the Principals at his own Houſe, with whom I have had a long and intimate Friendſhip.

ſhip. I ſhew'd him your Excellency's Letter, which I enforc'd the beſt I could. Hereupon he asked me, Whether I had ſpoke of it to any one of his Party? and I telling him I had not; he deſired me, for the Love of God, not to do it. 'We were made to believe from *Avignon*, 'ſaid he, that all went on ſwimmingly in the right Track; 'that Baron *Gortz* had accepted our Offer, and had given 'poſitive Aſſurances, on the part of the King of *Sweden*, of 'his Aſſiſtance. We have been preſſed on the Affair of 'Money, and to form a Scheme, and we have actually ap-'ply'd our ſelves to both the one and the other. In the 'midſt of all this, there are three Poſts arrived from *Avignon*, 'and no further Signs of Eagerneſs appear. This Change 'has very much perplex'd us, we not knowing what to im-'pute it to, unleſs to the Prince's Indiſpoſition. But all is be-'come clear. They were too ſure of their Point at *Avignon*; 'they reckoned abſolutely on the Aſſiſtance of the King of '*Sweden*; and now they are afraid, on one Hand, of damp-'ing our Courage, by owning frankly, that they had de-'ceived themſelves; and on the other, they dare not, up-'on an Uncertainty, engage us to ſupply them with Mo-'ney, being ſenſible, 'tis the laſt we ſhall give them, if we 'ſhould find it employed to any other purpoſe than we pro-'poſed to our ſelves; and unleſs direct Aſſurances be given 'of our having the Succours We need. You ſee therefore, '*continued he*, of what Conſquence it is, if you wiſh us well, 'that you do not make known to any Perſon, what I ſee our 'Court at *Avignon* conceals with ſo much Care. If you act 'otherwiſe, you will deſtroy the Intereſt of the *Chevalier de* '*St. George* here, which perhaps will be of neceſſary uſe to 'you, and you will make his Adherents your implacable 'Enemies; for if their Deſign fail, they will be regardleſs 'whether *Sweden* periſhes or not; and yet you know, that 'tis they who have hitherto defended your Cauſe, as well in 'the Country, as in the Parliament of *England*, and who 'have obliged your Enemies to act with more Caution and 'Reſerve than they would otherwiſe have done: You will 'yet have Occaſion for their Aſſiſtance in the next Seſſion 'of Parliament of *England*, which your Enemies are pre-'paring to incenſe terribly againſt you, as well by Pam-'phlets, which are already actually in the Preſs, as by Pe-'titions of the Merchants, who have loſt their Ships, and 'who now meet twice a Week to conſult about it. Now, 'ſaid he, to return to Baron *Gortz*'s Letter, give me leave to 'tell you freely, that if the Queſtion was explicitely and 'ſimply, Whether we would aſſiſt the King of *Sweden*, and

'we

‘ we conſented, it might then be worth while to ask, What ‘ Security we required, and what Gain we inſiſted on? But ‘ that is not the Caſe at preſent, nor ever will be. For I ‘ muſt own to you ingenuouſly, that there are very few a- ‘ mong us, who have any Concern for the Intereſts of Fo- ‘ reign Princes any longer than while they affect our own, ‘ and that even very palpably; *Manus noſtræ oculatæ ſunt, cre- ‘ dunt quod vident: Our Eyes are in our Hands, what they ſee we ‘ believe.* So that for you to flatter your ſelves, that out of ‘ Reſpect or Friendſhip, we ſhould part with our Money to ‘ any one whatſoever, would be to know nothing of us. ‘ You can never alter our Minds on that Article, ſo you ‘ muſt take us juſt as we are. As for Gain, can we hope ‘ for greater in any Country than what we have at Home, ‘ without riſquing our Money? Do we not make 7 or 8 ‘ *per Cent.* by the Publick Funds, and this upon the Secu- ‘ rities of the Parliament of *England*, and are paid punctu- ‘ ally every Quarter? Thus this Queſtion being utterly ‘ unſeaſonable, 'tis neceſſary to ſtate another, and let that be, ‘ Whether we are willing, by a Pecuniary Subſidy, to me- ‘ rit the Aſſiſtance of the King of *Sweden*? To that I an- ‘ ſwer frankly, Let us but be aſſured, on the part of his Ma- ‘ jeſty, upon whoſe bare Promiſe we will rely more than ‘ on all the Securities and Engagements of others; I ſay, let ‘ us only be aſſured, that by our Money we ſhall merit his ‘ Aſſiſtance, and actually have it; after this, let us but know ‘ what you would have us do, and we will make ſuch ‘ Efforts, that his Majeſty ſhall not repent of giving his Roy- ‘ al Word to aſſiſt us. But, Sir, *added he*, what muſt we ‘ think, when after a Negociation of three Months, or more, ‘ we are yet in Uncertainty upon what ought to be the ‘ chief Spring of our Undertakings, I mean, the Aſſiſtance ‘ of the King of *Sweden*, and even whether we are to merit ‘ by our Money, not the Help we ask, but barely an An- ‘ ſwer whether we ſhall obtain it or not? How can we ‘ run into Expence, expoſe our Friends, and in ſhort, run ‘ the Riſque of our Fortunes and Lives, when, perhaps, his ‘ Majeſty's Refuſal may leave us in the Lurch, expoſed, a- ‘ mong other Things, to the fear of being betray'd by thoſe, ‘ who ſeeing the ill Succeſs of our Projects, and that there ‘ is nothing to be hoped for more on our Side, may en- ‘ deavour to make their Fortune by ſtriking in with our ‘ Enemies, and ſacrificing us. Let us examine all this, and ‘ you your ſelf will acknowledge, we ſhould hazard too ‘ much in following thoſe who leave us in ſuch an Un- ‘ certainty. But on the other Hand, what does the King

‘ of

of *Sweden* risk? Is not our Government its Enemy as far as 'tis in its Power? Does it not aſſiſt its Enemies in every Reſpect, and will it not aſſiſt them more this enſuing Year? What can be ſaid againſt him, if after the Example of *Scipio*, he carries the War into their Country, who have been deſirous, and are ſo ſtill, to carry it into his? This Diverſion will be ſo much the greater, as it will be unexpected; and there is the more Reaſon to hope for Succeſs, becauſe the whole Country is diſaffected: 'Tis alſo probable, that half the Army will be disbanded by the Parliament of *England*, and, 'tis certain, great part of that Army will deſert on the Approach of a ſufficient Body of Troops. But ſuppoſe this Enterpriſe ſhould miſcarry, would this Government be more bent upon the entire Ruin of the King of *Sweden* than it was before? And when King *George*'s Deſire to have the Country of *Bremen* is gratify'd, will our Government be leſs ſollicitous by what means to prevent the *Czar*'s aggrandizing himſelf? Let me beg you, *ſaid he*, to repreſent all this to Baron *Gortz*, and I am ſure, he will change his Opinion; and will not, by chaffering, let ſlip an Opportunity ſo beneficial for the King of *Sweden*, and ſo glorious for himſelf. Tell him likewiſe, if you pleaſe, that there is nothing more proper than what he demands as to a Scheme, and the Means of ſupporting the Affair. But he muſt give us the Encouragement to ſee that we are not labouring in vain, and running all Hazards without any fair Proſpect. One poſitive Aſſurance given at *Avignon*, will put all in Motion, but without that all will flag. As to the Colour which the King of *Sweden* may put upon his Enterprize, I ſhall always have that Opinion, *ſaid he*, which Baron *Gortz* himſelf would have me entertain of his Scheme, namely, that the King of *Sweden* intends ſincerely to reſtore the *Chevalier*: But I am much afraid that the reſt of my Party will take this Affair in quite another Light, that is to ſay, that they will imagine, his *Swediſh* Majeſty having not given any Promiſe to our *Chevalier*, nor declared for him, will make no other Uſe of this Enterpriſe, than only to compaſs his own Deſigns, excluſive of the *Chevalier*, and to oblige King *George* to come to better Terms. But in this he will find himſelf deceiv'd; for the greateſt Part of the Nation being at preſent inflamed with *Jacobitiſm*, and ſet a longing for the Return of him whom they believe their lawful Sovereign, they will not joyn any Perſon who does not declare openly for him; on the contrary, perceiving 'tis only a Foreign Quarrel,

which

'which draws the King of *Sweden* hither, vex't to ſee their 'Expectation fruſtrated, and not knowing how far his 'Majeſty's Reſentments may go, and who will be expoſed 'to his Vengeance, or who be exempt from it, they will 'fall into the common Humour of the Nation, which is 'to unite all, notwithſtanding their paſt Feuds, againſt 'a Foreign Power. This is ſo true, *continued he*, that if 'the *Chevalier de St. George* had not an *Engliſh* Father, and 'been born in *England*, all his Pretenſions would avail him 'nothing with the common People; who, when the Con-'teſt is only between *Foreigner* and *Foreigner*, will certainly 'declare for him in Poſſeſſion, without much Regard to the 'Juſtice of the Cauſe. For what remains, *added he*, I en-'tirely agree, that the maintaining of the Church of *Eng-'land* ought to be one Topick in the King of *Sweden*'s Ma-'nifeſto. This is the more neceſſary, becauſe it would 'ſerve to quiet the Minds of ſuch of our Party as are di-'ſturb'd about the *Chevalier's* Religion. His *Swediſh* Ma-'jeſty would likewiſe act in his known Character, which is 'to be, on all Occaſions, ſollicitous for the Welfare of the '*Proteſtant Religion.*' This, Sir, is what was moſt material in my Converſation with my Friend, who, I aſſure your Excellency, is a Man of ſolid Judgment, and ſo well informed of what paſſes at *Avignon*, that he told me a long Time ago, what was negociated there on our Part, though I took no Notice of it, while I ſaw nothing particular about it, either in your Excellency's Letter, or in thoſe of Monſieur *Sparr.*

In Anſwer to this Letter, Baron Gortz *wrote the following Letter, dated* Hague, December 11. 1716, *to Count* Gyllenborg: I have received your agreeable Letter of the 4*th* Inſtant. I ſhall have the Honour to tell you, in Anſwer to the Contents of it, that the ſtronger the Reaſons are which are alledg'd to make us enter into the Affair you know of, the more ſhould People be perſwaded of the true Deſire that we have to undertake the Thing. It is ſuperfluous to ſuggeſt Motives to us, and we have no need of a Spur: As I run no Riſque with you, Sir, I will freely tell you, that even before my Departure from *Sweden*, we were already on our Side diſpoſed to this Expedition: It is eaſy to believe, that thoſe Diſpoſitions are ſince increaſed, in proportion as the Animoſity of the Court where you are, hath continued increaſing. There is therefore now no other Queſtion, but of the Means to ſatisfy our juſt Deſire of Revenge. We have, in *Sweden*, Troops more than enough for that Purpoſe; but what ſuſpends our entring upon Action, is, that, *Firſt*, We have not the Ships neceſſary, as well

well for Tranſporting the Troops, as for the Convoy it ſelf. 2*dly*, We do not know how it is propoſed to maintain the Troops when they ſhall arrive at the Place intended. 3*dly*, Horſes muſt forthwith be found to mount the Cavalry. It is well known, that when one enters an open Country, the firſt Impreſſion muſt be made by the Cavalry. 4*thly*, We muſt know the Number of Troops that's thought requiſite for this Expedition, in Order to regulate thereby the Armament of the Ships. It is true, Sir, that for ſeveral Months laſt paſt, we have had ſome Diſcourſe upon theſe Matters with the Court of *Avignon*. They have declared themſelves very well ſatisfy'd with the Manner in which we have ſpoken to them, and have promiſed, not only to give the neceſſary Explanations upon the Advances of Money propoſed, but alſo to furniſh inſtantly wherewithal to prepare, on our Side, during this Winter, every Thing that concerns the firſt Step; being themſelves of Opinion, that if any Thing be intended to be done, it muſt be entred upon immediately after the Obſtacles which a hard Winter might bring to Navigation are removed; but hitherto all this ends only in vain Hopes. However, I have not, on my Part, loſt any Time for this Enterprize. I have beſtirr'd my ſelf to find out Men of War; I have actually found out ſome, and have even made Bargains for purchaſing Six, of between Sixty and Seventy Guns, all armed and rigged, and they are to be delivered at *Gottenburg* in the Beginning of the Month of *March*. The advance Money which I asked from the Court of *Avignon*, was only deſigned for the Purchaſe of theſe Ships, and the Sum did not exceed Sixty Thouſand Pounds: If I have propoſed the Expedient of furniſhing us with this Money upon the Foot of a common Loan; it was done, Sir, only with a View, the better to ſecure thoſe that were concern'd on both Sides, from the Danger of a Diſcovery, and thoſe that ſhould give the Money from the Accidents in caſe any ſuch ſhould be, that might render the Deſign impracticable. 'Tis alſo the Fear either of ſome Treachery, or Diſappointment, which cannot be foreſeen, that will hinder us from declaring before we come to the Place where we muſt ſhew our ſelves. Our Friends will have nothing to Object againſt this Precaution, if they will but conſider, that if we throw off the Mask too ſoon, and ſhould afterwards miſs our Blow, we ſhould give the *Engliſh* Miniſters a very good Argument to engage the Nation in a War againſt us, into which they would not have a great deal of Trouble to draw *Holland* alſo. This is a Riſque of the

the laſt Conſequence; and would they have us run it, Sir, for a Trifle? I don't know how to term otherwiſe the Money Buſineſs in Queſtion. The Naval Armament at *Gottenburg* cannot be uſeful to us, unleſs for the Deſign which they propoſe to us, and the Money we ask will not be ſufficient even for that Armament. As to the reſt, however juſt and ſolid I find your Friend's way of reaſoning in other Matters, yet I cannot reconcile the Opinion of the good Faith of the King and his Intereſt, which your Friend ſuppoſes, to the Fear which is nevertheleſs ſhewn, that we have no other End than to procure for our ſelves the Reſtitution of the Dutchy of *Bremen*. Pray, Sir, what better Security can the King of *Sweden* procure, with reſpect to the recovering, and to the poſſeſſing his ſaid Dutchy, than by reducing King *George* to be nothing more than an Elector of the Empire? By which Means the King of *Sweden* will make himſelf be courted by the Houſe of *Lunenburg*, as in former Times. Can good Faith and a Man's Word hold out againſt ſo ſolid and ſo evident a Reaſon, after we have experienced how little Account ought to be made of a Security founded in Words or in Treaties? To be ſhort, Sir, the Queſtion about it is, with us, an Affair already decided, nothing remains but to conſider of the Means. As I underſtand the Matter, thoſe that ſhall furniſh the Money will be in no Danger; they may give it under the Name of *Dutch* Merchants, and under the pretext of the great Gain that is to be made in dealing with me. The better to colour the Thing, they may even give Commiſſion to ſome *Engliſh* Merchants to make an Agreement with me, upon the Foot of the Contract which I have had the Honour to communicate to you. After this, there would remain no other Riſque, than that of loſing the Money in Caſe the Deſign ſhould not be executed; but if they had the leaſt Confidence in the Word of the King, this Scruple would vaniſh immediately. His Majeſty piques himſelf too much upon performing his Engagements, to leave any room to miſtruſt him. We have freſh Proofs of this: Notwithſtanding the vaſt Expence that we are obliged to bear, his Majeſty would have the Pretenſions of Mr. *Cook*, and the other Merchants in *France*, touching the Money advanced to him in *Turkey*, ſatisfy'd, and I have actually paid thoſe Creditors. To conclude, I muſt tell you again, Sir, that they muſt come to a Reſolution ſpeedily, or think no more of the Affair for all the next Year. It would alſo be neceſſary, that the Well-affected ſhould labour to get half the Troops that

are

are now on Foot in *England* disbanded, and to hinder any Naval Armament till the Month of *May*. It concerns us alſo to know for our Direction, what Number of Regular Troops will remain after they ſhall have got one half of them disbanded. I reckon we might employ from Ten to Twelve Thouſand *Swedes* in this Expedition, amongſt which there ſhould be Four Thouſand Horſe. When Things ſhall be put upon the Foot abovementioned, I intend to go into *Sweden* my ſelf to puſh on the Execution; for I don't love to rely on other Peoples Care in that particular. I had alſo rather concert this Affair directly, and with you, than by the other way, which I think too tedious. My Lord *Mar*'s Relation hath indeed ſent Word, that the *Czar* has ſome Diſpoſitions to Peace, which we will not fail to make Advantage of, that we may be in a Condition the better to puſh on the Affair in Queſtion. The *Czar* is to be here very ſpeedily. If it could be ordered that the ſaid Relation of my Lord *Mar* ſhould ſpeak to me, I ſhould quickly perceive what might be done there. You'll eaſily judge, Sir, that an Agreement with the *Czar*, would give great Weight to the other Affair. I am, *&c.*

In Anſwer to this Letter, Count Gyllenborg, *on the* 18*th of* December, *N. S.* 1716. *wrote the following to Baron* Gortz: I received, two Days ago, the Letter your Excellency did me the Favour to write me of the 11*th*; And I have not deferred the Execution of your Orders one Moment. I hope to be able to give you an Account of them by the next Mail. In the mean Time I ſhall have the Honour to tell you, in Anſwer to your Excellency's *Poſtſcript*, that I ſhall not fail to govern my ſelf, as you there direct. If I have hitherto done otherwiſe, it has been, that I might not be charg'd with not repreſenting Matters as they were on every Side, leaving it afterwards to our Miniſters to make Choice of that which they thought moſt proper. Your Excellency, according to your wonted Goodneſs, will forgive me, however, for ſaying, That in my Opinion, whatſoever Reſolution we take, it would yet be well to keep the People here in good Humour; that is, that we ſhould not ſeem intirely to reject their Propoſals, for otherwiſe they will be prying into the Motives which render us ſo untractable, and will, perhaps, diſcover the true one, in which Caſe they will make it miſcarry. Beſides, a little Hopes would make them put off longer the puſhing the Affair in Parliament; and I think that is what your Excellency ſeems to deſire. Methinks, to this End it would be neceſſary that your Excellency ſhould write an Anſwer

to

to *Petkum*, who complains of having received none to his Letters, to ſhew your Acknowledgment of the Pains he has taken, and to deſire him to go on, in order to keep the Miniſters in the ſame good way, till your Excellency has received an Anſwer to the Account which you have given his Majeſty of the whole Affair, and then we may act with the more Vigour: Beſides, as *Petkum* generally ſhews all his Letters to *Townſhend* and *Bothmar*, I fancy they will thereby be eaſily perſwaded to believe what they wiſh. If this Letter comes before the Arrival of King *George*, it will perhaps prevent the Impreſſion which the *Germans* and *Sunderland* will be apt to make with their uſual Violence at their firſt coming over.

There are two Letters here omitted, being principally upon the Subject of Bills of Exchange, Shipping, Corn, Salt, &c. *for* Sweden.

The next Letter from Count Gyllenborg *to Baron* Gortz, *dated* London, *December* 29. 1716. *is as follows*: I am once more obliged to defer the Departure of my Expreſs till *Friday*. One of the Principal of our Friends is not yet returned to *London*; but he will be here to Morrow. I have the Letters ready for the Phyſician; but dare not venture them by the Poſt. While I am waiting for the Chief of my Friends, I ſhall diſpatch to Morrow a Gentleman to the *Czar*, to endeavour to poſſeſs him with Pacifick Thoughts. I have given him Letters for my Brother, that he may introduce him to your Excellency, who will give him ſuch Inſtructions as you ſhall judge neceſſary. He is a *Muſcovite* by Birth, and having been a long Time known to my Friend, and perhaps even employed on the like Meſſages, he aſſures me that we may put intire Confidence in him. I have intimated to him, that he may alledge for the Pretence of his Voyage, his natural Inclination to ſerve the *Czar*, by which he was induced to diſcover to him, that King *George* is making all the Offers imaginable to acquire *Bremen* of the King of *Sweden* at the Expence of the *Czar*, who is to be the Sacrifice of that Acquiſition. Your Excellency will add what other Hints you judge convenient. I ſhould think, however, it might be proper that this Man ſhould be kept ignorant of the Canal of the Phyſician. I have another Letter for him, which may introduce my Brother to his Acquaintance, and then he may convey Meſſages between your Excellency and the Phyſician, till your Excellency ſhall think fit to have an Interview with him. We are aſſured here, that King *George* will

will have none with the *Czar*, and they ſeem to be very little ſatisfy'd with that Prince.

Jan. 1. 1717. *Count* Gyllenborg *writes thus after a long Story about private Buſineſs, hiring Ships*, &c. Since Writing what's above, my Friend has been with me, and has told me, that the Money, as far as Twenty Thouſand Pounds, was ready, if I would but give my Acquittance, that I had received it for the Uſe of the King my Maſter; and this only, that he might have ſomething to ſhew to thoſe who made this Collection; ſuppoſing that hereafter they ſhould ask for it. I anſwered him, that I could not give any ſuch Acquittance, without your Excellency's Order, which I would write for this Poſt. He told me likewiſe, that they had already, by *Order* of the Court at *Avignon*, remitted Eight Thouſand Pounds to Baron *Sparr*. Since Writing theſe Lines, the *Dutch* Mail of the 25*th*, is juſt come in, by which my Brother adviſeth me, that your Excellency was ſetting out upon your Journey, it will therefore be unneceſſary to ſend the Expreſs, eſpecially ſince the two Letters intended are now become uſeleſs. I will, however, ſend a Duplicate of this next *Monday* by the *French* Poſt, together with the Pieces abovemention'd. Your Excellency will receive this Day, the Copy of a Letter which Monſieur *Petkum* writ Yeſterday to Baron *Sparr*, the Contents of which confirm the ill Intentions of thoſe warm Men, into whoſe Hands the Management is going to be put: Particularly if it be true, as Mr. *Petkum* has aſſured me, that my Lord *Townſhend*, to whom he read the ſaid Letter, owned that what he had writ in relation to our Affairs was true. All that we have to flatter our ſelves with, is, that the Miſunderſtanding which there is among thoſe Gentlemen, may, perhaps, be of Service to us. Thus much, at leaſt, is certain, that if we ſet our ſelves in earneſt about the *great Work*, the Succeſs cannot poſſibly fail.

The next is a Letter from Count Gyllenborg *to Baron* Gortz *at* Paris, *dated* London, January 7, 1717. as follows: Yeſterday I received the Letters your Excellency did me the Favour to write me of the 29*th* paſt: One, concerning the Conduct of this Court, came very ſeaſonably. I gave it to read to one of the *Principal WHIGS, with whom I have found Means of contracting a Friendſhip*; as I am to Dine with him to Morrow, I ſhall know what Effect it has had. He is already in a good Way, and I queſtion not but he may be carried yet further by ſuch juſt Reaſoning. Mr. *Petkum* is charm'd with your Excellency's Letter to him; he exclaims publickly againſt the *Hanoverians*, for the groſs Falſhood

they have told of him; I believe him innocent as to this Fact; he has told me, he will write himſelf to your Excellency by this Poſt. Mr. *Walpole*'s Reply is remarkable. My Friend, who is one of the Champions of the *Whigs*, has told me the ſame Thing; if it be not the Effect of the preſent Diſcontent, and that the Court will find Expedients to regain theſe People, I don't know whether the Court will even venture to bring that Matter upon the Stage, but I ſhall not be ſatisfy'd with that. I am trying to get it brought into Parliament my own Way; my Friend is labouring that Point with me, and to that End is endeavouring to inform himſelf throughly of the whole. It was for him that I demanded the other Day of your Excellency the Particulars of *Harbourg*; and it is likewiſe upon his Requeſt, that I beg your Excellency will ſend me, as ſoon as may be, all that you ſhall be able to pick up in relation to the Treaty concluded between *Hanover* and our Enemies; particularly, if you can procure the Agreement, by which the Aſſiſtance of an *Engliſh* Force is ſtipulated to them. Your Excellency ſees hereby what I am now doing on one Side and the other, that is to ſay, with regard to our Friends. I can do nothing before I have received your Excellency's Orders upon my laſt.

The following Letter from Baron Gortz *to Count* Gyllenborg, *is dated* Paris, January 8. 1717. I could not acquaint you before this Day, that I am now authoriz'd to enter into the Affair you know of, and that I am allowed the Liberty to do in it whatever I ſhall think convenient. You will be able to judge of this your ſelf by the incloſed Copy of the Full Power that has been ſent to me. Which Way ſoever I turn this Affair, I do not ſee that we can engage in it upon any other Foot than that which I propoſed to you at firſt. As *Intereſt* is the moſt certain *Security* of *Treaties*, and what we are ſollicited to undertake is of ſo great Importance, and the moſt expeditious Means to retrieve our own Affairs that can be deviſed; no Man can doubt that we ſhall apply our ſelves to it heartily and earneſtly; and that we could wiſh for nothing better, than to do it without the concurrent Aſſiſtance of others, if the Juncture of Time would ſuffer us to make ſhift without that Aſſiſtance. The only Thing I ſee wanting for our Purpoſe, are Men of War and Tranſports; of the firſt I can have two in *Holland*, and ſix in *France*, all rigg'd and arm'd; and thoſe who have the Diſpoſal of them, oblige themſelves to deliver them in that Condition at *Gottenburg* in the Month of *March*. The laſt we ſhall not want, but we muſt immediately put our Hands

Hands to the Work, which requires *Money*. Mr. *Sparr* has aſſured me, that I ſhould find an Hundred Thouſand Crowns ready here, but I learnt at my Arrival, that our Friends, far from doing what they had promis'd, are grown very cool: So that I thought beſt, Sir, to deſire you to preſs your Friends to a ſpeedy Reſolution, whether, on the Foot propos'd, they will forthwith ſupply us with *Money*, which we muſt have to purchaſe theſe Men of War, or not? In Caſe they will, 'tis neceſſary they ſhould order it to be paid to me here as ſoon as poſſible, that I may put thoſe who are to furniſh me with the Ships upon getting them ready. If they will not, this Buſineſs ought to be broken off intirely, without thinking any further of it; to loſe Four Weeks more would be loſing all, for this Year at leaſt; and afterwards, the Circumſtances of Affairs will ſo change, that there can be no thinking of it any longer. For the reſt, our Intention was to tranſport Twelve Thouſand Men, Eight Thouſand of them Infantry, and Four Thouſand Cavalry, of which Five Hundred mounted. We were to carry with us a ſufficient Train of Artillery, Arms for Ten or Twelve Thouſand Men more, with requiſite Stores of Ammunition. We were to land at the Places whither we ſhould be directed. So that we ſhould have carried with us all that is neceſſary, except Horſes, which we expected to find in the Country; and all might have been executed without the leaſt Umbrage being taken, provided that on the other Side the Secret were kept. Mr. *Sparr* tells me, that the Reaſon of the Coolneſs of thoſe Gentlemen in this Country, is the Treaty between this Court and *England*, and the enſuing Departure of the *PRETENDER* out of this Country. For my part, I take this Reaſon to be a very weak one; for as this Treaty and the Departure of the *PRETENDER* out of this Country, muſt make the Court of *England* think themſelves in perfect Safety, and deprive them of the Pretext of keeping up Troops in that Country, our Enterprize is become more eaſy and more ſure. And to imagine that this Court, at the Bottom of their Heart, would not be better pleaſed to have the *PRETENDER* on the Throne of *England* than the Elector of *Hanover*, eſpecially if the firſt continued to carry himſelf well towards this Court, is to have a wrong Notion of its Intereſt, and of the private Sentiments of the *Duke Regent*. Mr. *Sparr* tells me farther, that our Friends here think we ſhould not have Occaſion for any more Men of War than thoſe Eight which we have at *Gottenburg*; but they are to know, that thoſe Ships are but of

Forty Guns each, ſo that it would be hazarding too much, and expoſing a Body of choſen Troops (for ſuch we ſhould take on this Expedition) for three or four large Ships would be ſufficient to give them Chaſe, and to take them all: But when we ſhall have the Eight Ships, which carry from Sixty to Seventy Guns, nothing leſs than a Squadron could oppoſe them, and before that could be fitted out, the Blow would be ſtruck. To conclude, Sir, I wait here for a ſpeedy Yes or No; and I continue to adviſe you not to ſend any Account of this Matter to the Court, for our Miniſters themſelves are ignorant of it, and know not for what Intent they have been obliged to give the Turn they have to the Full Power which they diſpatch'd. *Aut nunc aut nunqam, now or never*, as well for our Friends, as our ſelves. When you have fixed this Affair, at leaſt, for what it relates to the Men of War here, I am very deſirous you ſhould come over to meet me in *Holland*, under Pretext of being ordered thither; and that you ſhould put the Court in hopes of returning with ſome acceptable Offer, to the End we might concert together all the reſt for our Enterprize; after which I would ſet out my ſelf for *Sweden*, to order every Thing, and be the more ſure of the Execution. I am, Sir, *&c.*

P. S. I communicate to you the ſubjoin'd Copy of the *FULL POWER* which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to give me.

NOS *Carolus Dei Gratiâ, Sueeorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Rex, Magnus Princeps Finlandiæ, Dux Scaniæ, Eſtoniæ, Livoniæ, Careliæ, Bremæ, Verdæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Caſſubiæ, & Vandaliæ, Princeps Rugiæ, Dominus Ingriæ, & Wiſmariæ, nec non Palatinus Rheni, Bavariæ, Juliaci, Cliviæ & Montium Dux, &c. Notum hiſce teſtatumque facimus. Quandoquidem Fidei & Dexteritati Perilluſtris & Generoſi nobiſque ſincerè Dilecti Baronis à Gortz Sereniſſimi, Holſatiæ Ducis Conſiliarii intimi, ſupremique Aulæ ejus Mareſchalli, commiſimus varia Negocia, in uſum noſtrum,*

WE Charles, by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Schonen, Eſtonia, Livonia, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomerania, Caſſubia and Vandalia, Prince of Rugen, Lord of Ingria and Wiſmar, Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves and Bergues, &c. do hereby make known and atteſt, that whereas we have committed to the Fidelity and Dexterity of the moſt Illuſtrious and Noble, our entirely beloved Baron Gortz, Privy-Counſellor of the moſt ſerene Duke of Holſtein,

iis

eis in Locis ubi commorabitur peragenda, præsens temporum verò rerumque Conditio haud facile permittit, ut Ratione cujusvis actus particularibus Literis Fiduciariis (vulgò Plenipotentia) eum munire possimus. Id circò ad præveniendum omnem, quæ inde exoriri poterat, moram, necessarium esse duximus præfatum Liberum Baronem à Gortz, Ministrum nostrum Plenipotentiarium hisce constituere, eique plenam Facultatem concedere, sicuti etiam Vigore Præsentium plenam Facultatem ei concedimus, cum omnibus & singulis cujus Conditionis sint, Nomine nostro tractandi & concludendi cuncta ea, quæ ex usu nostro & ad Commodum nostrum spectare poterunt; Verbo Regio spondentes nos gratum ratumque esse habituros ac plenæ Executioni mandaturos, quicquid supra nominatus Liber Baro de Gortz *ita transegerit atque concluserit. Id quorum majorem Fidem hasce Sigillo nostro Regio munitas manu propriâ subscripsimus. Dabantur Lundini Scanarum, Die* 23 *Octobris* 1716.

CAROLUS.

(L. S)

H. G. de Mullern.

stein, and Chief Marshal of his Court, various Affairs for our Service; to be transacted in those Places where he shall reside: And whereas the present Circumstances of the Times and Affairs do not easily permit that we should be able to furnish him with particular Credential Letters, (commonly called a full Power) for every several Transaction. To prevent therefore all Delay which might thence arise, we have judg'd it necessary to constitute, by these Presents, him the said Baron Gortz, our Minister, Plenipotentiary, and to grant him full Power, as by the Tenour of these Presents We do grant him Full Power, to Treat and Conclude in our Name, with all and singular Persons, of what Condition soever, all Matters which may relate to our Service, and be for our Interest; Promising, on our Royal Word, that we will approve and ratify, and put intirely in Execution whatever the said Baron *Gortz* shall so transact and conclude. In sure Testimony whereof, We have caused our Seal to be affixed to these Presents, and Signed the same with our own Hand. Given at *Lund* in *Schonen*, the 23*d* Day of *October* 1716.

CAROLUS.

(L. S)

H. G. de Mullern.

On the 13*th of* January, *N. S.* 1717. *Baron* Gortz *wrote from* Paris *the following Letter to Count* Gyllenborg: I am to acquaint you, that our Friends here are charmed with my Scheme. They have cauſed an Hundred Thouſand Livres to be paid me down, and have promiſed to get the reſt paid to me in *Holland*, to the Sum of One Million of Florins. I will go therefore and give Orders for Working with all Diſpatch poſſible on the Men of War, and for providing and bringing together all Neceſſaries. I ſhall even go back with all Expedition to *Holland*, whence you will have further Advice from me. I ſhall wait there with Impatience the coming of your Expreſs, and of the Perſon who is to ſpeak to the Phyſician.

At the ſame Time, Mr. Guſtavus Gyllenborg *wrote to the Count his Brother the following Note:* After the Baron had ſign'd the Letter to you, he order'd me to tell you in his Name, that 'tis abſolutely neceſſary our Friends ſhould determine ſpeedily, and cauſe the Money to be remitted and paid to us, without any Delay; for otherwiſe we cannot have the Men of War from this Country Time enough.

Upon the Receipt of Baron Gortz's *Letter of the* 8*th of* January, *with the King of* Sweden's Full Power, *Count* Gyllenborg *wrote an Anſwer to the Baron at* Paris, (*dated* London, January 15. 1717. N. S.) *wherein, in the firſt Place,* he begs leave to know, whether his Excellency would have him, for the future, add the Title of *Plenipotentiary* to the Direction of his Letters. As to our Affair, (*continues the Count*) I went immediately to one of the Principal of my Friends, and without taking Notice of any Coldneſs of the Gentlemen in *France*, I told him, in order to engage him to ſpeak, that I had juſt received your Excellency's Orders to give ſuch an Acquittance as had been demanded of me. He ſeem'd very well pleas'd, and told me in Anſwer, That the Perſon who had the Direction of the whole Affair, being gone again into the Country, and being not to return before *Saturday* next, nothing could be done till *Monday*; but that then he queſtion'd not but I ſhould be ſatisfy'd. We ſhall ſee what that Gentleman will ſay at his Return; and in Caſe the Gentlemen in *France* have not made my Friends here alter their Opinions, (as I do not yet find that they have) I hope all will go as we would have it; and in caſe it ſhould prove otherwiſe, I am very much of your Excellency's Opinion, that we ſhould leave all thoſe Gentlemen to their ill Deſtiny, and go another Way to work.

Before this Letter reach'd Baron Gortz, *he writ another to Count* Gyllenborg, *dated* Paris, January 16. 1716. N. S. *as follows*:

I have juſt now received here your Letters of the 1, 2, 4, and 7. You may depend upon it, Sir, and aſſure your Friends, that the Expedition to *England* does at preſent take up all our Thoughts and Attention. It will depend but upon Two Things; one is the procuring four or five Ships of War; and the other is *MONEY*. I know where to get the former, but I can do nothing without the other. I cannot ſign the Contracts that are offered me. Your Friends muſt take care to remove that Obſtacle, and to provide for the other Squadron. There is not a Moment to loſe. The Time is very ſhort. Our Friends on this Side have aſſured me, that the Money ſhould be ready forthwith. By your Letters I am to believe, there are Twenty Thouſand Pounds ready. I herewith ſend you the Acquittance, which I have given here, that you may draw yours conformably to it, which you will exchange hereafter for mine, which I will ſend you, after you have let me know the Names of the Creditors, and that you have received the Money. We are here agreed upon the Plan of our Enterprize, and I am promis'd a Man will be ſent to me in *Holland*, who will bring me what further Informations may be wanting. You may likewiſe aſſure your Friends, that *our Prince will certainly be of the Party*; but I conjure you, not to truſt any Thing to Writing in this Negociation, except what relates to the Acquittances upon the Foot abovementioned. I don't expect to hear from you any more here, but in *Holland*, and if your Man ſhould have been got thither in my Abſence, he would have found *Stambke* fully inſtructed. I herewith ſend you back the Contracts, ſign'd according to your Deſire. The poſitive Promiſe of letting them have Iron, puts me under ſome Difficulty, becauſe I had no Thoughts of preparing for ſo great a Quantity. As to your Money, you may keep an Accompt of what you ſhall receive, *Four Thouſand Crowns*. I have not yet propoſed to the King that Augmentation, but I am in Hopes of obtaining it for you. In the mean Time, employ all your Skill in order to give the Court all the Trouble that is poſſible in the next Parliament, in relation to their Conduct in the Affairs of the North; and tell me from whence proceeds the good Diſpoſition, wherein *Walpole* ſeems to be.

The Form of the Acquittance mentioned and incloſed in this Letter of Baron Gortz *to Count* Gyllenborg, *is as follows:*

I *The underwritten Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of* Sweden, *acknowledge to have received of*
for the Service of his Swediſh *Majeſty, the Sum of*

which the ſaid has found means of procuring to be lent to his ſaid Majeſty; which Sum of I promiſe, on the part of his Majeſty, in Virtue of the Full Power which I have from his ſaid Majeſty, and which I have produced in due Form, to cauſe to be repaid to the ſaid or his Order, in the ſpace of Two Years, to commence from the Date of this Acquittance; ſo that every four Months there ſhall be paid a Sixth Part of the Principal, together with Intereſt, at the rate of one half per Cent. *by the Month, and ſo on to the full Payment of the Total Sum. In Vertue and Token whereof I have ſigned theſe Preſents at* Paris, *the Eleventh Day of* January, 1717.

The Baron de Gortz.

The next Letter is from Count Gyllenborg *to Baron* Gortz, *dated* London, January 18. 1717. *as follows:* My Friend that directs the whole Affair came back from the Country laſt *Saturday* Night. He hath this Day acquainted me, that upon a Letter which he had received from my Lord *Mar*, (with Orders) to remit forthwith Twenty Thouſand Pounds into *France*, to the Queen Dowager of *England*, who was to pay it to us, he had actually remitted that Money, which he hoped was already paid to your Excellency. He asked my Pardon, for not having communicated this to me ſooner, having been oblig'd to go into the Country the Moment the Affair was diſpatch'd. He added, that he had deſired farther Orders from my Lord *Mar*, with reſpect to the Place where the reſt of the Money ſhould be paid. I doubt not but that Baron *Sparr* has already had Advice of all this, and that he has acquainted your Excellency wich it, which, however, I beg you would forthwith let me know, that I may quiet the Minds of my Friends here, who imagine that the ſaid Baron doth not act in Concert with your Excellency, in an Affair wherein the leaſt Miſunderſtanding might do a great deal of Miſchief. I have told them, that your Excellency deſign'd that I ſhould come to you in *Holland*, to concert every Thing with you, with which they were very well ſatisty'd: But I have told them, that I will not go thither with empty Hands, and that they ought, at leaſt, to get Ten Thouſand Pounds ready for me to carry with me. I have alſo deſired them, to get me a Letter from the Brother of the *Czar*'s Phyſician, which might ſerve to introduce me to him, if your Excellency thought fit to employ me to ſpeak to him. I cannot expreſs to your Excellency my Concern, that the Affair abovementioned ſhould have taken a Turn which I did not expect, and which, I doubt, may not be pleaſing to your Excellency. Even my Friends are diſſatisfy'd at it, every Thing being done unknown

known to them: But as they are obliged to have great Regard for the Director of the Affair, who is a Perſon of very great Conſequence, they muſt ſeem to be ſatisfy'd. If your Excellency, after this, thinks it neceſſary for me to come to *Holland*, I beg your Orders therein, that I may take my Meaſures. After I had written theſe Lines, I received the Favour of your Excellency's of the 13*th*, from whence I perceive, with a great deal of Pleaſure, that our Affair is begun. I read it to one of my Friends, who told me, *That was the Sum of which he had ſpoken to me ſome Days ago*, and which I mention'd in one of my former; that he then believ'd it to be Eight Thouſand Pounds, but that it was but Six Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds, which exactly anſwers that which hath been paid to your Excellency, and which makes part of the Twenty Thouſand Pounds that have been remitted. He has promis'd me to haſten the reſt, but I ſhould think that it would be neceſſary that our Friends in *France*, from whom they expect the Orders, ſhould deſire them to diſpatch them with all Haſte. He has given me Hopes, that I ſhall have a good Sum with me when I go to *Holland*.

The next Letter is of Count Gyllenborg *to Baron* Gortz, *and after a long Introduction about his own Affairs, has this remarkable Expreſſion*, (viz.) I don't know whether Mr. *Walpole*'s Expreſſions were the Effect of his firſt *Rage*, on Account of his Brother-in-Law, my Lord *Townſhend*'s being removed, or whether they come from his Heart. We ſhall be better able to judge of thoſe Gentlemen after the King's Arrival, when it will appear what Grounds they have to be ſatisfy'd; for it is from thence that they will form their Scheme of Politicks. It is ſtrongly reported here, that your Excellency has made a Declaration, that the King having waved all Preliminary Demands, has accepted the Emperor's Mediation, and agreed to ſend his Plenipotentiaries to *Brunſwick*. I moſt humbly beg your Excellency will let me know what Truth there is in it.

The next is a Letter from Baron Gortz *to Count* Gyllenborg, *dated* Paris, January 27. 1717. N. S. *as follows:* Yours of the Eighteenth, with the Duplicate, is come ſafe to my Hands. Your Friends are in the wrong to imagine, that Mr. *Sparr* and I do not act in Concert in this Affair. He has faithfully communicated every Thing to me, and not being authoriz'd himſelf to enter upon this Affair, nor to receive the Money, he has left all to my Diſpoſal. I have even put into his Hands Acquittances, where the Sum is left in Blank, that he may make Uſe of them in my Abſence,

as

as ſoon as the Money is come. The Friends who are in *France* ſhall be writ to, to preſs thoſe in *England* to furniſh, as ſoon as poſſible, the Million of *Dutch* Guilders which we have agreed on; and I muſt needs tell you, that I cannot take the leaſt Step, in relation to the Ships, which are abſolutely neceſſary to us for carrying on this Enterprize, before I am in poſſeſſion of that whole Sum; for if I ſhould begin, and the Money afterwards ſhould not come in, the Sum employ'd upon this Occaſion would be loſt, not to ſpeak of the Diſgrace it would be for me, to have enter'd upon an Affair, without being able to go through with it. As for your Voyage into *Holland*, that likewiſe depends on the Payment of this *MONEY*. When you have ſecured that Point, you will do me a Pleaſure in coming over to me, furniſhed with all the Informations tending to the Execution of our Deſign, which may ſtill be wanting. I will write next Poſt to *Petkum* to come along with you.

There are 2 *or* 3 *Letters more of Count* Gyllenborg's *Brother's, but they are not material.*

No. F.

Addreſs of the Convocation.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, do moſt heartily congratulate your Majeſty, upon your ſafe Return to your Kingdom; and with all Humility acknowledge the Senſe we have of that Quiet and Tranquillity which we enjoy'd, during your Abſence, by the prudent Care and Adminiſtration of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, under your Majeſty; and who, next to your Sacred Majeſty, is the greateſt Hope and Support of our Church and Realm.

It is with unſpeakable Grief that we hear of a new Deſign, form'd by a reſtleſs and implacable Party among us, againſt your Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and to ſubvert, both the Religion and Liberties of our Country. Your Majeſty has good Reaſon to hope, what We all were willing to believe, That the ill Succeſs of the late Rebellion, would, if not have brought them to a Senſe of their Duty, yet at leaſt, have deterred them from venturing ſo ſoon upon another Attempt, in open Violation of it. But ſince they have preſumed again to endeavour to diſturb the Repoſe of your Majeſty, and your Kingdoms, by a new, and more deſperate Deſign againſt both: Since, not content to involve

involve us, as before, in an Inteſtine War, they have animated and ſtirr'd up a Foreign Power to invade your Dominions, and to ruin the flouriſhing Eſtate of their own Native Country, We eſteem it our Duty again to declare our Abhorrence of their Proceedings; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that We will make it our Endeavours, in our ſeveral Places, to raiſe in the Minds of all your People, a juſt Senſe of the Danger, and a Deteſtation of the Wickedneſs of their Enterprize: That We will exhort them, (as they are both in Duty and Intereſt obliged) to maintain your Majeſty's Rightful and Lawful Authority over us; and to exert their utmoſt Force and Power to ſuppreſs any future Rebellion that may happen to be raiſed among us, and to ſupport the happy Settlement of the Crown in your Royal Family, as the beſt and ſureſt Means to ſecure the Religion, Laws and Liberties of our Country.

We have ſeen, in the late Declarations of ſome of theſe Men, who nevertheleſs call themſelves by the Name of Proteſtants, what we muſt look for, ſhould a *Popiſh* Prince ever ſit upon the Throne of theſe Kingdoms. Whilſt they allow us no better a Character than that of *Schiſmaticks* and *Hereticks*; of Men cut off from the Communion of Chriſt's Church, and all the Hopes of Salvation? What can be expected from *profeſs'd Papiſts*, who account no better of them (however they may flatter themſelves) than they do of us; but that both They, and We, ſhall be utterly deſtroy'd by Them?

To you, therefore, *Great Sir*, under GOD, we flee for Succour and Support. Our Safety is bound up in yours; while you ſit ſecure upon your Throne, the *Church of England* can never want a powerful and ready Defender. And therefore, for our Own, our Countries, and our Religion's ſake, We muſt never ceaſe to implore the Divine Protection over you: That GOD would effectually give you the Hearts of your Subjects, and defeat the Deſigns of your Enemies, and continue the Crown of this *Proteſtant Realm*, in *your Proteſtant Family*, till Time ſhall be no more.

The King's moſt gracious Anſwer to this Addreſs, was,

My Lords, and the reſt of the Clergy,

I Thank you very kindly for this Dutiful and Affectionate Addreſs.

I promiſe my ſelf, that you will make it your Care, to give all under your Charge, the ſame Senſe of their Duty, which you your ſelves have ſo fully expreſs'd.

And, as I hope, by the Bleſſing of GOD, to defeat the Deſigns of our Enemies; ſo you may depend, that the *Church of England* ſhall always have My Favour and Protection.

No.

No. G.

An ACCOUNT of the PUBLICK DEBTS at the ing what the *Funds* are, when granted, how the Original Principal Money was, how much has what the Annual Sums are that are paid or payable *Intereſt*, Excluſive of the *Deficiencies* of *Parliamen-*

LOTTERIES.	How long ſince granted.	What Term remains.
10 *l.* Lottery, *Michaelmas*, *Anno* 1710. by way of Annuity.		
Act of the 8*th* of Queen *Anne*, 9*l. per Cent.* Charges a Duty of 3*s. per* Chaldron on Coals, and an additional Duty on Windows, for the Term of 32 Years	6 Years	25 Years $\frac{1}{4}$
10*l.* Lottery, *Michaelmas*, *Anno* 1711.		
Act of the 9*th* of Queen *Anne*, 6 *l. per Cent.* and the Principal to be repaid, Charges a Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage upon Exported Goods from the 8*th* of *March* 1710, a Duty of 2 *s.* a Chaldron on Coals from the 8*th* of *March* 1710, an additional Duty of a Half-penny a pound on Tallow-Candles, and 4*d.* a pound on Wax-Candles, from th 25*th* of *March* 1711, for the Term of 32 Years.	5 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	26 Years $\frac{1}{4}$
Claſs Lottery, *Michaelmas*, *An.* 1711.		
Another Act of the 9*th* of Queen *Anne*, 6*l. per Cent.* and the Principal to be repaid. Charges 700*l.* a Week out of the Poſt-Office from *Michaelmas* 1711, the Duty on Leather, *&c.* 1*d.* a pound from the 24*th* of *June* 1711, new Stamp Duty on Bills of Lading, Almanacks, Licences and Certificates, from the 1*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1711, Duty of 5*s.* a Week on 800 Hackney Coaches from the 24*th* of *June* 1715, and 10*s. per Annum* on 200 Hackney Chairs from the 24*th* of *June* 1711, and a Duty of 6*d.* a Pack on Cards, and 5*d.* a Pair on Dice, from the 11*th* of *June* 1711, all for the Term of 32 Years.	5 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	26 Years $\frac{1}{4}$

Carry'd over

EXCHEQUER as they now ſtand, diſtinguiſh-long ſince granted, what Term remains, how much been ſince paid off, and how much remains; and for the Principal Sums advanc'd, with the *Rate* of *tary Grants.*

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been ſince paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
1500000		1500000	135000
1928570	262500	1666070	135000
2602200	76230	2525970	186670
6030770	338730	5692040	456670

lol.

LOTTERIES.	How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over		
10 *l.* Lottery, *Chriſtmas*, *Anno* 1712.		
Act of the 10*th* of Queen *Anne*, 6*l. per Cent.* and the Principal to be repaid. Charges the Duty of 1 *d.* a Pound on Soap from the 10*th* of *June* 1712, 15 *s. per Centum ad valorem* on Foreign printed, painted, or ſtained Linnen, 6 *d.* a Yard on Silks, 3 *d.* a Yard on Callicoes, and 2 *d.* a Yard on Linnen and Stuffs printed, painted, and ſtained in *Britain*, from the 20*th* of *July* 1712, ſeveral Duties on Paper, Paſtboard, and Books, from the 24*th* of *June* 1712, a new Stamp Duty on Surrenders, 2 *s.* 3 *d.* on every Transfer of Stock in any Company, and the Stamp Duty on News-Papers, *&c.* from the 1*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1712, all for the Term of 32 Years.	4 Years	28 Years
Claſs Lottery, *Michaelmas*, *An.* 1712.		
Another Act of the 10*th* of Queen *Anne*, 6*l. per Cent.* and the Principal to be repaid. Charges the additional Duty of a Half-penny a Pound on Leather from the 1*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1712, 1*s.* a Pound on Coffee, 2 *s.* a Pound on Tea, and 20 *l. per Cent. ad Valorem* on Drugs from the 1*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1712, Duty of 8 *d.* an Ounce on Gilt Wire, and 6 *d.* an Ounce on Silver Wire Imported from the 1*ſt* of *July* 1712, and a Duty of 2 *s.* 4 *d.* upon Policies of Inſurance, *&c.* all for the Term of 32 Years.	4 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	27 Years $\frac{3}{4}$
Carry'd over		

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
6030770	338730	5692040	456670
2341740	83220	2258520	168003
2341990	29925	2312005	168003
10714500	451875	10262565	792676

Civil

LOTTERIES.	How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over———	———	———
Civil List Lottery, *Michaelmas, Ann.* 1713.		
By Letters Patents of the 13*th* of *October* 1713, and by an Act of the 11*th* of Queen *Anne*, 4 *l. per Cent.* the Principal to be repaid.		
Charges the Civil List Revenues with the Annual Sums of 35000 *l.* for the Term of 32 Years.	3 Years 1/4	28 Years 3/4
Lottery Act, *Michaelmas, Anno* 1714.		
Act of the 12*th* of Queen *Anne*, and 1*st* of King *George*.		
Blanks, 5 *per Cent.* ——— 1157360		
Prizes 4 *per Cent.* ——— 719040		
1876400		
and the Principal to be repaid.		
Charges a Duty of 1*d.* a Pound on Foreign Soap, and a Half-penny a Pound on Soap made in *Great-Britain* from the 2*d* of *August* 1714, additional Duty on Paper, *&c.* from the same Time, Coals Exported on Foreign Bottoms, 5 *s.* a Chaldron, and on *British* Bottoms 3 *s.* a Chaldron, and the Deficiency to be yearly computed at *Michaelmas*, and to be made good out of any unappropriated Money, for the Term of 32 Years.	2 Years 1/4	29 Years 3/4
Carry'd over———		

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
10714500	451875	10262565	792676
633010	33820	599190	35000
1876400	64300	1812100	116573 12
13223910	549995	12673855	944249 12

LOTTERIES.	How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over		
For the Bank upon their Annuities.		
Act of the *5th* and *6th* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.		
Charges five ſeventh parts of the ſecond additional 9 *d. per* Barrel Exciſe, for raiſing 1200000 *l.* granting to all Perſons Liberty to ſubſcribe any Sum, not exceeding 2000 *l.* in one Name, for which an Annuity of 100000 *l.* ſhall be paid, and the Subſcribers be incorporated by the Name of the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, from the *1ſt* of *Auguſt* 1694, to the *1ſt* of *Auguſt* 1705, when, upon a Year's Notice, and Repayment of the Capital, the Corporation to ceaſe.		
And by an Act of the *7th* of Queen *Anne*, 6 *l. per Cent.*		
The Bank lent 400000 *l.* more without any additional Intereſt, (that is to ſay) they reduced the Intereſt of their primitive Stock from 8 *l.* to 6 *l per Cent.* which with 4000 *l. per Ann.* for Management, fills up the Original 100000 *l.* Annuity, this 400000 *l.* and the 1200000 *l.* to be repaid before the Corporation be diſſolved.		
Carry'd over		

How

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
13223910	549995	12673855	944249 12
1600000		1600000	100000
14823910	549995	14273855	1044249 12

LOTTERIES.	How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over		
Act of the 5*th* of Queen *Anne*, 4*l.* 10*s.* *per Cent.* Charges the Duty upon Houſes or Windows from the 1*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1710, for ever, for raiſing 1500000*l.* by iſſuing Exchequer Bills to that Value; by this Act, the Bank undertook to circulate theſe Bills upon the Conſideration of 4*l.* 10*s. per Cent. per Annum*, and Exchequer Bills to be iſſued for the Intereſt till the Fund commences. The Bank to remain a Corporation till the Bills be redeemed.		
And by another Act of the 7*th* of Queen *Anne*, 6*l. per Cent.* It was enacted, That the Bank ſhould pay off and cancel all the Exchequer Bills before extant, which amounted to 1775027 17*s.* upon allowing 6*l. per Cent.* Intereſt for that Sum; to which purpoſe an Annuity was eſtabliſh'd of 106501 17 6 to be paid to the Bank out of the Duty aforeſaid, until the Principal be paid off upon a Year's Notice.		
The Bank for Exchequer Bills.		
Several Acts of the 7*th* and 12*th* of Queen *Anne*, Grants 4676812*l.* 10*s.* by iſſuing Exchequer Bills.		
Act of the 1*ſt* of King *George*, 7*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* Three Farthings, *per Cent.* The Fund for theſe Exchequer Bills in the General or Aggregate Funds.		
Carry'd over		

How

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
14823910	549995	14273855	1044249 12
1775027 17		1775027 17	106501 17
4676812 10	115787 10	4561025	328561 18
21275750 7	665782 10	20609907 17	1479313 7

LOTTERIES.	How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over		
East-India Company.		
Two Acts of the 9*th* of King *William*, Grant additional Duties on Stamp Paper and Parchment from the 1*st* of *August* 1698, and a Duty of 28 *s. per* Bushel on Salt from 1698 and 1699 for ever; both these Duties are given for 160000 *l. per Annum*, to raise by Subscriptions 2000000 *l.* at 8 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, the Subscribers to have the sole Liberty of Trading to the *East-Indies*, redeemable upon Payment of the Principal, and three Years Notice after *Michaelmas* 1711.		
By one Act of the 6*th* of Queen *Anne*, 5 *l. per Cent.* It is enacted, That the *East-India* Company shall pay into the Exchequer 1200000 *l.* to have their 8 *l. per Cent.* granted them in the 9*th* of King *William* reduced to 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, and to have the Trade to *India* continued to them solely to *Lady-Day* 1726; this, together with the former Sum advanced, with all Arrears of the 160000*l.* to be repaid before the Company should be determined.		
By the Act of the 10*th* of Queen *Anne*. The Corporation of the *East-India* Company and their sole Trade made perpetual, but the Fund may be redeemed upon 3 Years Notice after the 25*th* of *March* 1733, upon repayment, by Parliament, what is due to such Companies as shall be then entituled thereunto.		
Carry'd over		

How

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
21275750 7	665782 10	20609907 17	1479313 7
3200000		3200000	160000
24475750 7	665782 10	23809907 17	1639313 7

LOTTERIES.	How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over		
South-Sea Company.		
Two Acts of the 9*th* and 10*th* of Queen *Anne*, and 1 Act of the 1*st* of King *George*, 6 *l. per Cent.* 600000 *l. per Annum* is charg'd upon several Duties, Impositions, *&c.* to the *South-Sea* Company, and 8000 *l. per Annum* for Management, for paying the Interest of 10000000 *l.* at 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, the Company to continue for ever, but the Annual Sum of 608000 *l.* to cease upon a Years Notice after the 25*th* of *December* 1716, repaying what shall then be due to the Company.		
Annuities 14 *l. per Cent.* 25 *Jan.* 1692, afterwards turn'd into a certain Term of 99 Years.		
Years Purchase. Act of the 4*th* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and of the 7*th*, 9*th*, 10*th*, 11*th*, of King *William*, and 1*st* of Queen *Anne*. 11 Years and half, 12 Years, 11 Years, and 25 Years.		
Grants 9 *d. per* Barrel Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for the Term of 99 Years.	24 Years	75 Years
SURVIVORS.		
Act of the 4*th* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, 7 *l. per Cent.* The same 9 *d.* is charg'd with a farther Sum on the Benefit of Survivorship, till the Number of Survivors be reduced to 7, and then the Share or 7*th* Part of each of them as they die to revert to the Crown.		
Carry'd over		

How

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
24475750 7	665782 10	23809907 17	1639313 7
10000000	——	10000000	608000
1491639 6	——	1491639 6	124866
108100	——	108100	7567
36075489 13	665782 10	35409647 3	2379746 7

Annu-

ANNUITIES.				How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over					
Annuities on the 2. 7ths Exciſe.					
Act of the *5th* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and of the *7th*, *9th*, *10th*, *11th*, of King *William*, and *1ſt* of Queen *Anne*. Grants two ſeventh Parts of a 9 *d. per* Barrel Exciſe to Subſcribers for raiſing 300000 *l.* in Annuities, from the *29th* of *September* 1694, at the rate of 14 *per Cent.* on one Life, 12 *per Cent.* on two Lives, or 10 *per Cent.* on three Lives, which was thus advanced.					
Principal Money, Annual Intereſt.					
On 1 Life	107847 13 9		15098 13 6		
2 Lives	170917 2 3		20510 1 0		
3 Lives	21235 4 0		2123 10 4		
	300000 0 0		37732 4 10		
A half, 12 Years, 11 Years and 11 Years.					
Afterwards by ſubſequent Acts the full Term for 96 Years is given to the Purchaſers, and accordingly the Reverſion of 1 Life was made up to that Term, for which there was paid		61229 8		22 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	73 Years $\frac{3}{4}$
The Contributors of the 2 and 3 Lives did not purchaſe the Remainder. And in the Year 1702, it appear'd, there was fallen into the Crown of the 2 and 3 Lives, 565 *l. per Ann.* which by an Act then paſs'd, were ſold for 15 Years Purchaſe, which produced		8475			
	369704 8 0		37332 4 10		
Carry'd over					

How

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
36075489 13	665782 10	35409647 3	2379746 7
369704 8	———	369704 8	36070 2
36445194 1	665782 10	35779351 11	2415816 9

There

ANNUITIES.		How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over			
There is so many of the Contributors dead of the 2 and 3 Lives, which abates the annual Charge	1662 2		
So the present Annual Charge for all these Annuities is	36070 2 3		
Annuities on 3700*l.* *per* Week Excise, *Lady Day*, 1704.			
Act of the 2*d* of Queen *Anne*, 15 Years, Charges the 3700*l.* a Week issuing out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise, for the Term of 99 Years.		12 Years¾	86 Years¼
Act of the 3*d* of Queen *Anne*, 15 Years, Charges the same 3700*l.* a Week Excise, for 99 Years.		12 Years¾	86 Years¼
Act of the 12*th* of King *William*, 6*l.* *per Cent.* Charges the same 3700*l.* a Week Excise with Bankers Annuities, redeemable by Parliament, on Payment of a Moiety of the said Principal, which is			
Annuities, *March* 25, *Anno* 1706.			
Act of the 4*th* of Queen *Anne*, 15 Years and a half, Grants one third additional Customs of Tonnage and Poundage, and the third additional 9*d.* *per* Barrel Excise upon Beer, Ale, *&c.* for 99 Years.		10 Years¼	88 Years¼
Carried over			

How

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
36445194 1	665782 10	35779351 11	2415816 9
1569664 18	—	1569664 18	104745 10
690000	—	690000	46000
664263	—	664263	39855 16
2855761	—	2855761	184242 14
42224882 19	665782 10	41559040 9	2790660 9

Annuities,

ANNUITIES.	How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over		
Annuities, *March* 25. *Anno* 1707.		
Act of the 5*th* of Queen *Anne*, 16 Years,		
Grants Duties on Low Wines from the 23*d* of *June* 1710, for 96 Years, additional Duty on Stamp Paper and Vellum, from the laſt of *July* 1710, for 96 Years, Duty of Hawkers and Pedlars from the 23*d* of *June* 1710, for 96 Years, Duty on Sweets for 99 Years, from the 24*th* of *March* 1707, and the additional Cuſtoms of Tonnage and Poundage granted in the 4*th* of the Queen, for 98 Years, continued one Year more after that Term, the Overplus of the Annuity Fund granted in the 4*th* of the Queen, computed at *Lady Day* yearly, or within 6 Days after, for 99 Years.	9 Years $\frac{3}{4}$	89 Years $\frac{1}{4}$
40000 *l. per Annum* Annuities. *March* 25, *Anno* 1708.		
Act of the 6*th* of Queen *Anne*, 16 Years,		
Charges the Overplus of the Annuity Funds before-mentioned, granted in the 4*th* and 5*th* of the Queen, to be computed at *Lady-Day* yearly, as alſo the Overplus of the firſt 9*d.* Exciſe, granted from the 25*th* of *January* 1692, after the 29*th* of *September* 1710, to be computed at *Midſummer* yearly, for 99 Years.	8 Years $\frac{3}{4}$	90 Years $\frac{1}{4}$
Carried over		

How

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
42224882 19	665782 10	41559040 9	2790660 9
1155000		1155000	72187 10
640000		640000	40000
44019882 19	665782 10	43354040 9	2902847 19

80000 l.

ANNUITIES.	How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over		
80000 *l. per Annum* Annuities, 24 *June*, *Anno* 1708.		
Another Act of the *6th* of Queen *Anne*, 16 Years.		
Charges one Moiety, or half Part of the old Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes, for 96 Years, from the *31st* of *July* 1712, the intermediate Interest was supply'd out of the Purchase Money, and also by an Act of the *10th* of the Queen, out of several unappropriated Branches of the Revenue for 99 Years.	8 Years $\frac{1}{2}$	90 Years $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities, at 9 *l. per Cent.* 25 *March*, 1710.		
Act of the *8th* of Queen *Anne*, 9 *l. per Cent.*		
Charges 3*d.* a Barrel on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, 18*d.* a Pound on Pepper, 5*s. per* 100*l.* Weight on Raisins, a double Duty on Nutmegs and other Spices. 3*s.* a Pound on Snuff, from the *6th* of *February* 1709, and if there be a Deficiency, to be supply'd out of the Duty on Coals and Window Tax, for 32 Years.	6 Years $\frac{3}{4}$	25 Years $\frac{1}{4}$
Carried over		

How

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
44019882 19	665782 10	43354040 9	2902847 19
1280000		1280000	80000
900000		900000	81000
46199882 19	665782 10	45334040 9.	3069847 19

ANNUITIES.	How long since granted.	What Term remains.
Brought over		
Bank Annuities.		
Two Acts of the 1st of King *George*, 5 *l. per Cent.* Charges the General or Aggregate Fund, after the Intereſt and Allowances, to Exchequer Bills, and after 120000 *l.* for his Majeſty's Civil Government, with theſe Annuities payable at the Bank of *England* at 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by Parliament.		

ABSTRACT.

By Lotteries
Bank { By Annuities / By Exchequer Bills
East-India Company
South-Sea Company
Annuities

Exchequer, March 14, 1716.
JOS. FOX.

How much the Original Principal Money was.	How much has been since paid off.	How much remains unpaid.	What the Annual Sums are.
46199882 19	665782 10	45534040 9	3063847 19
1069000		1069000	54600
47268882 19	665782 10	46603040 9	3118447 19
13223910	549995	12673855	944249 12
3375027 17		3375027 17	206501 17
4676812 10	115787 10	4561025	328561 18
3200000		3200000	160000
10000000		10000000	608000
12793132 12		12793132 12	871134 12
47268882 19	665782 10	46603040 9	3118447 19

No. H.

A List of the Squadron designed for the Baltick.

Ships Names.	Rates.	Captains.	No of Men.	No. of Guns.
Barfleur	2	*Admiral* / *Capt.* Mitchel	680	90
Cumberland	3	Coleman	520	80
Shrewsbury	3	Haddock	520	80
Devonshire	3	Hughes	520	80
Burford	3	Scot	440	70
Royal Oak	3	Kempthorne	440	70
Yarmouth	3	Moodie	440	70
Orford	3	Balchen	440	70
Superbe	4	Saunders	365	60
Dreadnought	4	Robinson	365	60
York	4	Brown	365	60
Exeter	4	Trevor	365	60
Panther	4	Leyſtock	280	50
Burlington	4	Sandys	280	50
Falmouth	4	Collier	280	50
Severne	4	Shales	280	50
Chatham	4	Story	280	50
Dartmouth	4	Falkingham	280	50
Jerſey	4	J. Smith	280	50
Strafford	4	Mayne	280	50
Cheſter	4	Eaton	280	50
Dragon	4	Maſters	280	50
Worceſter	4	Ogle	280	50
Hampſhire	4	Chamberlayne	280	50
Gloceſter	4	Paſſenger	280	50
Diamond	5	Jacobs	190	40
Pearl	5	Gordon	190	40
Lynn	5	Dent	190	40
Loweſtaff	5	*Sir* H. Middleton	125	32
Flamborough	6	Hideſly	100	24
Deal-Caſtle	6	Willis	115	24
Port-Mahon	6	Smith	115	24
Phœnix	6	Pearſe	115	24

No. I.

Abſtracts of Letters written by the Swediſh *Miniſters, Printed at* Copenhagen.

In a Letter dated at Lund *the* 15-26*th of* November, *Count* Van-Dernat *writes to Baron* Gortz *what follows:*

I Hope, that if your Negotiation ſucceeds for Two Millions of Rix-Dollars, and the greateſt Part of the Million of *French* Money comes into the Kingdom, we ſhall carry on the Affair next Year.

But, Sir, what good will all this do, if, in the mean while, the King is not inclin'd to make an End? of which I can ſee no Likelihood, unleſs you can bring it about. You know the Credit all thoſe have that are about the King; ſo that from them little is to be expected; for which reaſon, I beg you would ſo order Matters, that you may be with the King as ſoon as poſſible next Spring.

I am very uneaſy that your Deputies are not yet come: I manage Things as well as I can, to ſatisfy every Body; but if I have not a Supply of Money before Winter comes in, it will be impoſſible to anſwer the neceſſary Expences, which are largeſt the three firſt Months of the Year. I flatter my ſelf, however, that they are upon the Way, and that perhaps contrary Winds hitherto have hinder'd their Arrival.

The Second Letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated at Lund *the* 3*d of* December, *N. S.* 22*d of* November, *O. S.* 1716. *contains the following Paſſages.*

EVery Body is apprehenſive that the King has ſome Deſign for this Winter. I'll let all that go as it will, without troubling my ſelf about it; but be aſſured, I can ſcarce believe there will be an End, unleſs your ſelf in Perſon prevail upon the King. As you know the whole Plan better than I, I ſay no more upon this Subject; but if you hope to ſee a glorious End of what you have undertaken in this Kingdom, you muſt not let the next Year ſlip, leſt the whole Glory of it be loſt. I ſay, that if it concerns you to ſupport this Affair glorioufly, it ſeems to me, that the only way to do ſo, is to repair to the King as ſoon as poſſible.

In the Third Letter from the ſame to the ſame, we find what follows:

SIR,

I Have the Pleaſure to tell you, that *Hagens* is arrived at *Gottenburg*. I have not as yet received any Letters from you. I doubt not but the Deputies for the Negotiation in Hand are in his Company, which gives me the greater Satisfaction, as it will put to Silence many People, who have made it their whole Endeavours to perſwade the King, that this pretended Negotiation was nothing but a Chimera.

I can, however, aſſure you, that all they have ſaid has made no Impreſſion upon the King, and that you are as well with that Prince as it is poſſible to be.

I learn'd by Mr. *Kochen*, the Sentiments you expreſs in your private Letter to Baron *Muller*, with relation to your Return. They filled us both with real Joy, in the ſole Hope, that, at your Arrival, the King may be induced to determine upon what is moſt for his Intereſt. And as I am before-hand certain, you will enter into no Projects which you do not think may be for the King's real Benefit, ſo I am the more certain, that your Preſence alone will be able to bring the King into them. God grant you may be ſpeedily here, and that we may all have the Satisfaction of ſeeing you once more ſafe and ſound.

It would be well you ſhould be ſo kind as to repreſent to the King, as from your ſelf, that you have heard the Peaſants are very ill uſed, and trampled under Foot, and that this is occaſioned by the too great Number of Soldiers quarter'd upon them; offering, at the ſame Time, means of redreſſing the Evil, namely,

(1.) By quartering the Standing Regiments in the Places aſſigned them, upon the Farmers and Peaſants.

(2.) By extending the Quarters of the other Regiments as wide as poſſible, that no one Province may alone bear the Burthen of the War. And that,

(3) Both Soldiers and Officers, ſo long as they receive Pay, ſhall give ready Money for every Thing they have. I believe, Sir, that if you accompany ſuch a Remonſtrance with your own Reflections, you will not only inſtil into the King the Sentiments neceſſary to induce him to agree to it, but alſo put him upon conſidering, That a King ſhould live otherwiſe upon his own Country, than he is uſed to do upon that of an Enemy.

I ſwear to you, that if the King does not for the future alter his Meaſures in this reſpect, all *Sweden* will become a

Deſart,

Deſart, and the Enemies need only ſit ſtill: With all the Charge we are at, we ſhall cut our own Throats, and, I am afraid, that our Management this Year, together with the Corn being moſtly ſpoil'd by continual Rains, will make us ſuffer more than can be imagin'd, till next Harveſt.

In Anſwer to your Diſpatches, I am to inform you, that the King has approved the Contract you have made with the Merchants in the Money Buſineſs, and has given us Permiſſion to ſet about the Performance of the ſaid Contract, which we ſhall do as ſoon as we return to *Stockholm*; indeed, nothing can be done in it till the Merchants are arrived, which as yet they are not.

I have told you in ſeveral of my former;

1. That a Fund is pitch'd upon and approved by the King, whereby a Million of Silver Money may be paid every Year towards diſcharging Four Millions which are to be negotiated for the Service of the next Year.

2. I reckon the making Notes current for Iron and other Merchandizes ſpecify'd, may be done when you arrive at *Stockholm*; ſo that you may look upon it as a Thing done.

But all this, Sir, will not hinder our being in the utmoſt want of the Money neceſſary for the Service of the next Year. As you have had Advice, that the King has writ in very urgent Terms to M. *Sparr*, to procure you the *French* Subſidies, and that he is recall'd; and alſo, as you tell me, I need only endeavour to put your Plan in Execution, without troubling my ſelf about any Thing; ſo I hope you your ſelf will think of it without my ſaying any more of it. If the greateſt Part of the *French* Money can come to *Sweden* ſpeedily in Ingots, I have ſome Hopes, the Affair might ſtill be brought to bear. Till that comes, I have thought of an Expedient, which I do not know whether you will approve at your Arrival; whereby I ſhall endeavour to do your Buſineſs, both as to the Negotiation about Iron, and the ſubſiſting the Troops, without having Occaſion to negotiate the whole Sum of Four Millions in ready Money.

I ſhewed the King your Propoſal on the Subject of the Repreſentations you order'd me to make to the King, on the Affair of young Count *Welling*. The King did not ſeem much inclin'd to it, telling me, He could imploy *Preus* in that Buſineſs. You know this Prince's Humour, and that all Repreſentations are vain, when he is not inclin'd to a Thing of himſelf, ſo that I acquieſce. As he forgets nothing, he will remember this if he has a Mind to do it, and you ſhall not fail to have Information thereof.

I examin'd M. *Hagens* upon all theſe Articles, as well as upon the Affairs which concern your Negotiation of thoſe Four Millions, in Hopes his Anſwer might give me more Light; but I may ſay, that if I was ignorant before in all theſe Matters, his Anſwers only confounded me more; ſo that upon the Faith of a Man of Honour, I know not which way to turn my ſelf. The only Hope that now ſupports me is, that I believe your Return infallible. If you unluckily ſuffer your ſelf to be diverted from coming, the Miſchief muſt prove ſo inveterate on all Sides, that I can ſee no Remedy for it.

Part of the Fourth Letter, from the ſame to the ſame, dated at Gottenburg *the* 15-26*th of* December, *is as follows:*

SIR,

BEfore I ſpeak of other Affairs, I ſhall tell you, that at my Arrival here, I found a Letter from M. *Hagens*, dated from *Jonkoping* the 3*d* of *December*, by which he gives me Notice, that he is ready to remit to you Ten Thouſand Rix-Dollars, upon Account of the Bank Bills you have ſent me. I immediately did all that lay in my Power to facilitate the Paſſage of this Money to you. And that theſe Remittances might not give Occaſion to new Scandal, I pretended to M. *Tham*, that this Money was to cloath the King's new Guards.

Though you have aſſur'd us, you ſhall be in this Country in *February*, yet I ſhall be ſatisfy'd if I have the Pleaſure of ſeeing you in the Month of *March*; but I beg, by all that is dear to you, that you would not defer it longer. The chief Reaſon is, that as we are going to regulate your Project to eſtabliſh Banks, and make Notes current for the Merchandizes of this Country; I foreſee that it is hardly poſſible we ſhould exactly anſwer your Deſign, not one of us being able to boaſt, that we dive thoroughly into it; beſides that, we are uncapable to remedy certain Diſorders which will ariſe from it, which cannot be done but by your ſelf in Perſon. If you think you might do it by Letter, I am afraid you would be deceived, grounding what you ſay upon certain Principles in Idea, when you know, that in the Execution, there falls out a great many Things in which we are obliged to deviate from the Maxims we had laid down to our ſelves.

Count *Morner* is very much your Friend. He will go to the King in *Schonen*, in three or four Days. His Arrival will do no Prejudice to any Thing that relates to your Commiſſion. It may help to keep the King in Action till Spring,

Spring, before which, I hope, you will arrive, to perſwade the King to what may be advantageous to him.

I flatter my ſelf to have contributed much thereto. As the King did me the Favour to talk with me of it in Confidence, I laid before him the Difficulties which muſt attend it, if undertaken before that Time; which ſeemed to incline him to put off his Deſign till then. Count *Morner* being informed of all this, and prepared before-hand with the Anſwers he muſt make to the Commiſſions, which I brought him by Word of Mouth from the King, I hope he will take Advantage of the Ground, and that nothing will be undertaken before all the Preparations are made there, and that the Army can ſubſiſt.

You will judge by this, how neceſſary your Return is, that nothing may be undertaken contrary to your Plan.

I deſire Baron *Muller*, in my Letter, to take particular Care, that his Landgrave be convinced, that it is no Fault in you to ſpeak upon this Subject in the manner you have hitherto done, and that it is not you that incited the King to this Sentiment, but that it is the King himſelf who conceived it. As my Letter to him is fit to be ſhewn, I firmly believe he will not fail to lay ſtreſs upon this Paſſage in it, *viz. The Emiſſaries of your Negotiation are not yet arrived.*

Neither have I received the three ſucceſſive Diſpatches which you mention. I acknowledged in my former Letters the receipt of all yours, the laſt of which was dated the 11*th* of *November*, if I am not miſtaken.

Your Letter of the 5*th* is juſt this Moment brought to me. I wiſh you may continue in the Deſign of returning to *Sweden*; you will find, that even Impoſſibilities have been performed to put your Plan in a Way, as much as the Shortneſs of Time would permit; and be at the ſame Time aſſured, that it is impoſſible to be more than *I am*, &c.

Extract of M. Hopken's *Letter to Baron* Gortz, *dated from* Gottenburg, December 15. 1716.

HE writes, that their Projects, all which they have adjuſted according to the Intention of Baron *Gortz*, have been generally agreed to by the King of *Sweden*, who has entirely approved all that Count *Van-Dernat* and he have done in that reſpect. He adds, That *Gortz* and *Van-Dernat* are grown very much into the King's Favour by it; that upon the preſſing Inſtances of Count *Van-Dernat*, all the Regiments were marched to their uſual Quarters in the Country, whereby the King would ſave ſeveral Hundred Thouſand Crowns. That even the Enemies of Baron *Gortz* and

Van-

Van-Dernat could not avoid applauding all they had done; and that ſeveral had congratulated the aforeſaid Count and him (*Hopken*) thereupon. That M. *Falſtrom* was entirely of their Party, but that M. *Cronſtholm* would not be at all of it, if he durſt. That M. *Feiff* was no better, but more conceal'd. That he ſends herewith a Specimen of a Correſpondence kept with *Ackherhoilm*, Son-in-Law to the ſaid *Feiff*, the Style whereof is very ſharp, and ſcarce forbears Scurrilities. The reſt of the Letter turns upon Affairs of the Finances, wherein he communicates to Baron *Gortz* divers Projects and Regulations.

Extract of Baron Muller's *Letter to Baron* Sparr, *Ambaſſador at* Paris, *dated the* 23*d of* October, 1716.

THat he ſends him a Duplicate of his Letter of the 24*th* of *September*, which contains, That he (Baron *Muller*) found by his Letter, that Baron *Sparr* had been in Conference with the Miniſters of *France*, and that he had appointed the Envoy *Cronſtholm* to make Report of it to the King, not being able to do it himſelf, by reaſon of his Indiſpoſition: That Report had been made to the King of what paſs'd between Baron *Sparr* and the Count *de Croiſſy*, at his delivering to the latter the King's Letter; as alſo of the Interview which Baron *Sparr* had deſired with Baron *Gortz* upon the Frontiers; that the King was returned from the Frontiers of *Norway*, and that in all Appearance, the Deſcent upon *Schonen* would come to nothing this Year. Further, he declares in this Letter, that the King will only pay the Secretary of the Ambaſſy, but not the other Officers of it; that Lieutenant Colonel *Grubbe* may come back to *Sweden*; and that upon Baron *Sparr*'s Recommendation, M. *Hoguer* ſhould be remember'd.

Extract of Baron Muller's *Letter to the Secretary at War*, Preus, *at the* Hague, *dated at* Lund *the 7th of* November, 1716.

HE writes, That the King of *Sweden*, after having read the Letter which he (the Secretary) had writ in *French* at the Requeſt of Baron *Gortz*, was very graciouſly pleaſed with it, and has therefore raiſed his Appointments 400 Crowns more; that he now communicates to him a Copy of what the King order'd the Chancery of *Stockholm* to ſay, in Anſwer to the Memorial of the *Engliſh* Reſident *Jackſon*, touching the annulling the Regulation for *Privateers*, and the calling in the *Swediſh* Privateers, with Orders to ſhew it to Baron *Gortz*, as alſo to the Envoy *Cronſtholm* at *Paris*: This Anſwer turns principally upon this, that the King (for

divers

divers Reaſons therein alledg'd) will not annul his Regulation about Privateers. There are beſides in this Anſwer, divers Invectives againſt the Perſon of the King of *Great-Britain*, as Elector of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg*, as alſo ſeveral Complaints againſt the Fleets which have been ſent into the *Baltick* under Admiral *Norris* in the two laſt Years.

A Copy of a Letter to Baron Gortz, *from M.* Hagens, *Counſeller of* Gottorp, *dated at* Stockholm, December 14. 1716.

My Lord,

NOtwithſtanding I had been told at *Gottenburg*, that Count *Van-Dernat* would be there the next Day, I thought it would be a ſurer Way to meet him upon the Road to *Lund* than to ſtay for him there. I found him ſtill with the King, and the firſt Queſtion was, Whether I brought with me the People that would advance the Money? And as I opened Matters to him by degrees, as well as his Vivacity would give me leave, namely, firſt about the principal Affair, and then about the ſeparate Treaty; he immediately fell into a violent Paſſion, ſo that I had need of no ſmall Patience. I found this proceded from his being engaged for your Excellency in the Adminiſtration of the Money Affairs, the Management whereof he thought difficult, and in the Iſſue dangerous. At length, he was a little appeaſed by the ſeparate Negotiation, and by the Advantages it promis'd; but his Diſcontent broke out again, when he delivered the King's Pacquet, ſaying, *It contained nothing but Complaints againſt the Commiſſion of Negotiation.* I anſwered him, *That your Excellency heartily wiſh'd you could avoid the Repreſentations about the Commiſſion, and that all that was to be done, was to execute the Plans your Excellency propoſed to them:* After which, we talked of the Affairs themſelves.

As to the Negotiation of Money, he is of the Opinion which your Excellency's Enemies have been long of, that it would come to nothing; and that if the People come now without bringing Money with them, your Excellency's Enemies would rejoyce, while his Hands would be empty: For the reſt, he now approves the Regulation projected touching the Iron, which he will ſettle at his Return hither, and aſſiſt me when the People come with 200000 Crowns, each Note for 25 Crowns, (for Money is not to be had for great Bills) to put this Negotiation in a Way. But he is only afraid the two Deputies would not have all the Diſcretion that is neceſſary. Theſe latter are not yet arrived, which very much ſurprizes me. The aforeſaid Count is of Opinion, that when your Excellency ſhall have received

ceived the Subſidies from *France*, you ſhould remit ſome Hundreds of Crowns in Bars of Silver, to give more Luſtre to the Affair; though he is very uneaſy at the Riſque they will run at Sea, but he will not come yet into the Loan propos'd again of a Million, nor into the Diminution or Augmentation of the Copper Coin. He thinks the firſt Propoſal unjuſt, and, as an Oath cannot be required of them, he thinks the quartering of Troops upon them would not be effectual Means, nor any Thing but the Rack, and that even this would do no good in the End; ſo that he leaves you to judge, whether the King ought to be adviſed to ſuch Cruelties for the ſake of 2 or 300000 Crowns. As to the laſt Project, it was utterly unknown to him, and he looks upon it as an Affair that requires mature Deliberation, and which could not be undertaken, even in the utmoſt Extremity, without the Loſs of Reputation. I obſerved in general, that he is of Opinion, ſuch Funds as theſe ſhould be deferred till your Excellency's Return. Nevertheleſs, as it is his Cuſtom, as far as I obſerved, to give Things a ſecond Conſideration, as appears by the two Propoſals touching the Contribution, called *Schatz-gerechtigkeit*, and the new Regulation concerning Iron, which he now approves; it is to be hoped, he will agree to this alſo: For, as to the King's Approbation, we need not ſo much as doubt of it.

As to the manner of treating Affairs with the King, I talked with him at large about it. He thinks himſelf, and is indeed very forward in the King's Favour, and this Journey is likely to have made him more ſo than he was at firſt when he came to *Lund*. The King has agreed to every Thing that he has propoſed, even to a new Method of raiſing Taxes. He is with the King every Morning from Three or Four a Clock till Seven or Eight: But nothing equals the Credit your Excellency continues to be in with His Majeſty, a Truth which every Body is convinced of. His Majeſty asked me with real Tenderneſs and Concern, how your Excellency did? How you ſpent your Time? And what Diverſions you took? I do not believe that any Man whatſoever dares advance or propoſe the leaſt Thing againſt your Excellency. Count *Van-Dernat* has delivered to the King your Excellency's Letter. He would have me tell the King, that your Excellency would be here towards the End of *February*. I perceive, that the Count burns with Impatience to ſee your Excellency here again, for he is abſolutely reſolved to croſs the Sea towards Spring, and retire. It is in vain that I repreſent to him, that his Glory is concern'd, and that he is now upon the Point of reaping the Fruits of the

the Labours and Adverſities he has gone through during five Years. He preſently takes Fire, and in his Paſſion ſays what comes uppermoſt; and not only rails at me, but at ſome other People; but at the Bottom he is very right, and not capable of changing. The Counſellors of State, *Muller* and *Fahlmſtrom*, General *Hohle*, and Secretary *Van Kochen*, expreſs a real Eſteem for your Excellency. Nothing yet has been done in the young Duke's being declared of Age. As Count *Van-Dernat* had his firſt Letters at *Lund*, which were all wet, he makes uſe of the Duplicates I brought him. He was not ſatisfied with relation to this Affair, ſaying, *That there ſhould have been ſent him a Draught of a Letter to be writ to his Highneſs, the Biſhop of* Eutin; *and he thinks there ought alſo to be a Letter from Count* Horn: *That beſides, he had not been inſtructed in the manner wherein this Affair muſt be treated here, with reſpect to Foreign Powers, ſo that he did not know whether he acted right.* The Count intends to be here next *Monday*, and to conclude this Affair the Day after.

No. K.

An Account of the Expence of the Dutch *Troops.*

Now the Particulars of theſe Expences are as follows: *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For the full Charge of carrying 6000 Men by Water from *Ghent* to *Oſtend*, and for Waggons and Horſes to carry the Baggage and Equipage of the General Officers, and other Officers, from their reſpective Quarters at *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, and *Namure*, to *Ghent*, including the Charge of Firing and Straw for the Troops at *Oſtend*, before they could embark, ——	2106	12	8
For the Charge of *Bilanders Boat-Hire*, and for Water-Casks, for putting Water on board the Tranſports which lay out of the Harbours of *Oſtend*, that they might be the more ready to ſail ——	363	12	8
For the Hire of 5 Maſters of Tranſports, who not being ready to ſail Time enough, were diſcharged the Service ——	85	9	10
For the Charge of 1511 Deals, 66 Sparrs, and 171 Water-Casks, for 6 Tranſport Ships	51	4	0
Carry'd over	2606	19	2

For

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Brought over	2606	19	2
For the Charge of Pilotage up the River *Thames*, Trinity Duty, Light Money, Cuſtom Houſe Charges, and for the ſeveral Tranſports	217	19	8
For 998 Tents, 1000 Sacks, and other Neceſſaries for the Troops, to enable them to take the Field as ſoon as they ſhould Land	992	3	6
For defraying the Charge of Two Commiſſaries, appointed to take Care of diſtributing and ſeeing the Proviſions put on board the Tranſport Ships, and for their Care and Trouble in paying the Money to the Troops, as well as receiving and paying all other Sums employed in this Service.	174	3	7

Paid for the Charge of Tranſport Ships, and Proviſions in Tranſporting the ſaid Troops into *Great Britain*, viz.

To Mr. *Ray*, for the like Sum paid by him to ſeveral Maſters of Tranſport Ships, as *per Contract*	2045	14	
To Mr. *William Archdeacon*, for the like Sum paid by him to the Merchants and Maſters of ſeveral Tranſport Ships, as *per Contract*	2061	12	8
To the Maſters of the Tranſport Ships who brought the two laſt Regiments from *Oſtend*	962	3	6
To the Maſters of Two Tranſports, for tranſporting the General Officers Horſes and Equipage	131	16	4

Paid to the following Perſons for the Charge of 3 Weeks and 3 Days Proviſions for the Troops, *viz.*

To Mr. *Archdeacon*	2598	14	6
To Mr. *Caſtagno*	1607	8	0
To Mr. *Foulis*	1223	14	2
	14662	14	7
Proviſions for their Paſſage backwards	1527	19	1
Freight of the Tranſports	2212	4	3
	3740	3	4
Deduct for Proviſions ſold, and Stores return'd,	78	7	7
	3661	15	9

No.

No. L.

Mr. Hampden's *Speech.*

My LORDS,

THE Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, out of indiſpenſable Duty to their Country, and Zeal for the Preſervation of the *common Liberties of* Europe, have brought to your Lordſhip's Bar, *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, late High-Treaſurer and Privy-Counſellor of this Kingdom, charged with the higheſt Crimes and Miſdemeanors by him committed and done againſt the Perſon, Crown and Dignity of his Sovereign, the Peace and Intereſt of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the ſeveral Truſts repoſed in him.

The Commons in their Charge ſet forth, the many ſolemn Treaties and Alliances which had been enter'd into between the Crown of *England*, and other *Princes* and *Potentates* of *Europe*, for their mutual Safety, from the Conſiderations of the common Danger which then threaten'd all *Chriſtendom*, from the *immoderate Growth* of the *Power* of *France*.

They likewiſe take Notice to your Lordſhips, of the proſperous and flouriſhing Condition which the *Liberties* of *Europe* were in, when, under theſe Treaties and Alliances, it pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs the Confederate Arms, under the Command of their *Great* and *Victorious General*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with ſuch a Series of Succeſſes as far exceeded their own Expectations, and by the Wiſdom and Unanimity of their Councils, many ſignal Advantages, both by Sea and Land, were obtained againſt the common Enemy, whereby the Glory of the Confederate Arms, and the Reputation of *Great-Britain* in particular, was rais'd to a higher Pitch than in any former Age.

That in this proſperous Condition of Affairs, the *Priſoner* at the *Bar*, with other *evil-minded Perſons*, Enemies to the true Intereſt of their Country, as well as to the common Liberties and Welfare of *Europe*, did, by many wicked Arts and Inſinuations, obtain Acceſs to her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, got into her *Councils*, and into Places of the higheſt Truſt, to make way for his and their pernicious Enterprizes, *formed a treacherous Correſpondence* with the *Emiſſaries* of *France*, and gave *falſe* and *pernicious Councils to Her Majeſty*.

The

The particular Articles exhibited by the Commons, to which proper Evidence will be apply'd, contain a Charge;

That this Great Perſon at the Bar, having no Regard to the Honour or Safety of his Sovereign, or theſe Kingdoms, wherewith he was intruſted, or to the many ſolemn Engagements with the whole and faithful Allies of this Nation, but being devoted to the Intereſt and Service of the *common Enemy*, did, by private and ſecret Negotiations, in Breach of all *Publick Faith*, maliciouſly and wickedly cultivate and improve the Demands of the Enemies of his Country, more to their Advantage than they themſelves could have ever hoped for.

That by clandeſtine and ſecret Negotiations with the Enemies of *England*, he gave up the particular Intereſt of his own Country; that he aſſumed to himſelf *Regal Power*, and in a Time of *open War*, took upon himſelf to meet and treat with the Enemy, without any Authority or Power from his *Sovereign*, and did what in him lay to ſubvert the *ancient* and *eſtabliſh'd Conſtitution* of this Kingdom.

That he conceal'd the Advice and pernicious Influence, whereby he had engaged his Sovereign, and proſtituted her Honour, which had been raiſed to the higheſt Pitch of Glory abroad, and been juſtly held in Veneration with her Allies; and the Royal Hand was, by the wicked Arts of the Priſoner at the Bar, made the Inſtrument to advance the Intereſt of the common Enemy.

That by deceitfully amuſing the Allies of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and by private, ſeparate and unjuſtifiable Negotiations, enter'd into and carried on by the Priſoner at the Bar, a laſting Reproach was brought upon this Nation; and the publick Faith of many Treaties, wherein *England* was engag'd in the moſt ſacred and ſolemn Manner, was notoriouſly violated, and the faithful Allies of the Crown amus'd and deceiv'd.

That the Priſoner at the Bar did, in the moſt fatal Manner, impoſe upon and delude his *Sovereign*, in accepting a pretended Expedient from the Enemy, which the Enemy at the ſame time declared to be null and void. That the moſt unjuſtifiable and deſtructive Meaſures were taken by him to diſſolve the whole Confederacy, without any Regard to *Religion*, *Liberty*, or the Faith of *Treaties*; and in conſideration of his wicked Advice, great Numbers of the Confederate Troops, who had, on many Occaſions, ſignalized themſelves in the Defence of the Cauſe of *Europe*, were given up as a Sacrifice to the Fury and Revenge of the Enemy.

My Lords,

The Commons in their Charge ſet forth, the particular Meaſures concerted and taken by the Priſoner at the Bar, to compleat the Deſtruction of the common Cauſe of *Europe*, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* to the *Crown* of theſe *Realms*: And they Charge,

That the Priſoner now before your *Lordſhips*, did *traiterouſly aid*, *aſſiſt*, and *adhere* to the *Enemies* of his *Queen* and *Country*, and adviſed and promoted the giving up to thoſe Enemies the *important Town* and *Fortreſs* of *Tournay*, together with *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*.

That he *ſacrific'd* the Trade and Commerce of *Great-Britain* to its common Enemy, without the leaſt Shadow of Advantage procured to theſe Kingdoms; and *betray'd* the National *Faith* and Honour of the *Crown*, employing againſt his *Imperial Majeſty* (the Great and Faithful Ally of this Kingdom) the *Naval Power* of the *Crown*, and the Supplies granted by *Parliament*, in direct Violation of the *Grand Alliance*; and contrary to Her Majeſty's repeated Declarations from the Throne, and her plain and full Inſtructions to her *Plenipotentiaries* at *Utrecht*.

That he took upon himſelf to exerciſe the moſt arbitrary and unwarrantable Authority; aſſuming to himſelf the chief Direction and Influence in her late Majeſty's Councils, and moſt wickedly proſtituted the Honour of the Crown, and the Dignity of *Parliament*; totally depriving her Majeſty of the wholeſome and neceſſary Advice of her Parliament, and miſrepreſenting the moſt eſſential Parts of the Negotiations of Peace, to obtain the *Sanction* of *Parliament* to his wicked and pernicious Proceedings, thereby fatally deceiving her Majeſty, her Allies, her Parliament, and her People, by ſeveral falſe Speeches and Declarations, concerted and adviſed by him, to be made by her *Majeſty* from the Throne to her *Parliament*, on the Subject of the ſaid *Negotiations* of *Peace*; and by ſuch wicked and unexampled *evil Council*, he did moſt ungratefully *abuſe* the Favour of his *Royal Miſtreſs*, and by means of her Authority miſled her *Parliament* into groundleſs and prejudicial Reſolutions; and thereby not only prevented the *juſt Advice* of the *Parliament* to her Majeſty, in that *CRITICAL JUNCTURE*, but obtained the Approbation of *Parliament* to his *MYSTERIOUS* and *DANGEROUS PRACTICES*; and did not only deprive her *Majeſty* of the Confidence and Affection of her *Allies*, but expoſe her Majeſty and her People to the Contempt of the *Enemy*.

That he had us'd his utmoſt Endeavours to *ſubvert* the *ancient Conſtitution* of *Parliament*, the great and only Security

of the *Prerogative* of the *Crown*, and of the Rights, Liberties and Properties of the People, and moſt wickedly attempted to deſtroy the Freedom and Independency of this *noble Houſe*, the *great Ornament and neareſt Support of the Crown*; diſguiſing his miſchievous Intentions under pretence of *ſuperiour Zeal* for the *Prerogative* of the *Crown*, but by his falſe Advice her Majeſty was depriv'd of the *ſeaſonable* and *wholeſome Councils* of her *Parliament*, and the *Prerogative* perverted, to the Diſhonour of the Crown, and the irreparable *Miſchief* to the Conſtitution of *Parliament*.

My Lords,

The Commons have further charg'd the *Noble Lord* with Corruptions, in illegally miſapplying Moneys appropriated by *Parliament*, and with preventing any Parliamentary Enquiry into the ſame, to the Reproach and Scandal of Parliaments, in *Breach* of his *Truſt*, the higheſt Abuſe of the Goodneſs of his *Sovereign*, and the greateſt Injuſtice and Oppreſſion of her *Subjects*; and that he defrauded Her late Majeſty of the *Publick Money*, with which he was entruſted, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

That this *Great Perſon* did aſſume to himſelf the ſupreme Direction in Her late Majeſty's *Councils*, and did introduce to Her Majeſty for a *pretended Publick Miniſter*, a *TRAYTOR* in Diſguize, named in the Articles; and gave ſuch *Traytor* ſeveral conſiderable Sums out of her Majeſty's Treaſure, in a fictitious and ſcandalous Manner; ſuch Perſon being ſent into this Kingdom, under falſe Pretences, ſecretly to promote the Intereſt of the *PRETENDER*, whereby the Priſoner at the Bar did ungratefully expoſe the Perſon of Her Majeſty, and notoriouſly encourage the *Adherents* of the *Pretender*, to the apparent Danger of the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms. And,

Laſtly, That this *Great Perſon* at the Bar, did by the moſt falſe and wicked Councils and Practices, *betray* and give up as a Sacrifice to the implacable Reſentments of their inraged and powerful Enemy, a *Free* and *Generous People*, the *faithful and uſeful Allies of this Kingdom*, the brave *CATALANS*; who, by the evil Meaſures concerted and taken by the Priſoner at the Bar, were *betray'd* into irrecoverable Slavery, and the Honour of the *Britiſh* Nation, always renowned for the Love of *Liberty*, and for giving Protection to the *diſtreſs'd Aſſerters* of it, therein moſt baſely proſtituted by the pernicious and deteſtable Counſil of the Priſoner at the Bar.

Thus your Lordſhips have a View of the Guilt in which the Treaſons and other Crimes committed by the Priſoner at the Bar have involv'd him: And it is with Aſtoniſhment the Commons obſerve, That his Defence is an Attempt

tempt to aſperſe the Memory of his *Royal Miſtreſs* with the Blame of what was tranſacted during his Adminiſtration, which by impoſing upon her he had effected againſt her Honour, and the Good of his Country, thereby attempting to reflect upon the Juſtice of the Houſe of Commons, and to caſt an *Odium* upon their Proceedings againſt him. But we doubt not your Lordſhips Vindication of the Honour of her late Majeſty, and the Proceedings of the Commons in this Proſecution.

The Commons think it their Duty to expreſs the utmoſt Abhorrence of the Traiterous and wicked Proceedings of the *Priſoner* at the *Bar*, and to ſhew their Reſentment againſt him, as the Author and Promoter of them.

They have found him abuſing and betraying the Honour of his *Royal Miſtreſs*, into whoſe Favour he had inſinuated himſelf for the moſt deſtructive and wicked Purpoſes. They have found him inſidiouſly dividing and weakening us and our *Allies*; *betraying our Councils, traiterouſly giving up our ſtrong Holds, Fortreſſes, and Defences of* Europe, and her moſt wealthy and flouriſhing Countries, to the common *Enemy*, in Time of *OPEN WAR*: And contriving and effecting the Diſſolution of the greateſt and moſt noble Confederacy, that ever was formed and united in Defence of the *Proteſtant Intereſt*, and the glorious Liberties of *Europe*.

They have found him attempting to deprive theſe Kingdoms of the only Bleſſing left to their Hopes, and which, by the Providence of God only, they now enjoy, the moſt auſpicious Government of his preſent *Majeſty*, the *greateſt* and *beſt* of *Princes*, whoſe Magnanimity, Wiſdom, Piety, and other Princely Virtues, have fill'd the *Imperial Throne* of *Great-Britain*, with a Luſtre unknown in any former Age. In this Attempt, the *Noble Lord* at the Bar, wickedly endeavoured to defeat us of our happy Proſpect of laſting Felicities, in a long Succeſſion of *Proteſtant Princes* in the *Royal Line* of his moſt *excellent Majeſty*, the moſt illuſtrious *Prince* and *Princeſs* of *Wales*, and their *Iſſue*, eminently endowed with all Graces and Accompliſhments for making a generous and free People happy: On the Continuance of which Succeſſion, next under God, all that is dear and valuable to us, entirely depends.

My Lords,

The Commons juſtly reſent and deteſt the Reproach brought upon the Faith and Honour of their Country, by the Great Evil-Miniſter at the Bar: But they promiſe themſelves, your Lordſhips will ever be a *Terror* to all *Evil-Miniſters*, how *Great ſoever*; and that your Lordſhips can never fail to do Juſtice to your injur'd Country, upon all *perfidious Counſellors*, who lie in wait to deſtroy our *Religion*, *Laws* and *Liberties*.

No. M.

An Abſtract of the Articles of the Tripple Alliance, concluded lately betwixt Great-Britain, France, *and* Holland.

I. THere ſhall be a perpetual, firm, durable, and inviolable Peace; an intimate and ſincere Friendſhip; a ſtrict Confederation and Union between the moſt ſerene, and moſt potent Prince and Lord, GEORGE, by the Grace of GOD, King of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Duke of *Brunſwick Luneburg*, Elector of the Holy *Roman* Empire, *&c.* and the moſt potent Prince and Lord, *Lewis* XV. by the Grace of God, moſt Chriſtian King, their Heirs and Succeſſors, and the Lords the States General, their Dominions and Subjects, as well in *Europe* as in other Parts of the World.

II. As it is evident, by Experience, that the Vicinity of Him, who, during the Life of King *James* II. aſſumed the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and after his Death that of King of *Great-Britain*, might excite Commotions in *Great-Britain*, the Moſt Chriſtian King engages himſelf by this Treaty, That the ſaid Perſon ſhall be obliged to depart from *Avignon*, and retire immediately beyond the *Alps*, after the ſigning of the preſent Treaty, and before the Ratifications are exchanged. The moſt Chriſtian King, to remove for the future all Occaſions of Suſpicion and Diffidence, promiſes and engages afreſh, for himſelf and his Deſcendants, That he will never, directly or indirectly, by Sea or Land, give any Advice, Succours, or Aſſiſtance, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Proviſions, Soldiers, or any Thing elſe, to the ſaid Perſon, who aſſumes the aforenamed Title, nor to any others, who having full Powers from him, might hereafter trouble the Repoſe of *Great-Britain* by an open War, or ſecret Conſpiracies: Beſides, the moſt Chriſtian King promiſes and engages, that he will never ſuffer the ſaid Perſon to return to *Avignon*, or traverſe any Lands under the Dominion of *France*, under Pretence of returning to *Avignon* or *Lorain*.

III. The aforenamed moſt ſerene Kings and the States General mutually promiſe, and engage always to refuſe a Retreat and Aſylum to the Subjects of this Ally, which have been or ſhall be declared Rebels. They ſhall oblige them to retire from their Territories in 8 Days, after it ſhall be demanded on the part of the ſaid Ally.

IV.

IV. The moſt Chriſtian King, to ſhew his Inclination to execute what has been formerly agreed to, as well with reſpect to *Dunkirk*, as all other Things, which appeared neceſſary to the King of *Great-Britain*, for the entire Deſtruction of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, and to remove all Suſpicion, that a New Harbour was deſigned near the Canal of *Mardyke*, or to render that Place proper for other Uſes, than letting out the Water, which otherwiſe would drown that Country, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty engages to execute every Thing, which Monſieur *D' Ibberville*, Ambaſſador of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, long ſince agreed to, at *Hampton Court*, as it is expreſſed in the Memorial of the 19*th* of *September*, 1716, Signed by the Viſcount *Townſhend*, and M. *Methuen*, Secretaries of State of *Great-Britain*, and by the ſaid Monſieur *D' Ibberville*.

This Article explains what is to be inſerted in the 4th Article of the Treaty concerning the Canal and Sluices of Mardyke.

V. Whereas the Aim of this Treaty between the ſaid Kings and States General, is to maintain the Peace and Tranquillity of their Kingdoms, Dominions, and reſpective Provinces; which Peace was concluded and ſigned at *Utrecht*, the 11*th* of *April* 1713, between the moſt Serene Queen of *Great-Britain*, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the States General; 'tis agreed on all hands, that all the Articles, and every one in particular, ſo far as they concern the Advantage of the ſaid 3 Powers, and withal the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great-Britain* in the Proteſtant Line, and to the Crown of *France*, according to thoſe Treaties, ſhall remain in full Force and Vigour. The ſaid moſt Serene Kings, and States General, promiſe a reciprocal Guaranty, for accompliſhing all the Engagements contained in the ſaid Treaties, as far as they relate to the Succeſſions and Advantages of the ſaid Kingdoms, Provinces, Lordſhips, Rights, Immunities, *&c.* Theſe Potentates have alſo agreed, that in Caſe one of the Allies is attacked in a hoſtile Manner, by any Prince or State whatever, the other Allies ſhall immediately interpoſe their good Offices with the Aggreſſor, to the end Juſtice be render'd to the injured Party.

VI. If theſe good Offices have not the deſired Succeſs, and a Compenſation cannot be obtained in two Months, the Allies who are in Peace, ſhall be oblig'd forthwith to aſſiſt Him who is attacked, and to give him the following Succours, *viz.*

The King of *Great-Britain* 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe.
The moſt Chriſtian King 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe.
The States General 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe.

And if the Ally who is engaged in War, will rather have Succours by Sea, or ready Money in Lieu of Troops by Sea

or Land, it ſhall be left to his Choice, and a Proportion ſhall be obſerved of the Expences which may be made according to the Number of Troops ſpecify'd above.

VII. It is likewiſe agreed, That if the Kingdoms, States, and Provinces, of one of the Ally's, happen to be troubled on Account of the afore-named Succeſſions, or upon any other Pretext, by Seditions, or Inteſtine Rebellions, He, who ſhall be involved in ſuch Troubles, may, with Juſtice, demand the Aſſiſtance mentioned above, or ſuch a Portion as he ſhall judge ſufficient, and this to be at the Expence of the Confederates, who ſhall be obliged to give the ſaid Aſſiſtance. This Succour is to be furniſhed in two Months after it is demanded, and the Party demanding, ſhall be at Liberty to chooſe, as has been expreſſed above, to demand Succours of Troops for Sea or Land, or a Sum of Money. The Expences required by virtue of this Treaty, for furniſhing theſe Succours, are to be reimburſed to the Allies within a Year after the Troubles are appeaſed.

VIII. The preſent Treaty of Alliance ſhall be ratified by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the States General, and the Ratification exchanged in 3 Months, reckoning from the Day of the ſigning the Treaty, and ſooner, if poſſible. In Confirmation hereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of His *Britannick* Majeſty, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the States General, have Signed the preſent Alliance. Done at the *Hague, January* 7, 1717.

No. N.

The Repreſentation of the Lower-Houſe *of* Convocation *againſt the Biſhop of* BANGOR.

To his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, *and to the Lords the Biſhops of the Province of* Canterbury, *in Convocation Aſſembled, this Repreſentation from the* Clergy *of the* Lower-Houſe *of* Convocation,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT, with much Grief of Heart, We have obſerv'd, wh t in all dutiful Manner, We now repreſent to your Grace and your Lordſhips, That the Right Reverend the Lord

Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*, hath given great and grievous Offence; by certain Doctrines and Poſitions by him lately publiſhed, partly in a Sermon, intituled, *The Nature of the Kingdom, or Church of CHRIST*: And partly in a Book, intituled, *A Preſervative againſt the Principles and Practices of the Nonjurors, both in Church and State.*

The Tendency of the Doctrines and Poſitions contain'd in the ſaid Sermon and Book, is conceiv'd to be,

(1.) *Firſt*, To ſubvert all Government and Diſcipline in the Church of *CHRIST*, and to reduce his Kingdom to a State of *Anarchy* and *Confuſion*.

(2.) *Secondly*, To impugn and impeach the Regal Supremacy in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, and the Authority of the Legiſlature, to inforce Obedience in Matters of Religion, by Civil Sanctions.

The Paſſages in the Sermon and Book aforeſaid, which are conceiv'd to carry the evil Tendency expreſſed under the firſt Article, are, principally, theſe that follow:

SERMON, Page 11. *Octavo Edit.*

His Lordſhip affirms —— 'As the Church of *Chriſt* is 'the Kingdom of *Chriſt*, he himſelf is King: And in this it 'is implied, That he is himſelf the ſole Law-giver to his 'Subjects, and himſelf the ſole Judge of their Behaviour, 'in the Affairs of Conſcience and eternal Salvation; and, 'in this Senſe therefore, his Kingdom is not of this World: 'That he hath, in thoſe Points, left behind him no viſible 'humane Authority, no Vicegerents, who can be ſaid, pro-'perly to ſupply his Place; no Interpreters upon whom his 'Subjects are abſolutely to depend; no Judges over the Con-'ſciences or Religion of his People.' This Paſſage ſeems to deny all Authority to the Church, and, under Pretence of exalting the Kingdom of *Chriſt*, to leave it without any viſible humane Authority to judge, cenſure, or puniſh Offenders, in the Affairs of Conſcience and eternal Salvation.

Which will be confirmed by the Paſſage next to be produced, *Page* 15, 16. —— 'If therefore the Church of '*Chriſt* be the Kingdom of *Chriſt*; it is eſſential to it, That '*Chriſt* himſelf be the ſole Law-giver, and ſole Judge of his 'Subjects, in all Points relating to the Favour or Diſplea-'ſure of Almighty GOD; and, that all his Subjects, in 'what Station ſoever they may be, are equally Subjects to 'him; and, that no one of them, any more than another, 'hath Authority either to make new Laws for *Chriſt's* Sub-'jects, or to impoſe a Senſe upon the old Ones, which is 'the ſame Thing; or to judge, cenſure, or puniſh the Ser-

'vants of another Maſter, in Matters relating purely to 'Conſcience or Salvation. If any Perſon hath any other 'Notion, either through a long Uſe of Words with incon-'ſiſtent Meanings, or through a Negligence of Thought; 'let him but ask himſelf, Whether the Church of *Chriſt* be 'the Kingdom of *Chriſt* or not? And, if it be, Whether this 'Notion of it doth not abſolutely exclude all other Legiſla-'tors and Judges, in Matters relating to Conſcience, or the 'Favour of GOD? Or, whether it can be his Kingdom, if 'any mortal Men have ſuch a Power of Legiſlation and 'Judgment in it?

To the ſame Senſe he ſpeaks, *Page* 25. —— 'No one of 'his Subjects is Lawgiver and Judge over others of them, 'in Matters relating to Salvation, but he alone.

If the Doctrine contained in theſe Paſſages be admitted, there neither is, nor hath been, ſince our Saviour's Time, any Authority in the Chriſtian Church, in Matters relating to Conſcience and Salvation; not even in the Apoſtles themſelves: But all Acts of Government, in ſuch Caſes, have been an Invaſion of *Chriſt's* Authority, and an Uſurpation upon his Kingdom.

To which Effect his Lordſhip further expreſſes himſelf, *Page* 14. —— 'When they (*i. e.* any Men on Earth) make 'any of their own Declarations or Deciſions, to concern and 'affect the State of *Chriſt's* Subjects, with regard to the Fa-'vour of GOD: This is ſo far the taking *Chriſt's* Kingdom 'out of his Hands, and placing it in their own. Nor is 'this Matter at all made better, by their declaring them-'ſelves to be Vicegerents, or Law-makers, or Judges under '*Chriſt*, in order to carry on the Ends of his Kingdom.

Which Words are not reſtrained to ſuch Deciſions as are inconſiſtent with the Doctrines of the Goſpel; as appears, not only from the general Manner in which he has expreſs'd himſelf, but from his direct Words, *Page* 15. —— 'And 'whether they happen to agree with him, or to differ from 'him, as long as they are the Law-givers, and Judges, with-'out any Interpoſition from *Chriſt*, either to guide or cor-'rect their Deciſions, they are Kings of this Kingdom, and 'not *Chriſt Jeſus*. ——

Whether theſe Paſſages exclude the ſacred Writers, as well as others, from making Deciſions, and interpreting the Laws of *Chriſt*, your Lordſhips will judge by a Paſſage, *Page* 12. —— 'Nay, whoever hath an abſolute Authority to inter-'pret any written, or ſpoken Laws, it is he who is truly the 'Law-giver, to all Intents and Purpoſes, and not the Perſon, 'who firſt wrote or ſpoke them. When a Diſtinction is made

made between the Interpreters of the *written* and *ſpoken* Law the ſacred Writers *only* can be meant by the latter: *Others* have had the *written* Law; *They only*, of all Interpreters, heard it ſpoke by *Chriſt*. And his Lordſhip has left us only this Choice, either to deny their Authority to interpret the Laws of *Chriſt*, or to charge them with ſetting up for themſelves, in oppoſition to their Maſter.

Theſe Doctrines naturally tend to breed, in the Minds of the People, a Diſregard to thoſe who are appointed to rule over them: Whether his Lordſhip has this View, the following Paſſages will declare, *Page* 25. ——— 'The Church 'of *Chriſt*, is the Number of Perſons, who are ſincerely and 'willingly Subjects to him, as Law-giver and Judge, in all 'Matters truly relating to Conſcience, or eternal Salvation. 'And the more *cloſe and immediate* this regard to him is, that 'they are of his Kingdom. ——— *And Page* 31. 'If *Chriſt* be 'our King, let us ſhew our ſelves Subjects to him alone, in 'the great Affair of Conſcience and eternal Salvation: And, 'without *Fear of Man's Judgment*, live and act as becomes thoſe, 'who wait for the Appearance of an all-knowing and impartial Judge; even that King, *whoſe Kingdom is not of this World*.

To theſe Doctrines his Lordſhip's Deſcription of a Church doth well agree: He aſſerts, *Page* 17. ——— 'That it is the 'Number of Men, whether ſmall or great, whether diſperſed or united, who truly and ſincerely are Subjects to *Jeſus Chriſt* alone, as their Law-giver and Judge, in Matters relating to the Favour of GOD, and their eternal Salvation. ——— *And Page* 24. 'The groſſeſt Miſtakes in Judgment, 'about the Nature of *Chriſt's* Kingdom, or Church, have ariſen from hence, that Men have argued from other viſible 'Societies, and other viſible Kingdoms of this World, to 'what ought to be viſible, and ſenſible in his Kingdom.——— *And Page* 25. 'We muſt not frame our Ideas from the Kingdoms of this World, of what ought to be in a viſible and 'ſenſible Manner, in his Kingdom.

Againſt ſuch Arguings from viſible Societies, and earthly Kingdoms, his Lordſhip ſaith, our Saviour hath *poſitively warned* us, *Page* 25. and yet the Scripture-Repreſentations of the Church, do plainly expreſs its Reſemblance to other Societies, in many reſpects. And we preſume, his Lordſhip could not be ignorant of the 19*th* Article of our Church, intituled, *Of the Church*, viz. "The viſible Church of *Chriſt* is "a Congregation of faithful Men, in the which the pure "Word of GOD is preached, and the Sacraments be duly "adminiſtred, according to Chriſt's Ordinance, in all Things

"that

" that of Neceſſity are requiſite to the ſame. " Though, in Diſparagement of this Article, by himſelf ſolemnly and often acknowledged, he aſſerts *Page* 10. ——— ' That the No-
' tion of the Church hath been ſo diverſify'd, by the vari-
' ous Alterations it hath undergone, that it is almoſt im-
' poſſible, ſo much as to number up the many inconſiſtent
' Images, that have come, by daily Additions, to be united
' together in it.

We wiſh, that in his Lordſhip's Account, no Images, neceſſary to form a juſt and true Notion of the Church, had been left out; he omits even to mention the Preaching the Word, or Adminiſtring the Sacraments: One of which, in the Words of the *27th* Article of our Church, " is a Sign of " Regeneration, or new Birth, whereby, as by an Inſtru-
" ment, they that receive Baptiſm rightly, are grafted into " the Church." We could wiſh alſo, that his Lordſhip, whilſt he was writing on the Subject of the Power of the Church, had remembered his ſolemn Profeſſion, made at his Conſecration, in which he promiſed, *by the Help of GOD, to* correct and puniſh, *according to ſuch Authority as he hath by GOD's Word, and as ſhould be committed to him by the Ordinance of this Realm, ſuch as be unquiet, diſobedient, and criminous in his Dioceſs.*

Your Grace, and your Lordſhips, have ſeen the Tendency of the Doctrines, in the *Sermon*, to throw all Eccleſiaſtical Authority out of the Church. We now proceed to ſhew, that the Doctrines, before delivered in the *Preſervative*, &c. have the ſame Tendency.

Where, not to trouble your Lordſhips with the Contempt thrown on a Regular Succeſſion of the Miniſtry, and of your own Order in particular, for which his Lordſhip has found no better Words, than *Trifles, Niceties, Dreams, Inventions of Men*, &c. we obſerve, That as, in the Sermon, all Rulers and Judges in the viſible Church are laid aſide; ſo, in the Book, all Church-Communion is render'd unneceſſary, in order to intitle Men to the Favour of *GOD*; and every Man is referred, in theſe Caſes, to his private Judgment, as that which will juſtify even the worſt Choice he can make.

Which ſtrange Opinion his Lordſhip grounds on what he calls a *Demonſtration in the ſtricteſt Senſe of the Word*, in Paragraph *Page* 89, 90. ——— Which is, indeed, nothing but the common and known Caſe of an erroneous Conſcience, which was never, till now, allowed wholly to *juſtify* Men in their Errors, or in throwing off all the Authority of lawful Governours; for this is putting all Communions on an equal Foot, without

without regard to any intrinſick Goodneſs, or whether they be Right or Wrong; and making every Man, how illiterate and ignorant ſoever, his own ſole Judge and Director on Earth, in the Affair of Religion.

The Uſe his Lordſhip intends from this Doctrine, is expreſs'd, *Page* 90. —— 'Every one may find it in his own 'Conduct to be true, That his Title to *GOD*'s Favour, can-'not depend upon his actual being, or continuing in any 'particular Method, but upon his real Sincerity in the Con-'duct of his Conſcience, and of his own Actions under it. And *Page* 91. is laid down this general Propoſition, 'The Fa-'vour of *GOD* follows Sincerity, conſidered as ſuch; and 'conſequently, equally follows every equal Degree of Sin-'cerity.

If Sincerity as ſuch, [*i.e.* meer Sincerity] excluſive of the Truth or Falſhood of the Doctrine, or Opinion, be alone ſufficient for Salvation, or to intitle a Man to the Favour of *GOD*; if no one Method of Religion be, in it ſelf, preferable to another, the Concluſion muſt be, that all Methods are alike, in reſpect to Salvation, or the Favour of *GOD*.

His Lordſhip has apply'd this Principle himſelf, in a Point of the tendereſt Concern to the whole Reformation; and in Virtue of it, has left no Difference between the *Popiſh* and our reformed Church, but what is founded in Perſonal Perſwaſion only, and not in the Truth of the Doctrines, or in the Excellency of one Communion above the other. The Place we refer to, is at *Page* 85. 'What is it that *juſtified the* '*Proteſtants* —— in ſetting up their own Biſhops? Was it, 'That the *Popiſh* Doctrines and Worſhip were actually cor-'rupt, or that the Proteſtants were perſwaded in their own 'Conſciences, that they were ſo? The latter, without 'doubt: As appears from this Demonſtration; Take away 'from them this Perſwaſion, they are ſo far from being 'juſtify'd, that they are condemned for their Departure; 'give them this Perſwaſion again, they are condemned if 'they do not ſeparate: Or, in another Manner, ſuppoſe a 'Papiſt not perſwaded of that Corruption to ſeparate, he is, 'for the want of that *Perſwaſion alone*, condemn'd: Suppoſe 'a Proteſtant, or one thoroughly perſwaded of that Corrup-'tion, to ſeparate, and he is juſtified in ſo doing; or not to 'ſeparate, and he is condemned. From this pretended De-monſtration his Lordſhip infers, 'If this were duly and 'impartially conſidered, it would be impoſſible for Men, 'to unchriſtian, unchurch, or declare, out of GOD's Fa-'vour, any of their *Fellow Creatures*, upon any leſſer, or 'indeed any other Conſideration, than that of a wicked

'Diſhoneſty

'Diſhoneſty and Inſincerity; of which, in theſe Caſes, GOD 'alone is Judge.

If it be true, that there is but one Conſideration, *viz.* That of wicked Diſhoneſty and Inſincerity, which will juſtify unchriſtianing, unchurching, or declaring out of GOD's Favour; and of that one Conſideration, in theſe Caſes, GOD alone is Judge, there is evidently an End of all Church-Authority, to oblige any to external Communion, and of all Power, that one Man, in what Station ſoever, can have over another, in Matters of Religion. And this will ſhew, what his Lordſhip's true Meaning is, under the many Colours and Diſguizes he makes uſe of, when he ſpeaks of Excommunication; and that he does not write more againſt the *Abuſe* than the *Uſe* of it. Your Lordſhips will judge from hence, what View he has in pronouncing, at *Page* 101. 'humane *Benedictions*, humane *Abſolutions*, humane *Denunciations*, humane *Excommunications*, have nothing to do with the 'Favour or Anger of God: And in treating them as *humane Engines, permitted* to Work for a Time (like other Evils) by 'Providence, *Page* 101. as meer Outcries of humane Terror, *Page* 99. as the Terrors of Men, and vain Words, *Page* 98.

How his Lordſhip can, conſiſtently with theſe Opinions, make good his ſolemn Promiſe made at his Conſecration, *To be ready, with all faithful Diligence, to baniſh and drive away all erroneous and ſtrange Doctrines, contrary to GOD's Word, and both privately and openly, to call upon and encourage others to do the ſame*: And how he can exerciſe the High Office intruſted to him in the Church, or convey holy Orders to others, are Difficulties which himſelf only can reſolve: And we humbly hope, your Grace and your Lordſhips will think it proper to call for the Explication.

(2.) In Maintenance of the Second Article, we offer your Lordſhips the following Particulars:

That, whereas his Majeſty is, and by the Statutes of this Realm, declared to be ſupreme Head of the Church, and it is by the Statute 1 *Elizabethæ, Cap.* 1. Enacted, *That ſuch Juriſdictions, Privileges, Superiorities and Preheminences, Spiritual and Eccleſiaſtical, as by any Spiritual and Eccleſiaſtical Power or Authority, hath heretofore been, or may lawfully be exerciſed, or uſed, for the Viſitation of the Eccleſiaſtical State and Perſons, and for* Reformation, Order, and Correction, *and of the ſame, and of all Manner of Errors, Hereſies, Schiſms, Abuſes, Offences, Contempts and Enormities, ſhall for ever, by Authority of this preſent Parliament, be united and annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm.* In Conſequence of which, the Kings and Queens of this

this Realm have frequently iſſued forth their Proclamations, Injunctions and Directions in Matters of Religion; and particularly his Majeſty that now is, did iſſue his Directions, for preſerving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Chriſtian Faith, concerning the Holy Trinity; bearing Date *December* 11, 1714. Georgii primo.

Yet his Lordſhip, in Contradiction to this, affirms, *Page* 14. *Sermon.* ——— 'If any Men upon Earth have a Right to add 'to the Sanctions of his (*i. e. Chriſt's*) Laws; that is, to in-'creaſe the Number, or alter the Nature, of the Rewards 'and Puniſhments of his Subjects, in Matters of Conſci-'ence or Salvation: They are ſo far Kings in his ſtead; and 'reign in their own Kingdom, and not in his. *And to the ſame Purpoſe, Page* 18. 'The Sanctions of *Chriſt's* Law are 'Rewards and Puniſhments. But of what ſort? Not the 'Rewards of this World, not the Offices or Glories of this 'State; not the Pains of Priſons, Baniſhments, Fines, or any 'leſſer and more moderate Penalties; nay, not the much 'leſſer negative Diſcouragements that belong to humane 'Society. He was far from thinking, that theſe could be 'the Inſtruments of ſuch a Perſwaſion, as he thought ac-'ceptable to God.

And whereas the Scripture, and our own Liturgy from thence, has taught us to pray for Kings, and all that are put in Authority under them, that they may miniſter Juſtice, *to the Puniſhment of Wickedneſs and Vice, and to the Maintenance of true Religion and Vertue*; His Lordſhip aſſerts, *Page* 20. *Sermon.* ——— 'As ſoon as ever you hear of any of the *Engines* 'of this World, whether of the greater or the leſſer Sort, 'you muſt immediately think, that then, and ſo far, the 'Kingdom of this World takes Place. For if the very Eſ-'ſence of GOD's Worſhip be Spirit and Truth, if Religion 'be Vertue and Charity, under the Belief of a ſupream Go-'vernour and Judge; if true real Faith cannot be the Effect 'of Force, and if there can be no Reward where there is no 'willing Choice: Then in all, or any of theſe Caſes, to ap-'ply Force or Flattery, worldly Pleaſure or Pain, is to act 'contrary to the Intereſts of true Religion, as it is plainly 'oppoſite to the Maxims upon which *Chriſt* founded his 'Kingdom; who choſe the Motives which are not of this 'World, to ſupport a Kingdom which is not of this World.

The two firſt Caſes here mentioned, relate to what is eſſential in the Worſhip of GOD, and Religion; yet he declares, That to encourage Religion by Temporal Rewards, is to act contrary to the Intereſt of true Religion, as it is oppoſite to the Maxims on which *Chriſt* founded his Kingdom.

dom. This is to ſet the Worſhip of GOD and the Neglect of it, Religion and Irreligion, on an equal Foot in this World: As if becauſe they ſhall hereafter be diſtinguiſhed by Rewards and Puniſhments, by the great Judge, therefore the Magiſtrates were excluded from interpoſing with Rewards and Puniſhments to diſtinguiſh them here, and ty'd up from expreſſing any Concern for his Honour, by whom and under whom he beareth Rule.

This his Lordſhip further ſupports, *Page* 22. ——— 'And 'therefore, when you ſee our Lord, in his Methods, ſo far 'removed from thoſe of many of his Diſciples; when you 'read nothing in his Doctrine about his own Kingdom, of 'taking in the Concerns of this World, and mixing them 'with thoſe of Eternity; no Commands, that the Frowns 'and Diſcouragements of this preſent State ſhould, in any 'Caſe, attend upon Conſcience and Religion; ——— no 'calling upon the *Secular Arm*, whenever the Magiſtrate 'ſhould become Chriſtian, to inforce his Doctrines, or to 'back his Spiritual Authority; but, on the contrary, as 'plain a Declaration as a few Words can make, that *his 'Kingdom is not of this World*: I ſay, when you ſee this, from 'the whole Tenour of the Goſpel, ſo vaſtly oppoſite to ma-'ny, who take his Name into their Mouths, the Queſtion 'with you ought to be, whether he did not know the Na-'ture of his own Kingdom or Church, better than any ſince 'his Time? Whether you can ſuppoſe, he left any ſuch 'Matters to be *decided againſt himſelf*, and his own expreſs 'Profeſſions? Where your Lordſhips will obſerve, that all Laws, for the Encouragement of Religion, or Diſcourage-ment of Irreligion, are reckoned to be Deciſions againſt *Chriſt*.

The Paſſages produced under this Head, are as deſtructive of the Legiſlative Power, as of the Regal Supremacy: But the Acts for *Uniformity of Publick Prayer*, and the Articles for *Stabliſhing of Conſent touching true Religion*, which, in the laſt of the ſaid Acts, are enjoyn'd to be ſubſcribed, by ſeveral Degrees of Perſons Eccleſiaſtical, being the main Fence and Security of the Eſtabliſhed Church of *England*, they ſeem to be ſingled out by his Lordſhip, to be render'd odious. The Paſſage we refer to is to be found *Page* 27, 28, 29. *Sermon*. 'There are ſome profeſſed Chriſtians who con-'tend openly for ſuch an Authority, as indiſpenſably obli-'ges all around to *Unity of Profeſſion*; that is, to profeſs even 'what they do not, what they cannot believe to be true. 'This ſounds ſo groſly, that others, who think they act a 'glorious Part in oppoſing ſuch an Enormity, are very

'willing,

'willing, for their own Sakes, to retain ſuch an Authority as ſhall oblige Men, whatever they themſelves think, though not to profeſs what they do not believe, yet to forbear the Profeſſion and Publication of what they do believe, let them believe it of never ſo great Importance. Both theſe Pretenſions are founded upon the miſtaken Notion of the *Peace*, as well as the *Authority* of the Kingdom, that is, the Church of Chriſt. Which of them is the moſt inſupportable to an Honeſt and a Chriſtian Mind, I am not able to ſay; becauſe they both equally found the Authority of the Church of Chriſt upon the Ruins of Sincerity and common Honeſty; and miſtake Stupidity and Sleep for Peace; becauſe they would both equally have prevented all Reformation, where it hath been, and will for ever prevent it, where it is not already; and, in a Word, becauſe both equally diveſt *Jeſus Chriſt* of his Empire in his own Kingdom; ſet the Obedience of his Subjects looſe from himſelf, and teach them to Proſtitute their Conſciences at the Feet of *others*, who have no Right, in ſuch a Manner, to *Trample* upon them.

If your Lordſhips conſider, by *what Authority* the Acts of Uniformity were enacted, by *whom* the Articles were made, and by *whom* ratify'd and confirmed, you will diſcern who they are, that are ſaid to *diveſt Jeſus Chriſt of his Empire in his own Kingdom*, and ſtand charged by his Lordſhip in the indecent Language, of *Trampling* upon the Conſciences of *others*.

Your Lordſhips have now ſeen, under the *Firſt Head*, That the Church hath no Governours, no Cenſures, no Authority over the Conduct of Men, in Matters of Conſcience and Religion: You have ſeen, under the *Second Head*, That the Temporal Powers are excluded from any Right to encourage true Religion, or to diſcourage the contrary.

But, to do Juſtice to his Lordſhip's Scheme, and to ſet it before you in its full Light, we muſt obſerve, That he further aſſerts, That Chriſt himſelf (the only Power not yet excluded) *never doth interpoſe* in the Direction of his Kingdom here. After obſerving, *Page* 13. *Sermon.* That Temporal Law-givers do often interpoſe to interpret their own Laws, he adds, ——— 'But it is otherwiſe in Religion, or 'the Kingdom of Chriſt. He himſelf never interpoſeth, 'ſince his firſt Promulgation of his Law, either to convey 'Infallibility to ſuch as pretend to handle it over again; 'or to aſſert the true Interpretation of it, amidſt the various and contradictory Opinions of Men about it. To the ſame Purpoſe he ſpeaks at *Page* 15. in a Paſſage before recited.

Since

Since then there are, in the Church, no Governours left; in the State, none, who may intermeddle in the Affairs of Religion; and ſince *Jeſus Chriſt* himſelf never doth interpoſe, we leave it to your Grace and your Lordſhips to judge, Whether the Church and Kingdom of Chriſt be not reduced to a meer State of Anarchy and Confuſion, in which every Man is left to do what is right in his own Eyes.

And we beg leave to cloſe theſe Obſervations in the Words of the Thirty Fourth Article of our Church, "Whoſoever, through his private Judgment, willingly and purpoſely, doth openly break (*much more Teach and Encourage others to break*) the Traditions and Ceremonies of the Church, which be not repugnant to the Word of God, and be Ordained and Approved by Common Authority, ought to be rebuked openly, (that others may fear to do the like) as one that offendeth againſt the common Order of the Church, and hurteth the Authority of the Magiſtrate, and woundeth the Conſciences of weak Brethren.

Having thus laid before your Grace and your Lordſhips the ſeveral Paſſages, upon which this our humble Repreſentation is grounded, together with our Obſervations on them; we muſt profeſs our ſelves to be equally ſurprized and concerned, that Doctrines of ſo evil a Tendency ſhould be advanced by a Biſhop of this eſtabliſhed Church, and that too in a Manner ſo very remarkable ——— That the Supremacy of the King ſhould be openly impeached, in a Sermon delivered in the Royal Audience; and that the Conſtitution of the Church ſhould be dangerouſly undermined, in a Book profeſſedly written againſt the Principles and Practices of ſome who had departed from it.

But, ſo it hath happened, this Right Reverend Biſhop, in his extream Oppoſition to certain unwarrantable Pretenſions to extravagant Degrees of Church Power, ſeems to have been ſo far tranſported beyond his Temper and his Argument, as not only to condemn the Abuſe, but even to deny the Uſe, and to deſtroy the Being of thoſe Powers, without which the Church, as a Society, cannot ſubſiſt, and by which our National Conſtitution, next under Chriſt, is chiefly ſupported.

Under theſe Apprehenſions, we could not but hold our ſelves obliged to repreſent our own Senſe, with that of our Brethren of the Clergy, to your Lordſhips; and to ſubmit the whole to your much weightier Judgment, which we do, as with the moſt ſincere and diſintereſted Zeal, and with no other View in the World, but to give Check to the Propagation of theſe Erroneous Opinions; ſo deſtructive of all Govern-

Government and Diſcipline in the Church, and ſo derogatory to the Regal Supremacy and Legiſlative Authority, as we preſume may have been ſufficiently evinced. Of which our Honeſt and Loyal Intentions we doubt not, but your Lordſhips, in your known Goodneſs, will favourably apprize his Majeſty, if it ſhall be thought needful or expedient, in order to ſet this Matter, together with our Proceedings thereupon, in a true and proper Light.

We are by no means inſenſible, that there are divers other offenſive Paſſages, in the Sermon and Book abovementioned, which we, for the Preſent, omit, as not falling ſo directly under the two Heads propoſed: Nor are we ignorant, that ſeveral offenſive Books have of late Time been publiſhed by other Writers, whoſe Confidence doth loudly call for the Animadverſions of the Synod; to which alſo we ſhall be ready to contribute our Endeavours. But we apprehended this to be a Caſe very Singular and Extraordinary, ſuch as deſerved a ſeparate Conſideration, That a Biſhop of this Church ſhould, in *his* Writings, make void, and ſet at naught thoſe very Powers, with which he himſelf is inveſted; and which, by vertue of his Office, he is bound to exerciſe: In particular, as often as he confers Holy Orders, inſtitutes to any Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, or inflicts Spiritual Cenſures. Nor were we leſs apprehenſive, that the Eminence of his Lordſhip's Station and Character, as it aggravates the Scandal, would alſo help to ſpread the ill Influence, both further and faſter, under that Colour of Argument, with which he endeavours to cover theſe his pernicious Tenets.

If your Grace and your Lordſhips, after having maturely weighed the Premiſes, ſhall find juſt Cauſe for the Complaints which have given Riſe to this Repreſentation, we reſt aſſured, that, in your godly Zeal and great Wiſdom, you will not fail to enter upon ſome ſpeedy and effectual Method, to vindicate the Honour of GOD and Religion, that hath been ſo deeply wounded; to aſſert the Prerogative given to all godly Princes in Holy Scriptures, that hath been ſo manifeſtly invaded; and to re-ſettle thoſe weak and wavering Minds, which may have been enſnared or perplexed by any of the unſound Doctrines taught and publiſhed by this Right Reverend Biſhop. Which your Lordſhips pious Counſels and Endeavours will be attended with the united Prayers of us, our Brethren whom we repreſent, and of all good Chriſtian People.

No. O.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Carliſle.

My Lord,

BEING now, as I hope, come to an End of the Unhappy Difference between your Lordſhip and my ſelf; I beg Leave to conclude this Matter, in the ſame publick Manner in which I began it. When I publiſhed my *firſt Advertiſement*, I no more ſuſpected that *your Lordſhip* was the Perſon to be named againſt me, than that *I my ſelf* was. The only Reaſon of my chuſing that Method was, becauſe there was no other Method in the World, which could have put a Stop to an *Infamy* upon my ſelf, which muſt immediately have ruined my *Reputation* in the tendereſt Point; and could never have been remedied, by *Any future Defence* of mine; becauſe *That* would never probably be ſeen by great Numbers of *Thoſe* who would have received the ſtrongeſt Impreſſions from Dr *Snape*'s Accuſation; and becauſe it could not come out till long after that *Infamy* had been ſpread and fix'd in the World. And the only Reaſon, why I have thought my ſelf obliged to purſue this Matter ſo cloſe, and to anſwer to every little Story, as faſt as they have ſucceeded one Another, is, becauſe I know the *Number* and *Prejudice* of Thoſe who are (without any juſt Cauſe) my Enemies, and who either cannot, or will not, diſtinguiſh between the *firſt great Accuſation*, and the *leſſer* following ones; but who would condemn me of the *Whole*, if I ſuffered any little *Scandal* to lie upon me at laſt, without giving that Anſwer to it which I knew to be *True* and *Undeniable*. I could not poſſibly avoid making ſome Obſervations upon your *Lordſhip's* Remarks, not only that the utter Unjuſtifiableneſs of the *firſt Charge* might ſtill more appear; but that I might give a *poſitive Anſwer* to *Two Charges*, which were left upon me, as True, in your Book. And I troubled the World once afterwards, becauſe I could not think it a juſtifiable Thing, to write to Dr. *Kennet*, in order to induce Him to think He was contradicted even by *My ſelf* in his *Teſtimony*, and to move Him to alter it, by affirming to Him *One* Part of a Matter miſreported, without mentioning the *Other* Part, which he had a Right to know upon ſuch an Occaſion.

I hope I have not, in any Part of my *Juſt Concern* for my own *Good Name*, (without which, Life it ſelf would be uneaſie

eaſie to me,) ſuffer'd any Expreſſion, or Word, of too great Severity, to eſcape me. I would have it remember'd, that I have concerned my ſelf all along with *Matters* of *Fact*, and not with the *Inward Motives* of them; and oppos'd an *Attack*, the firſt Deſign of which *your Lordſhip* again unwarily owns (in your laſt Letter to Dr. *Kennet*) you your ſelf not only knew of, but form'd, in Oppoſition to my *Firſt Solemn Appeal* to *God*; and an *Attack*, which muſt have made me abhorred by every Honeſt Man, if it could have ſucceeded. If I have ſeem'd by *Any*, too *ſollicitous*, thro' this Affair; I wiſh every one would make it their own Caſe, and then judge of it; And I deſire it may be conſidered that, as it was more deeply laid, ſo a great deal more depended upon it, than appears at firſt; and that it is plain from the whole Conduct of *Reſentment*; ever ſince the preaching of my late *Sermon*, that it is not *my ſelf*, or *my Reputation* alone, that hath been ſtruck at; but that much *greater Matters* muſt have been affected, if I either could not have defended my ſelf with the *Utmoſt Juſtice*, or would not have done it with the *Utmoſt Vigour*.

I lament the *Unfortunate Occaſion*, as much as Any One can do. I would have done any Thing honourable, to have avoided the *Method* I have taken. But *your Lordſhip* brought me under the *Unhappy Neceſſity*. I have always paid a great Regard and Reſpect to you. I have never given the leaſt Encouragement to the *Publication* of any Thing in this Affair, but my own *neceſſary Defences*: and would do any Thing in my Power to hinder every Inſtance of *Abuſive Treatment*: Tho' indeed it hath all ariſen, not from any Part of *my Conduct*, but from *your Self* entirely. I ſtill think with Pleaſure upon the *Zeal* which, in a Critical Seaſon, you expreſſed for your *King* and your *Country*. And I heartily wiſh it may ever be remember'd to your Honour. What *Inadvertence*, or what *Haſtineſs* of *Thought*; or what *Motive* hath produced All this, I have left, and ſtill do leave to *Almighty God*, who alone can judge perfectly of *our Sincerity*; and knows and conſiders the Circumſtances of all our Actions. As I have done nothing on *my Part* but what appeared neceſſary for my own *Defence*; ſo, after having undeniably cleared my own Reputation in every Particular, I muſt beg Leave to declare, that I have *No Reſentment* of this Whole Affair, but what is perfectly conſiſtent with my profeſſing, with the utmoſt Integrity of Heart, that I ſhould think my ſelf happy in Any Opportunity of ſhewing *your Lordſhip* and the World, how truly I am, my Lord, your moſt faithful humble Servant,

BENJ. BANGOR.

Dr. Kennet's *Advertiſement.*

IN our ſuffering Injuries, it is Natural to complain, eſpecially when there is no other Legal Redreſs. I cannot enough complain of the hard and inſufferable Uſage I have met with, in being repreſented to be the *Author* of a falſe *Story*, which I never related, or intimated, or thought of, till I received the Notice of it in a Letter from the Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*, dated *June* 29. 1717. I beg Leave once more to declare and proteſt my Innocency in that Matter, before the Searcher of all Hearts: And I would now only refer Mankind to the Way and Manner of bringing and ſupporting that manifold Charge againſt me. The firſt Charge was drawn up by the Reverend Dr. *Snape*, as upon Information from *a Perſon of unqueſtionable Veracity, and of a high and ſacred Station, who would charge himſelf with the Proof of it*; *that* Abſolutely's *and* Properly's, *and ſuch like evaſive Words, were omitted in the Biſhop of* Bangor's *Sermon, as it was originally compoſed, and that his Lordſhip, before it was Preached, ſhewed it a certain Perſon without ſuch Limitations, and was with* Difficulty *prevailed upon by him to inſert them by way of Caution.* And again, *that a Living Man hath teſtified, that it was preached by his Knowledge, and ſubmitted to his Correction.* *Dr.* Snape's *Second Letter to the Biſhop of* Bangor, p. 40, 67. This Charge was renewed in a ſomewhat different Strain, that *the Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle *declared, that he had ſpoke with the Perſon who adviſed my Lord of* Bangor, *upon reading his Sermon, to inſert ſuch Words as* Abſolutely, *&c. Advertiſement of Dr.* Snape, *atteſted by the Biſhop of* Carliſle, *June* 28. 1717. If I was the *Perſon* and the *Living Man* then meant, or intended to be afterwards expreſly named, did the *Perſon of unqueſtionable Veracity* prove as much as he *charged himſelf with the Proof of*? Did he *prove the Affirmative*, or did he not affirm a contrary Thing? For he abſolutely denied his ſaying what Dr. *Snape* had ſo printed. And in another Advertiſement under his Lordſhip's Hand, *July* 1. he declares, *I never did affirm that the Words* Abſolutely *and* Properly, *&c. were inſerted in his Sermon by Way of Caution before it was preached, but that before it was publiſhed they were ſo inſerted, I did, and do ſtill verily believe. This Miſtake in Dr.* Snape's *Report of my Evidence, I marked in his Advertiſement*, &c. So that as to that *firſt* Report of Dr. *Snape*, the Biſhop is ſo far from affirming it in the moſt material Circumſtance, that He has deny'd and renounced as a *Miſtake* in Dr. *Snape.*

It was fit therefore, that the Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*, to avoid ſuch Miſtakes, ſhould have the wording of his own Teſtimony; and his Lordſhip did thus word it in a third Report. *I do know and affirm, that there is ſuch a Perſon in the World,*

World, who averred to me, that he did with Difficulty prevail with the Lord Biſhop of Bangor, *to inſert thoſe Words in his Sermon before it was publiſhed.* This now was no ſecond-hand Report, as was that before *miſtaken*, but comes forth immediately in the Biſhop's Name. Is this therefore the final Charge in full Form to which I am to anſwer? No, his Lordſhip not abiding by theſe Words, draws up another different Form of Accuſation in his printed Letter to the Biſhop of *Bangor*, dated *July* 5. 1717. —— *The Reverend Dr.* Kennet, *Dean of* Peterborough, *is the Man I mention, from whom alone I had the Information of your Lordſhip's applying to him for Advice before the publiſhing of your Sermon, and your agreeing to the Counſel he gave, in the Manner and Form wherein I have already ſpecified it.* But was there any Thing in the double Manner and Form before ſpecified, of the Biſhop of *Bangor*'s applying to Me for Advice, and ſo readily agreeing to the Counſel I gave? So far from it, that I had before ſeemed to offer and to obtrude ſuch Advice, to which the Biſhop was ſo unwilling to agree, that I did *with Difficulty prevail* with him to inſert other Words. Nor is the Coherence better in the ſecond Particular relating to the *Preſervative:* In the Advertiſement of his Lordſhip's it is, *The ſame Perſon averred to me, that he had formerly us'd the like Endeavours, but in vain, to perſwade him* [*the Biſhop of* Bangor] *to inſert them* [*the Words* Abſolutely, Properly, *&c.*] *in ſome Paragraphs of his* Preſervative, *where he thought they might be of equal Service.* But in the printed Letter it is implied, that the Perſwaſions were *not in vain*, being *never more ſollicitous for any thing in my whole Life, than I was for the inſerting of theſe in ſome Parts of that Diſcourſe which viſibly wanted them.* Beſides, there is ſome Language uſed in the reciting of my pretended Words, that never came within my Lips or Thoughts in that Senſe; and that is, that *I aſſured the Biſhop of* Carliſle, *that his Lordſhip* [*the Biſhop of* Bangor] *was indebted to me for thoſe Faſtneſſes.* I cannot tell whether ever I heard the Word *Faſtneſſes* in that Senſe of Limitations and Reſtrictions in Writing: But ſure I am, I never uſed it in that Senſe, nor could have well underſtood it in any other Senſe, than as a ſort of military Term for ſafe Places of difficult Acceſs.

I was looking in the three firſt Reports for the Mention of *Time* and *Place* when and where I had told ſuch a Story: For *theſe* are Circumſtances ſeldom omitted in any Accuſation. If thoſe Circumſtances were not needful in a firſt Report, yet upon a ſecond, or a third, that Omiſſion might have been ſupplied, or at leaſt in the Biſhop's private Letters to me, his Lordſhip ſhould have charg'd me *home*, (eſpecially when I had denied the Fact) with the very Day at leaſt, and the very

Place wherein I had ſo inform'd his Lordſhip. Had thoſe Particulars of *Time* and *Place* been revealed to me, I believe I could have made out the ill Coherence, and perhaps the Inconſiſtency of them, according to the Benefit allowed to every accuſed Party. There is indeed in the fourth Charge, the printed Letter, p. 19. an Intimation of *the Place of our Conference, in my Study*; but ſtill no *Time* being mentioned, I am not able to gueſs at it: I can only declare, that to the beſt of my Remembrance, the Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle* was never in my Study with me alone, without ſome other Company, for ſeveral Months laſt paſt. It might be rather in Company than Alone; for the Biſhop is pleaſed to ſay, It was *not entruſted with him* as a Secret, Letter p. 15. Had there been any thing ſo *entruſted*, the Nature of the Thing, and the Dignity of another Perſon concerned in it, would have made it a very important *Secret*, and I could not poſſibly *intruſt* it without Intreaties and Injunctions of keeping *Silence*. My Reputation, my Intereſt, my common Senſe, would lead me to have beg'd his Lordſhip to ſay nothing of it. Yet his Lordſhip is pleaſed to ſay, that *He had not much conceal'd my Name*; that is, reſolving to make uſe of it, he was bound to inſiſt upon it: Otherwiſe his Lordſhip did *conceal my Name* from thoſe who were moſt concern'd to know it: He did *conceal* it from *My ſelf*, till it was too late to call in his Words to *others*; he did conceal it from Dr. *Hutchinſon*, who, in the Preſence of Mr. *Checkley*, gueſs'd at *another* Name; And he was pleas'd to conceal it from the Biſhop of *Bangor*, who had moſt Right to know it, and to be put upon his Guard, whether the Thing were true or falſe. And I dare ſay his Lordſhip did conceal it from all Mankind till about the 29*th* of *June*, when it became neceſſary to name a Man. And yet now at laſt his Lordſhip is pleas'd to think that it was ſo little a Secret, that I was rather fond of proclaiming it. *The former part of his Story was told with ſuch an Air of Complacency, Satisfaction and Comforts, that I could look upon it no otherwiſe than as a certain Sign of the Pleaſure he took in reflecting on his own Happineſs in being thus ſerviceable to his* FRIEND, *and I was thereupon the leſs cautious in reporting what my Friend ſeem'd deſirous to make publick for his own Honour.*

If I had thought it any *Happineſs* or *Honour*, I ſhould not have communicated the Thing to the Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle* of all Men living, becauſe he would have thought it a *Misfortune* and a *Reproach* to me; and had I told his Lordſhip any ſuch Secret, he would have been angry at it, and it muſt have immediately broke off that Friendſhip and Familiarity, which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to continue ſome Time after, and the

the Continuance of them was a Demonſtration that I had never informed his Lordſhip of any Thing ſo diſagreeable and offenſive to him. But certainly if I had *ſeem'd deſirous to make it Publick*, I muſt have mention'd it to ſome other Prelate or Divine, I muſt have let it fall to my very worthy Neighbour of the Biſhop of *Carliſle*'s Acquaintance, I muſt have given Hints of it in ſome of the too many Letters to my Friends in the Country. But I dare put it upon this Iſſue, that no mortal Man will ſay with any Proof that I ever in Diſcourſe or Writing have aſſerted or inſinuated any ſuch Thing, as that I aſſiſted or adviſ'd the Biſhop of *Bangor* in amending or altering any one Word in his late *Sermon* before the King, his *Preſervative*, or any other Writing whatſoever.

To conclude, if his Lordſhip's Authority were never ſo great, and mine were nothing; if his Lordſhip's Aſſertions not agreeable to each other muſt be believed, and my repeated and uniform Aſſeverations to the contrary can have no Credit; I have one more Appeal to make, (which I am not willing ſhould be made without his Lordſhip's Conſent) and that is to his Lordſhip's own private Letters to me, eſpecially that of his firſt imparting the Secret to me, dated *June* 29. Wherein his Lordſhip hath acknowledged that he was *provok'd to ſay it*; that it was *a Tranſport of Extraordinary Indignation* in him; that when he *had blab'd it out, it was poſſible for an honeſt Man not to abide by it*; that he has a Quarrel *with himſelf for his Raſhneſs in bringing me* without *my Privity into the ſame Scrape with himſelf*; uſing ſome other Expreſſions that did not affirm, but ſtrongly hope and ſuppoſe, that I muſt be the Man; in ſome Perplexity and Confuſion of Mind.

I have made the beſt Apology I can for his Lordſhip in this whole Matter, reſolving it into his *Forgetfulneſs* upon variety of Company and multiplicity of Buſineſs: If his Lordſhip will not accept of this Apology, I do heartily wiſh he may be able to make a better. For I have long had a great Eſteem for his Lordſhip, and muſt ever have a Tenderneſs and Reſpect for him: And I have neither ſaid or done any Thing to detract from his Lordſhip's Reputation, but ſo far as was abſolutely neceſſary to vindicate and maintain my own Integrity.

White Kennet.

Peterborough, July 18.
1717.

No. P.

The Preamble to the Lord Viſcount Stanhope's *Patent.*

IF ſuch Perſons as have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in an extraordinary Manner by the Arts either of War or of Peace, are fit to be advanced to the chief Honours in the State, We have Cauſe ſufficient to chuſe into the Number of the Peers of our Kingdom, *James Stanhope*, firſt Commiſſioner of our Treaſury, who is ſo remarkably eminent for both. Having paſſed his Youth in Arms, and having been raiſed by Degrees, through a long Courſe of Offices and Employments, he came at laſt to command in Chief with great Applauſe the *Britiſh* Forces which carried on the War in *Spain*. 'Tis doubtful whether he moſt ſignaliz'd himſelf by his Courage, which terrified the Hearts of the Enemy, or by his good-natured Behaviour, which gained him thoſe of his own Men, or by the Firmneſs of his Mind, which emboldened thoſe of the Confederates. Twice he engaged the Enemy's Army with great Bravery, when with equal Virtue he, as a moſt valiant Commander, routed their Troops, and as a diſintereſted Conqueror, deſpiſed the Spoil. Making a Deſcent on the Iſland of *Minorca*, heforced the Beſieged to a ſpeedy Surrender, after having loſt a Brother, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that Service. When the Publick Affairs of State were changed, he was always the ſame; and preſerving an inviolable Fidelity to his Country, became no leſs eminent at Home, as a good Patriot, than he had been Abroad as an indefatigable Soldier. Being admitted into the Privy Council of our Kingdom, he acquitted himſelf with Diligence, Steadineſs and Integrity, as well towards us, and in the Parliament, as towards Foreign Nations. Being made firſt Commiſſioner of our Treaſury, and applying his Thoughts as well to the maintaining of the Publick Credit, as to the leſſening of Intereſt, he managed that Matter ſo ſucceſsfully, that with the unanimous Conſent of both Houſes of Parliament, Acts were paſſed for that Purpoſe, which were not only moſt acceptable to the whole Body of our People, whom it was neceſſary to relieve from ſo great a Burthen, but, what ſeemed the moſt difficult Point, were not diſpleaſing even to thoſe who had lent the Money. Know ye therefore, *&c.*

F I N I S.

THE INDEX.

A.



ANNALS, *begin chearfully, becauſe of the Acceſſion of King* George, Page 1

Acceſſion, *Joy ſhewn for it over the whole Kingdom,* 3

Addreſſes *upon the ſame,* 12 *from* New-England, 12

Ailmer, *Admiral, Commands a Squadron to fetch the King,* 104. *Sails for* Holland, 121. *Arrives with the King,* 129

Auguſt, *Man of War, loſt in the* Sound, 107

Alliance, *with* France, *the Motives of it here,* 109. *And in* France, 111. *Heads of the Treaty,* 113

Ambaſſador, *Spaniſh, his Anſwers to Secretary* Stanhope, 137

Army, *fill'd up to* 30000 *Men,* 179. *Motion made in Parliament to reduce it,* 192

Aſſembly,

Aſſembly *in* Scotland *meet*, 192. *Anſwer the King's Letter*, 194. *Broke up*, 126
Alterations *in publick Places*, 291

B.

Beretti Landi, *his Memorial*, 367
Bruce, John, *hang'd at* Lancaſter, 26. *His laſt Speech*, 28
Bank of England's *Propoſals*, 204. *Voted*, 208
Bangor, *Biſhop, his Character*, 263, *His Book and Sermon*, 264. *Account of the Controverſie that followed*, 265. *Convocations Report againſt him*, 266. *His Diſputes with Dr.* Snape, 267. *And the Biſhop of* Carliſle, 272
Bing, *Sir* Geo. *Admiral, in the* Baltick, 180. *His Conduct there*, 319

C.

Carliſle, *Priſoners arrive there*, 43. *Court of Juſtice open'd there*, 69
Commiſſion *of* Enquiry, *ſit at* Preſton, 61. *Seize upon Plate*, 62. *Sit in* Scotland, 63. *Publiſh Rewards for Diſcovery of Eſtates*, 64
Colleges *at* Aberdeen *viſited*, 65. *Members Expell'd*, 66. *Others approved and commended*, 67
Czar *of* Muſcovy's *Conduct*, 320. *Breaks off his Deſign upon* Schonen, 321. *Not well with the King*, 321. *Keeps his Troops* in Mecklemberg, 323. *Alters his Conduct*, 325.
Cadogan, *Lord, at the* Hague, 112. *Caſe againſt him about the* Dutch *Tranſports*, 198. *Dropt in the Houſe*, 199

Con-

Convocation *Addreſs the King*, 151
Commerce *with* Sweden *prohibited*, 151

D.

Du Bois, *Abbot, manages the Treaty of Alliance with* France *at the* Hague, 112
Debts, *Publick, conſidered in Parliament*, 156. *Scheme for Payment brought in*, 157. *Votes thereupon*, 160
Diviſions *at Court*, 167. *In Parliament*, 168
Diſſenters *Caſe ſtated*, 287. *The Courtiers promiſe them fair*, 288. *But Court Diviſions defeat them* 289
Death *of great Perſons, a Liſt*, 302

E.

Edinburgh, *Priſoners removed thence to* Carliſle, 31. *Their Names*, 32
Eugene, *Prince, arrives at the Imperial Army*, 328. *Paſſes the* Danube, 329. *Sits down before* Belgrade, 330. *Fortifies his Camp*, 333. *Carries on the Siege*, 343. *Attacks, and entirely Beats the* Turkiſh *Army*, 344. *And Account of the Victory, to* 352

F.

Frederick, *Prince, Inveſted with the Garter by the King*, 127
Francia Francis *Try'd*, 117
Fire, *at* Spring-Garden, 118. *At* Lime-Houſe, 119. *At* Ratcliff, *ibid.*
Freeman, *Mad, diſturbs the Play-Houſe*, 119. *Committed to* Newgate, 120. *Try'd and Acquitted*, 120

Fleet, *ſitted out for the* Baltick, 180. *Progreſs there,* 317
Fox, *Sir* Stephen, *his Death,* 303, *His Hiſtory and Character,* 304
Foreign *Affairs begins,* 315

G.

GEORGE, *King, at* Hanover, 12. *Receives the Complements of Foreign Princes,* 105. *Confers Honours there on his Brother and Grandſon,* 101. *Enters into an Alliance with* France, 109. *Returns to* England, 128. *Diſſipates the Clouds of Diſſention at Court,* 130. *His Speech to the Parliament,* 143. *His Meſſage for an extraordinary Supply,* 161. *Great Heats about it,* 164. *But voted at laſt,* 165. *Speech to the Parliament,* 187. *Anſwer to Parliament Addreſſes,* 189, 191. *His Letter to the General Aſſembly,* 193. *Gives the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts,* 216. *Anſwer to Commons Addreſs about the Earl of* Oxford, 245. *Prorogues the Parliament,* 246. *Speech to them at the Prorogation,* 247. *Gives the Royal Aſſent to the Bills,* 248.
Gyllenborg, *Count, Arreſted,* 132. *The Occaſion of it,* 131. *Foreign Miniſters allarm'd at it,* 133. *Reaſons given them for it by the Secretary of State,* 135. *His Letters Read in Council,* 139. *In Parliament,* 145. *Printed,* 146. *He is ſent to* Plymouth, 209
Gortz, *Baron, ſeiz'd at* Arnheim, 141

H.

H.

Hicks, *Dr. his Book Reprinted*, 43. *Abridgment of it*, 45
Howell, ——— *taken up*, 44

I.

Journal *of the Siege of* Belgrade, 330

K.

Kennett, *Dr. his Diſpute with the Biſhop of* Carliſle, 275. *His Letter to the Biſhop*, 276. *Another*, 279. *An Advertiſement on the ſame Account*, 283

L.

Liſt *of Alterations in Places*, 169, 293

M.

Mugg-Houſes, *Nature and Circumſtances*, 11
Mobbs, *at* Cambridge, 3. London, 7. *Again at* London, 23. Oxford, 90. Edinburgh, 103. *Again at* London,
Marlborough, *Duke, very long ill*, 113. *Comes back to Court*, 114
Merchants, *repreſent their Loſſes by* Sweden, 183
Military *Removes and Preferments, the Liſt*, 299

N.

N.

Norris, *Sir* John, *Commands a Squadron to the* Baltick, 106. *Meets with a dreadful Tempeſt*, 107. *Returns*, 108

O.

Offranville, *Major*, *his Conduct at the Tumult at* Oxford, 91. *His Letter to Lord* Townſhend, 93. *His Affidavit with the reſt about the* Oxford *Riot*,
Oxford, *Mayor*, *of his Letter to Lord* Townſhend, 97. *Other Letters on the ſame*, 99. *Reſolution of the Council thereon*, 101. *And of the Houſe of Lords*, 102
Oxford, *Earl*, *Petitions the Lords*, 218. *His Tryal appointed*, 220. *Reſolves in the Houſe of Commons about it*, 222. *Tryal begins*, 225. *Interrupted by the Lords*, 228. *Differences between the Two Houſes about it*, 230. *Lords reſolve to proceed*, 235. *They acquit him*, 241. *The Commons Addreſs againſt him*, 242. *The King's Anſwer*, 245

P.

Parliament *Prorogu'd to the* 18th *of* September, 13. *Again to the* 20th *of* November, 65. *Again, to the* 8th *of* January, 104. *Meets the* 20th *of* February, 143. *Their Addreſſes to the King*, 146. *Adjourn*, 171, *Meet again*, 186. *End their Seſſion*, 246
Preſton *Priſoners*, *Repriev'd by the Regent*, 13. *Their Servants diſmiſs'd*, ibid. *Some of them*

them eſcape, 14. *Others Try'd at* Lancaſter, 25. *Executed*, 26. *Many diſcharg'd at* London, 86. *All diſcharg'd by the general Pardon*, 260
Pitts, *Keeper of* Newgate, *Try'd*, 14
Priſoners *at* Scotland, *brought to* Carliſle, 35. *Plea for them againſt the Juriſdiction*, 71. *They are better advis'd*, 76. *Try'd, and plead Guilty, except two*, 79. *Others diſmiſs'd without Tryal*, 82. *The Names of thoſe Condemn'd and Acquitted*, 83
Pretender, *refuſes to remove from* Avignon, 173. *Submits to it*, 174. *His Journey into* Italy, 176. *Preſents made him there*, 177, *His Reception*, 178.
Preparations *againſt* Sweden, 179
Pardon, *General, promiſed by the King*, 187. *Gives new Life to many Families*, 196. *Brought into the Houſe of Lords*, 245. *Receives the Royal Aſſent*, 248. *Heads of the Exceptions*, 254. *Effects of it on the Rebel Priſoners*, 260

Q.

Quarrels *about Taxes and Loans, reducing Intereſts*, &c. 125
Queen *of* Pruſſia, *comes to ſee the King at* Hanover, 127

R.

Reprieve *of* Preſton *Priſoners for* 3 *Months by the Prince Regent*, 13
Redmayne, ——— *taken up*, 14
Read, *Maſter of the Mugg-Houſe in* Salisbury-Court, 20

Rob. Roy, *his Exploits*, 85
Roxburgh, *Duke, and Secretary of State*, 116
Removes *at Court, the Liſt*, 169, 293
Retreat *of the Pretender*, 173
Regent *of* France, *endeavours to compoſe the Differences between* Great-Britain *and* Sweden, 320. *Is made Mediator by his Majeſty*, 322

S.

Speeches, *viz.*
Clergy *of* Chiceſter *to the Prince*, 89
King *to the Parliament*, 143, 186
Sunderland, *Lord, made Privy-Seal*, 116
Stanhope, *Secretary, his Letter to the Foreign Miniſters about the Arreſt of Count* Gyllemborg, 134
Supply *voted*, 153. *Extraordinary Supply on the* Swediſh *Account argued*, 163. *Voted*, 165. *Diviſions about it*, 167. *More Votes of Supplies*, 200
South-Sea *Company's Propoſals*, 201. *Voted*, 209
Subſcriptions *of Nine Millions to the Abatement of Intereſt.*

T.

Tryals, *of* Pitts, 14. Read, 22. *The five Rioters of* Salisbury-Court, 23. Preſton *Priſoners at* Lancaſter, 25. Francis Francia, 117. Delander, 118
Tranquillity *of the Publick Affairs*, 114
Townſhend, *Lord Viſcount, turn'd out being Secretary of State*, 115. *Keeps in Favour*, 116
Turks,

Turks, *War recapitulated*, 327. *Raiſe the whole Force of their vaſt Empire*, 328. *Late in the Field*, 329. *Advance to relieve* Belgrade, 337. *They Encamp in Sight of the Imperial Army*, 338. *Fire into their Camp from* 130 *Pieces of Cannon*, 340. *Are entirely overthrown by the Chriſtians*, 344

V.

Vaughan, Daniel, *Shot at* Salisbury-Court, 9

W.

Wales, *Prince, Regent in the King's Abſence*, 13. *Makes his Progreſs to* Portſmouth *by the Way of* Tunbridge, *&c.* 87. *Returns to* Hampton-Court, 88. *His Birth-day kept*, 103

Winton, *Earl of, Eſcapes out of the* Tower, 14

Y.

York, *Duke, inveſted with the Garter by the King*. 127

BOOKS ſold by Andrew Bell, *at the* Croſs-Keys *and* Bible *in* Cornhill; T. Vernon *and* J. Osbourn, *at the* Oxford-Arms *in* Lumbard-Street; *And* W. Taylor, *in* Pater-noſter-Row.

Pharmacopœia Officinalis & Extemporanea: Or, a compleat *Engliſh* Diſpenſatory, in Four Parts. Containing, I. The Theory of Pharmacy, and the ſeveral Proceſſes therein. II. A Deſcription of the Officinal Simples, with their Virtues and Preparations, Galenical and Chymical. III. The Officinal Compoſitions; being ſuch of the *London* and *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory as are now in Uſe: Together with ſome others of uncommon Efficacy, taken from the moſt celebrated Authors. IV. Extemporaneous Preſcriptions, diſtributed into Claſſes ſuitable to their Intentions in Cure. By *John Quincy*, M. D.

The Diſeaſes of Women with Child, and in Childbed, as alſo the beſt Means of helping them in natural and unnatural Labours, with fit Remedies for New-born Babes; a Work much more perfect than any now extant, very neceſſary for all, eſpecially Midwives, and Men practiſing that Art; written in *French* by *F. Mauriceau*, tranſlated by Dr. *Chamberlain*. price 5 *s.*

The whole Works of the excellent Practical Phyſician, Dr. *Tho. Sydenham*, wherein not only the Hiſtory and Cures of acute Diſeaſes are treated of after a new and acurate Method, but alſo the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt Way of Curing moſt chronick Diſeaſes. The 7th Edit. pr. 6 *s.*

Et Mullerus abridg'd, or a compleat Syſtem of the Theory and Practice of Phyſick; being a Deſcription of all Diſeaſes incident to Men, Women, and Children, with the Cauſes, Symptoms, and Methods of Cure; a Book very proper for all Families. The 3d Edit. corrected. pr. *6 s.*

The Hiſtory of the Revolutions in *Sweden*: Occaſioned by the Change of Religion and Alteration of the Government in that Kingdom. Written originally in *French* by the Abbot *Vertet*, and now done into *Engliſh*, by *J. Mitchell*, M. D. With a Map of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. The 4th Edition.

A Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſlands of *Scotland*: Containing a full Account of their Situation, Extent, Soil, *&c.* The antient and modern Government, Religion, and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants. A particular Account of the ſecond Sight or Faculty of foreſeeing Things to come, by way of Viſion, ſo common among them, *&c.* With a New Map of the Weſtern Iſlands of *Scotland*. The 2d Edit.

The Antient and Preſent State of *England*. Being a compendious Hiſtory of all its Monarchs, from the Time of *Julius Cæſar* to this very Year. Written by Dr. *Howell*, and Continued by an impartial Hand. The 6th Edit. adorn'd with Sculptures.

The Peerage of *England*: Or, An Hiſtorical and Genealogical Account of the preſent Nobility. Collected as well from our beſt Hiſtorians, Publick Records, *&c.* as from the Perſonal Information of moſt of the Nobility: The 4th Edit. enlarg'd, with an Account of thoſe Families advanc'd by his preſent Majeſty King GEORGE.

The

The Hiſtory of the Reign of King *Charles* I. Containing an Impartial Hiſtory of the Rebellion and Civil Wars. By Mr. *Laurey*, Hiſtoriographer to the King of *Pruſſia*.

The Hiſtory of the Baſtile in *Paris*: Containing a particular Account of the State of that Priſon, and of ſeveral extraordinary Adventures which happened during the Author's Confinement. By *C. de Reville*, who was a Priſoner there eleven Years.

The Hiſtory of the Wars of his preſent Majeſty, *Charles* XII. King of *Sweden*. By a *Scots* Gentleman in the *Swediſh* Service.

Mr. *Aſhmole*'s Hiſtory of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Abridg'd: To which is Prefix'd, A Diſcourſe of Knighthood in general, and the ſeveral Orders extant in *Europe*: Illuſtrated with proper Sculptures. *Vitruvius Britannicus*, or the *Britiſh* Architect. Containing the Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the Regular Buildings both Publick and Private; with variety of New Deſigns, in Two Volumes in Folio. By Mr. *Cambell*.

The 6th Edition of the Compleat Gardener: Or, Directions for cultivating and right ordering of Fruit-Gardens, and Kitchin-Gardens; with the Gardener's Kalender, directing what is to be done every Month in the Year. By *G. London*, and *H. Wiſe*. Price 5 *s*.

The *Arabian* Night's Entertainment, or, an *Hundred* and *One* Stories, told by the *Sultaneſs* of the the *Indies*, to divert the *Sultan* from the Execution of a bloody Vow he had made, to marry a Lady every Day, and have her cut off next Morning, to revenge himſelf for the Diſloyalty of his firſt *Sultaneſs*, &c. The 6th Edit. in 8 Vols. pr. 11 *s*.

The

The *Athenian* Oracle: Being a Collection of all the the valuable Queſtions and Anſwers in the old *Athenian* Mercuries; intermixt with many Caſes in Divinity, Hiſtory, Philoſophy, Mathematicks, Love, Poetry, *&c.* The 3d Edit. in 4 Vols. Price one Pound four Shillings.

Ingenious and diverting Letters of a Lady's Travels into *Spain*, deſcribing the Devotions, Nunneries, Humours, Cuſtoms, Laws, Recreations, *&c.* of that People; with great Variety of Modern Adventures; being the beſt Remarks extant of that People and Country. The 8th Edit. pr. 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Diverting Works of the Counteſs *de Anois*, Author of the Lady's Travels into *Spain*; containing, 1*ſt*, The Memoirs of her own Life. 2*dly*, All her *Spaniſh* Novels and Hiſtories. 3*dly*, Her Letters. 4*thly*, The Tales of the Fairies. In three Parts. Illuſtrated with Copper Plates. Pr. 6 *s.*

The Manner of Raiſing, Ordering, and Improving Foreſt-Trees, with Directions how to plant, make, and keep Woods, Walks, Avenues, *&c.* By Mr. *Cook*, Gardener. The 2d Edit. corrected. Pr. 4 *s.*

A Treatiſe of *Foods* in general; of the Difference and Choice which ought to be made; the good and ill Effects; the Time, Age and Conſtitution they agree with: By Mr. *Lemery*. Price 5 *s.*

Materia Medica: Or, a Deſcription of ſimple Medicines generally uſed in Phyſick, demonſtrating the Uſe, Vertues and Growth. Price 5 *s.*

The Grenville Library